"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, preceded by showers, today; tomorrow probably showers by night
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,720. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1917.—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

ARIZONA SHERIFF SHIPS 1,100 I.W.W'S OUT IN CATTLE CARS

Harry C. Wheeler of Bisbee Summons 2,000 Deputies and Clears the Town of Agitators.

TWO KILLED IN ROUNDUP

Lawyer W. B. Cleary and Other Sympathizers Driven Away with the Trouble Makers.

GOVERNOR ASKS FOR TROOPS

Whole Far West Awake to Threats of I. W. W. Men and Moving to Suppress Them.

BISBEE, Ariz., July 12.—More than eleven hundred Industrial Workers of the World were deported from Bisbee today, aboard twenty-four cattle cars. Their announced destination was Columbus, N. M. The special train carrying them left Warren, four miles from Bisbee, at noon.

When the train arrived in Columbus tonight, according to a dispatch received here, F. B. King, Division Superintendent of the El Paso & Southwestern Railway, was in charge, and was arrested by the local authorities for bringing in the deportees. The Columbus authorities refused to permit the men to be detrained. The army officer in command at Columbus threw out a strong guard about the military establishment. The train is said to be moving westward again. The men may be detrained at Hermanas, a small settlement twenty miles west of Columbus.

The men were driven from the city by Deputy Sheriffs and about 2,000 armed men, members of an organization known as the Citizens' Protective League. Two men were killed during the work of deportation.

The victims were Orson P. McRae, a member of the Citizens' Protective League and shift boss at one of the Copper Queen mines, and James Brew, a former employe of the Denn mine. McRae was killed when Brew fired through the door of his room at the deputy. McRae, it was said, was unarmed. Brew fired several more shots and then stepped out of his room. Three of McRae's companions fired at him and he fell dead beside his victim.

A strike was called here by the metal workers branch of the I. W. W., about two weeks ago. Since then, according to officials, scores of strangers have been in Bisbee. These men are alleged to have prevented miners from returning to work. Plans for the "roundup" of alleged undesirables were made at midnight by Harry C. Wheeler, Sheriff of Cochise County. Within two hours the Sheriff had sworn in 1,200 men as deputies and ordered them to report at various points at 4 o'clock this morning. When the bands of citizens assembled, those who were not already armed received rifles and revolvers with instructions to use them only in self-defense.

"Until the last I. W. W. is run out," was the watchword passed to the waiting men.

At 8:30 o'clock special newspaper editions contained a proclamation by Sheriff Wheeler, ordering women and children to keep off the streets during the day. It also instructed deputies to arrest "on charges of vagrancy, treason, and of being disturbers of the peace of Cochise County, all men who have congregated here from other parts and sections for the purpose of harassing and intimidating all men who desire to pursue their daily toil."

Posses Gather as if By Magic.

Simultaneously five bands of armed citizens appeared as if by magic. Some hurried from alleys, others came streaming from storerooms, and some sprang down from low roofs of business buildings. All marched in a businesslike manner to the centre of the town. Every strange man on the streets was challenged.

"Hold on, stranger, what's your business?" "What are you doing in Bisbee?" and "How long have you been here?" were some of the questions asked by the little groups as they surrounded each man. Every suspicious-looking individual was placed under arrest.

Fifty pickets at the entrance to the Copper Queen mines, in front of the Post Office, were arrested when twenty-five armed citizens rushed from the lobby of the Post Office and surrounded them. Four squads of citizens, coming from different parts of the city, reached the centre of the town at the same time. Each band was marching with several hundred prisoners. As each man was detained he was ordered to put up his hands, and deputies quickly searched him for weapons. As the prisoners marched along the streets hundreds of rifles were leveled at their heads from all sides.

After an hour's wait, captors and captured marched to the railroad station, where another squad on duty had taken charge of several hundred more men. At 8:30 o'clock the prisoners were lined up two abreast. Flanked by 2,000 heavily armed citizens, the captives were ordered to march down the railroad tracks toward Warren. At Lowell, a suburb, about 800 more I. W. W.'s were merged into the procession.

Herded in a Ball Park.

The baseball park at Warren was chosen for the place of assembling the men to be deported. Word of the "clean up" preceded the Sheriff and his men, and when the prisoners reached the park the hundreds of spectators on the scene began to jeer.

When the prisoners were inside the inclosure, half the armed bands formed a guard around the park, while the other half started a systematic search of the entire district for the men who were identified with the I. W. W., or who could not account for their presence in a satisfactory manner.

Armed men went through lodging

Continued on Page 2.

Tells of U-Boat Fight As Fleet Neared Port

BOSTON, July 12.—A German submarine attacked an auxiliary vessel of the American fleet off the coast of France, but her torpedoes missed their mark and she is believed to have been hit by a shell, according to a letter received here from a member of the crew of the American vessel.

"When we were off the coast of France, well in sight of land," says the letter, "a German submarine fired two torpedoes at us. The first one passed in front of the bow and, when the Captain swung the ship around, one crossed our stern. One of the shots from our No. 3 gun hit something, for after it struck about eight or nine different spouts of water came up, while all our other shots when they struck the water just made one big splash.

"The Captain thinks it was a submarine we struck for we were not bothered after that."

COTTON TO BE PUT UNDER EXPORT BAN

Government Finds a Vast Quantity of It Has Been Going Into German Explosives.

HUGE SALES TO NEUTRALS

Believed to Have Taken 90,000,000 Pounds More Than They Required Since the War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Cotton, used in the manufacture of explosives, probably will be placed under the export license ban by the rulings of the next Presidential proclamation.

Startling figures have been submitted to the members of the Defense Council and its Advisory Board to show that Germany has obtained tremendous quantities of this commodity through neutral countries. For instance, it has been shown that in 1914 Sweden alone sent into Germany approximately 9,800,000 pounds of cotton. Later figures are not available in regard to the exports from that country into Germany.

Officials here have viewed the situation with deep concern, and have refused absolutely to discuss it, pending formal action by the Exports Council and the President. It can be said, however, that great pressure has been brought to bear to shut down on American exports of cotton to neutrals, and thus make it impossible for Germany to manufacture explosives from the products of the United States.

Between 90,000,000 and 100,000,000 pounds of cotton from this country above what is believed to be the normal requirements of the neutrals of Europe is believed to have been taken by them since the war began. That statement is based on official figures which have been submitted to the Government.

Spain, Denmark, Holland, Sweden, and Norway are sharing in the tremendous increase, which vastly exceeds their needs. The five countries cited, it was stated on the highest authority today, received approximately 523,000 bales of cotton in the crop year 1915-16. In the year 1913-14, just before the war, they received about 335,000 bales.

1,988,000 Bales in One Year.

And the most alarming situation is shown by the figures which the Government has in its possession for the crop year 1914-15, when the European neutrals took from the United States no less than 1,988,000 bales, an amount that finds no precedent in the export history of America.

Holland got about 35,000 bales the year preceding the war, 520,000 bales in the first year of the war, and about 100,000 bales in the second year of the war, when England, realizing the seriousness of the situation, shut down on the imports. Norway absorbed less than 2,000 bales in 1913-14, and in the following year jumped to 48,000 bales. This was cut down to between 15,000 and 16,000 in the last year. The most amazing increase of all is shown by the figures applying to Sweden. The year before the war its imports of cotton were about 28,000 bales. In the year 1914-15, Sweden received in the neighborhood of 75,000 bales. That was knocked down to approximately 65,000 bales last year.

Denmark jumped its imports of cotton to 35,000 in the second year of the war and was then shut off. Spain, which imported about 270,000 bales the year before the war, added seventy-five per cent. the following year, and last year imported 580,000 bales.

It is known that Germany and Austria have been bending every effort to obtain cotton and have been placed in a dangerous condition because of the measures which have already been taken by some of the Allies to shut down on the exports to the Northern neutrals and Holland. There has been a shortage and the ban which the United States probably will impose will cause a more critical condition.

Export Control a Big Task.

The Exports Council and the Division of Exports Licenses have been endeavoring to meet the conditions created by President Wilson's proclamation and have found the task a heavy one. It had been believed that only bunker coal and wheat would be included in the first proclamation. President Wilson placed the ban on practically all of the war-time essentials and the scope of his order swamped the organization which had been formed.

As a result it may be necessary to grant some licenses during the first week or ten days which will not receive the careful scrutiny which later applications will undergo because the officials in charge of the licensing of exports realize that they cannot accept the responsibility of shutting down on legitimate trade. It is believed, however, that the organization will be working smoothly within a short time.

Representatives of neutral nations

Continued on Page 6.

"CELERY-VENA"—And when we tell you how easy it is to grow it!—See bib of Page 8.—Advt.

STEEL MEN ACCEPT PRICE FIXING BY THE GOVERNMENT

Trade Commission to Determine Costs and a Fair Profit to be Allowed.

PLANTS AT PUBLIC SERVICE

Orders Equitably Distributed—Public and Allies Probably to Get Same Rates.

OTHER PRICES TO BE FIXED

Will Cover All War Necessities in Spirit of Wilson's Appeal to Business Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—In line with the spirit of President Wilson's address to the country, in which he said that men were not patriots who talked of profits, based on war-time activities, while others sacrificed their lives, representatives of the big steel interests, in conference here today with Secretary of War Baker and other Government officials, agreed that the entire output of their plants should be at the disposal of the Government.

The price to be paid, they agreed, should be fixed after the Federal Trade Commission had completed its investigation of production costs. They asked that a reasonable profit be allowed in order to facilitate production and permit expansion, and this was assured. No definite statement was made as to the attitude of the steel interests toward consumers other than the Government, but it was understood that the same price would prevail.

Government officials, it is understood, undertook to aid the steel interests in carrying out this program by seeing to it that raw materials should be available to them at low prices. This matter will be taken up immediately. It was stated on high authority that the Government was in a mood to commandeer the raw material output if the producers did not consent to aid in carrying out the President's idea of universal service. The steel men said they could not produce steel at the prices quoted unofficially by Government agencies if raw materials cost from $40 to $50 a ton.

Commission Inquiry Wide.

The full import of the President's address was realized when information was obtained concerning the scope of the inquiry into production costs which the President asked the Federal Trade Commission to make. It is said that it is his intention to treat other war-time commodities in the same manner as steel, in order to prevent exorbitant prices.

The commodities on which the President has asked the commission to determine production costs are steel, iron, pig iron, lumber, coal, zinc, copper, lead, cement, aluminium, fuel oils, and gasoline. It was stated that the inquiry probably would be widened to include many other essentials.

The Trade Commission also is investigating food conditions, including the production costs of meat, flour, grain and dairy products. The cold storage and canning industries are also being investigated.

At present the efforts of the Trade Commission are being concentrated largely on steel, lumber, coal and fuel oils, and these will be among the first products made the subject of price-fixing. It is designed to place a comprehensive report at the disposal of the President by Aug. 1.

The President's address, made public last night, was accepted here as the final statement concerning the policy which he would adopt in the effort to stabilize the market and take the products necessary to the country out of the realm of speculation. It is believed, in official circles, that the big business interests of the country will adjust themselves to the rules laid down.

Prices to the Allies.

The question of prices to the allies of America, especially as affecting contracts already made, agitated some of the interests involved, today, and that angle of the matter will be the subject of negotiation. It is understood that the President is opposed to a policy that would impose unusual prices on the allies of America, but this was not made the subject of any official statement.

It was stated that the President was in a mood to make words good by acts if there was found any tendency to override the ethical standard which he set up for the business interests of the country, and that he would recommend legislation of the most effective order if conditions demanded it. Members of the official family at present, it can be said, do not believe such drastic steps will be necessary, and feel that big business will join in placing America on a sound military basis.

The President and his advisers, it is said, have no thought of hammering down prices to a point where production would be hampered and business embarrassed to a degree that would discourage expansion. A fair profit above production costs will be one of the cardinal principles of the price-fixing system.

The attitude of the steel men was taken as a good augury for the program adopted. There were present at the conference representatives of the United States Steel Corporation and practically all the other great steel concerns. With their approval this statement was made public by Secretary Baker:

The Official Announcement.

"At the conference this morning between the committee of the American Iron and Steel Institute and the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Chairman of the Shipping Board, and Bernard Baruch, further discussion was had of the prospective demand upon the steel industry of the country for

Continued on Page 2.

Non-Opic Strontium Ointment. Sold under guarantee by Sloan-Hudson and all other druggists.—Advt.

Britain Agrees to Discuss War Aims with Russia

LONDON, July 12.—Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade and Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that the British Government had informed the Russian Government of its willingness to enter into a discussion looking to the possible revision of the war aims of the Entente Allies.

The British Government, he added, was in consultation with the allied powers of Great Britain as to the form in which this discussion could most conveniently take place.

GIVES FREE HAND TO GEN. GOETHALS

President Confers on Him Full Power to Go Ahead with Building Cargo Ships.

DENMAN TO OPERATE THEM

Shipping Board Will Also Take Over Vessels on the Seas—Doubt on Wooden Program.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Definite steps to speed up the shipbuilding program were taken today when President Wilson signed an executive order giving authority to the Emergency Fleet Corporation, of which Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals is general manager, to commandeer vessels on the stocks and hasten their construction. With this power the corporation was also given authority to take charge of new construction and expend the $500,000,000 for materials and building cost of the new merchant-carrying fleet.

The United States Shipping Board, of which William Denman is Chairman, was vested with the power to take over by purchase of ships or charter vessels on the seas. The board also will have charge of the operation of ships.

While the Executive order thus hastened construction, there was much debate tonight as to how far it went in settling permanently the disputes which have come up from time to time between General Goethals and Mr. Denman over the shipbuilding program, especially as it involved the construction of a big wooden cargo fleet. Friends of General Goethals had hoped that the Executive order would refer to him as "General Manager," but from what could be learned tonight, it did not. The official text of the order was not made public. The complications arose over the fact that Mr. Denham is President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation as well as Chairman of the Shipping Board, and that the Shipping Board owns all the stock of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Eustis a Possible Factor.

The doubt in the situation is found in the fact that the Executive Board, which passes final judgment, consists of Mr. Denman, General Goethals, and F. A. Eustis. The last-named official is the one who recently joined F. Huntington Clark, another subordinate of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, in assailing General Goethals because he had rejected their ideas about wooden ships. Mr. Eustis has offered his resignation as a member of the Executive Board, but no action has been taken.

There were some tonight who thought that the situation created by the reports concerning the Executive order was a victory for Denman and his wooden ship program, and others who felt that, because the power to spend the $500,000,000 and commandeer ships on the stocks was vested in the Emergency Fleet Corporation, General Goethals was for the time being on the top of the heap. Others considered it a draw.

There has been a feeling recently, based on developments from time to time that President Wilson wished to retain the services of General Goethals, and also believed that the wooden ship program should be broadened. It may be that the situation will work out in that manner. It can be said at least that the Denman-Eustis influence for a big wooden cargo fleet is being exerted to the full.

Denman Asks Co-ordination.

The money now appropriated provides $250,000,000 for taking over ships on the stocks and purchasing by charter or otherwise ships on the seas. Mr. Denman wrote to General Goethals today asking him to outline his plan for commandeering ships on the stocks so that such plans might be co-ordinated with those of the Shipping Board.

General Goethals was away from the city yesterday and today and it was stated that he had gone to Trenton, N. J., in regard to road construction work which he was to have done when he was called here by the Government to take charge of the construction and of the shipbuilding program. His absence during the conferences with the steel interests gave rise to rumors that he contemplated leaving his post, but these have been denied. It was impossible to get from him tonight any expression concerning his attitude toward the latest Executive order.

It was stated that immediate action probably would be taken to hurry construction of ships on the stocks by the Government as a result of the Executive order so that the yards might be cleared as soon as possible for the construction of the new merchant marine. The Government can do this by putting on night shifts and assuming the additional cost of overtime labor. It can make up what it loses in this way by obtaining steel at a cheaper price than was quoted in the contracts now in force.

Denial was made at the Shipping Board offices that there had been any delay in ship construction because of the controversy over the price of steel. No contract, it was said, had been held up more than four days, and most of them had been signed the same day they were submitted, a tentative price being quoted.

Chairman Denman and General Goethals are preparing to ask Congress in the near future for a second $500,000,000 appropriation for ship construction.

KALUSZ FALLS TO KORNILOFF'S VICTORIOUS ARMY

Russians in South Galicia Drive Foe from Base on Railroad to Lemberg.

PUSH ON TOWARD DOLINA

Sweep All Before Them in Frenzy of Patriotism Under Red Flag of Revolution.

KERENSKY URGES THEM ON

"Battalions of Death" from All Over the Country with Crippled Veterans Rushing to the Front.

PETROGRAD, July 12.—The capture of Kalusz, the Austrian base west of the Lomnica River in Southern Galicia, by General Korniloff's victorious army marching on from Halicz, is announced by Army Headquarters. Kalusz is on the railroad from Stanislau to Lemberg via Dolina and Stryj. It was taken after a fierce battle, and the army is pushing on now across the Siwka River to Dolina, fifteen miles away. Following is the brief announcement of the victory made by the War Office:

Western (Russian) Front.—Yesterday our operations along the Rivers Dniester and Lomnica continued to develop. After a stubborn and sanguinary battle the enemy was forced out of the town of Kalusz, which was occupied by us.

To the west of Bohorodczany, on the Grabovka-Rossina-Krivicz front, the enemy, taking advantage of the extremely intricate terrain, is holding back our advance.

There were no changes elsewhere on this front.

VIENNA, July 12, (via London.)—Austro-Hungarian General Headquarters issued the following official statement today:

Eastern Theatre.—Nothing of importance took place in Rumania or in the Carpathians.

South of the Dniester the Russians reached our Lomnica position. Near Kalusz engagements developed on the western bank of the river. Russian thrusts north of the Rovno-Kovel railway line on the Stokhod River were repulsed.

BERLIN, July 12, (via London.)—Russian troops in Galicia have succeeded in pushing forward as far as the Lomnica River, the War Office announced today in the following statement:

Near Riga, Smorgon, and Baranovichi the artillery fighting was again spirited. Near Lutsk and in the East Galicia fighting area the firing also reached a point of considerable intensity at times. On the Ochtschara Russian chasseur troops were repulsed, as were local enemy attacks on the Stokhod.

Between the Dniester and the Carpathians the Russians, using mixed detachments, felt their way toward the Lomnica position, and near Kalusz advance troops reached the western bank of the river.

On the Macedonian front the situation is unchanged.

During the last few days our air squadrons successfully and repeatedly dropped bombs on the batteries and harbors near Zerel and Arensburg, on the Island of Oesel (off the Gulf of Riga.) Large fires were observed. Despite violent firing by hostile batteries, our airplanes returned safely.

A supplementary bulletin issued tonight says there have been local engagements immediately south of Dniester.

PARIS, July 12.—Concerning operations on the Macedonian front the War Office today made public the subjoined report:

Eastern Theatre, July 11.—British aviators bombarded the station at Anglista, thirty kilometers east of Seres. There were patrol encounters and cannonading on the Vardar front. A German Captain and pilot, manning an enemy machine captured yesterday, were made prisoners.

KERENSKY AT FRONT INSPIRES GREAT DRIVE

Korniloff in Army's Name Swears to Carry Its Red Banners to Victory.

BY HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 11.—The joyful news that Halicz had been captured reached Petrograd about midnight and rapidly spread through the city. The impetus of Korniloff's army was clearly exposing the town to attack on the weakest side, and Austrian resistance was evidently crumbling, but the actual capture was hardly expected so soon.

Apart altogether from the moral significance of the capture of Halicz by the Eighth Revolutionary Army, Korniloff's advance wedge-wise into the territory between the Dniester and Carpathians constitutes a menace to the whole front of Boehm Ermolli's armies, whose northeastern sector, hard pressed before Brzezany and Zborow by the Russian Seventh and Eleventh armies, now risks being outflanked by Korniloff's famous crumbling process, which began last year and may begin again.

Although there is need for caution in military forecasts under the new conditions, nothing succeeds like success.

Continued on Page 2.

Advertisement—Advt.

WHOLE GERMAN CABINET OUT, DUTCH HEAR; KAISER ORDERS EQUAL SUFFRAGE BILL DRAWN FOR PRUSSIA, STARTING REFORM

Berlin Populace Calm Despite Reichstag Furore; Bavarian Premier Sees King, Then Hurries to Berlin

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 12, (via London.)—Another Crown Council was held yesterday in the presence of the Crown Prince, but there has been no solution of the crisis yet.

Meanwhile the Bavarian Premier, Count Hertling, has suddenly interrupted his vacation and returned to Munich, where he had a long audience with the King. He was to leave last night for Berlin, and in his capacity as President of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Bundesrat will convoke that body.

Some of the newspapers continue the agitation against Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, which is in strong contrast with the attitude of most of the Reichstag factions. These, in resolutions and otherwise, assert that they are looking for new and adequate measures, not new men.

The plenary session of the Reichstag was not convened yesterday, and the discussion of the new war credit, which was the order of the day, has been put off until tomorrow.

The Reichstag factions are apparently waiting for the final result of the Crown Council. The Chancellor's position, despite some newspaper opposition, seems not endangered, since he evidently has the bulk of the Centrists, Progressives, and Socialists behind him. These would make a majority of the Reichstag, even if the National Liberals also refused to make common cause with them.

The calm of the populace forms a strange contrast with the heated atmosphere in the Reichstag Building. It is true that the public buy more newspapers than ever, and the situation is discussed in restaurants and street cars, but one who did not know the Germans might imagine that all the talk in the Reichstag concerned some neighboring nation. The effect of discipline on generations tells.

Moreover, the masses seem to accept as a logical consequence of war what those men of the Reichstag are fighting so hard for, and the worries of the day leave little room in the mind of the average man to grow enthusiastic over even great national reforms planned in the Reichstag and Wilhelmstrasse.

CHAMBERLAIN OUT OF INDIA OFFICE

Mesopotamia Muddle Charges to be Investigated by a Judicial Tribunal.

CABINET YIELDS TO DEMAND

Accused Officials Defended in Parliament—Hardinge's Resignation Again Refused.

LONDON, July 12.—As a result of the recent report on the mismanagement of the campaign in Mesopotamia in its early stages, J. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, has resigned. Lord Hardinge, the former Viceroy of India, also, and for the third time, presented his resignation as Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. His resignation, however, was not accepted.

Nothing is known as to whether other resignations are pending, but it is considered quite possible that further developments may occur on the return of the King to the capital. It is understood that Premier Lloyd George and Mr. Chamberlain's colleagues have done their best to persuade him to withdraw his resignation, but without avail. Great sympathy is felt for Mr. Chamberlain, who is regarded as the victim of the peculiar Indian administrative system.

Mr. Chamberlain made the announcement himself in the House in a speech the commission's report. The report has proved a severe blow to the Government, which had to make a further concession to popular resentment.

After a debate extending throughout the evening, which revolved mainly around the form the judicial inquiry should take—strong criticisms being voiced that the tribunal suggested by the Government was a mere whitewashing and shelving procedure to protect the statesmen who came under the commission's condemnation—Mr. Balfour, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced that the Government was willing to set up a tribunal by statute competent to deal with both soldiers and civilians, instead of at inquiry tribunal, as already proposed.

Impugned Statesmen Defended.

Speeches in the House of Lords by the Marquis of Crewe, Earl Curzon, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and others were largely of an apologetic character, defending the impugned statesmen on the ground of their loyal services to the empire, their well-intentioned zeal, and the great difficulties they had to face under exceptional circumstances, and the handicap of the peculiar Indian administrative system.

Baron Hardinge especially found zealous defenders in both the Lords and Commons. Sir Mark Sykes, Unionist for Hull, caused sympathetic demonstrations in the Commons by reminding the House of Lord Hardinge's long and valuable services, the attempt on his life at the Delhi Durbar some years ago, the death of his wife under tragic circumstances, and, finally, the recent death of his son in action in France.

The Attorney General, Sir Frederick Smith, had early in the debate explained the motives which induced the Government to propose a judicial inquiry. He said it would have been both unfair and illegal to take action against the officers mentioned in the commission's report, and it would, therefore, be unfair to take such action against the civilians. But if the House considered the course proposed improper the Government was prepared to set up a statutory tribunal.

The Speaker of the House at the outset of the debate, in explaining the suggested tribunal, said it was neither a court-martial nor a court of law, but merely a court of inquiry, where no person would stand in the position of defendant.

Mr. Chamberlain, after alluding to the difficulty of his position, announced his resignation. Then, referring to the proposed tribunal, he said that there might be a difference of opinion concerning its form, but the whole house was unanimous that a judicial tribunal should try the question. He announced that the Indian Government had already sent to the Imperial Government a dispatch proposing reform in the Indian

Continued on Page 2.

BERNSTORFF AIDS WAR ON BETHMANN

Washington Hears Former Envoy Has Become an Important Factor in German Politics.

MAY HAVE EAR OF EMPEROR

Went Home Believing Chancellor Concealed America's Real Attitude from the Kaiser.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, is a factor in the Government crisis in Berlin, according to information which has been received in official circles here. He is reported to be an anti-Pan Germanist and affiliated with the moderates.

It was related that when Count von Bernstorff returned to Germany he found difficulty for some time in seeing the Emperor. The Foreign Office blocked his efforts, giving him assignments which made it impossible for him to make an appointment with the Kaiser. Finally, however, the returned Ambassador did see the Emperor, but what resulted has not been made known.

The statement was made today, however, that since his first audience with Emperor William Count von Bernstorff's influence in German politics has increased. He was known to be opposed to Foreign Minister Zimmermann, and it was believed that he was not in hearty sympathy with Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg. He was sent to the United States as Ambassador by Prince von Bülow, who has been mentioned as a possible successor of Bethmann, and persons who were intimate with the Count during his residence in Washington believe he is now working for the downfall of the Chancellor and the elevation of the Prince.

Count von Bernstorff was represented today as having taken the position, before he left the United States, that he might have prevented the entrance of America into the war if he could have communicated with the Emperor direct, and intimated that the Chancellor had withheld from the Emperor pertinent information concerning the attitude of this country.

Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State, warned newspaper men today that the American people ought not to exaggerate the importance of the German political crisis so far as it related to the conduct of the war. He added that the facts should be weighed carefully and developments awaited before conclusions as to the meaning of the situation. The apparent passing of the crisis into a mere internal shakeup confirmed semi-official estimates yesterday and led Mr. Polk to summarize the department's attitude as follows:

"It is well not to exaggerate the real meaning of Germany's internal strife on her foreign policies or on her efforts in the war. Any changes that may take place there would be much more important if they affected the military rather than the civilian, if they reached men like Hindenburg and Ludendorff, for instance."

Mr. Polk pointed to the view of the London press, which attaches little but internal importance to the crisis.

Officials are inclined to believe that the German Government has taken advantage of the crisis, which is real so far as it relates to a strong movement for internal deforms, to attempt to mislead the public of the allied countries and the United States. Neither the American Government nor the Governments of the allied countries believe that Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, around whom the storm seems to rage, is of any considerable importance in German war councils.

A telegram to the State Department says that the press of Holland quotes the Cologne Volkszeitung as saying that Helfferich and Zimmermann had been abandoned by the Chancellor, that five Prussian Ministers would resign, and immediate action would be taken respecting universal suffrage in Prussia.

Let Canadian Bureau, (Alaska Dept.) help plan reasonable trip. Murray Hill 7838. Riding parties through Rockies. Hunting.—Advt.

WAR CREDIT VOTE REFUSED

Parties Demand Definite Statement on Peace from Chancellor.

NEW CROWN COUNCIL HELD

Heir to Throne Conspicuous in Session and Said to Have Intervened Against Bethmann.

PRUSSIAN RESCRIPT ISSUED

Radical Papers Hail Emperor's Manifesto—Important Session of Reichstag Today.

LONDON, July 12.—Persistent reports have been coming from the Continent all day that Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the German Chancellor, has finally succumbed to the political storm and resigned his post. This sudden action, which would be a climax to the crisis in Berlin, was variously ascribed to the formation of an actual majority coalition of Reichstag parties against him to the insistence of these parties on a definite statement of peace terms, and to the threat of withholding of war credits until the Government made known its policy.

Almost simultaneously with these reports of the Chancellor's fall came the news that Emperor William issued a rescript whereby "equal suffrage" in Prussia will be provided for in a bill to be introduced in the Prussian Diet, thus supplementing the imperial message of last Easter.

The most definite statement about the resignation of Bethmann Hollweg came from Amsterdam, which said that a rumor had reached Holland that the entire German Government would resign with the Chancellor the Main Committee of the Reichstag having refused to vote a war credit unless the Government declared its policy regarding peace and reform, which the Government has declined to do. An Imperial proclamation was thought imminent, it was added.

The Vossische Zeitung and Lokal-Anzeiger of Berlin agree in stating, this dispatch says, that the Chancellor resigned owing to a letter from the Centrist Party declaring that the conclusion of a peace would be rendered more difficult if he retained his office.

From Amsterdam later came a statement, according to a Berlin dispatch, quoting newspapers there, that a new sitting of the German Crown Council began at noon today in the presence of the Crown Prince.

A Berne wireless dispatch confirms the report that the Vossische Zeitung had stated that Bethmann Hollweg had resigned. Emperor William, the newspaper added, had postponed his decision whether to accept the Chancellor's resignation.

A telegram from Berlin to Berne said that it was the intervention of the Crown Prince that caused the Chancellor to tender his resignation.

The same wireless source says that an official communication issued in Berlin yesterday stated that Emperor William expressed the opinion that the political and constitutional reforms demanded by the Reichstag were such that they concerned not merely himself but his successor, inasmuch as they would be permanent. For this reason the Emperor summoned the Crown Prince to attend the Crown Councils at which final decisions regarding the extent to which the Crown and the Government would make concessions to the Reichstag were to be reached.

Emperor William had an interview of several hours with the Chancellor yesterday, according to a semi-official dispatch from Berlin via Amsterdam, and received his report on the political situation. The Chancellor also received various party leaders yesterday afternoon, it is stated.

A dispatch to the Copenhagen Politiken from Berlin reports that the Crown Prince held an audience this morning with representatives of all of the political parties, including the Socialists. He had a long conference with Herr von Payer, Progressive; Dr. Gustave Stresemann, National Liberal; Matthias Erzberger, Centrist; Count von Westarp, Conservative, and Dr. Eduard David, Socialist.

Rescript for Prussian Reforms.

A Havas dispatch from Basle says that Emperor William has addressed to the Chancellor a rescript under which the bill to be submitted to the Prussian Diet, as a complement to the imperial message of April 7, must be drawn up on the basis of equal voting rights.

A Copenhagen dispatch, commenting on this rescript, the full text of which is not yet given, says that the introduction of the phrase "equal suffrage" into the Emperor's manifesto restores a provision which, according to Berlin gossip, was contained in the original draft of the Easter manifesto and was eliminated at the last moment in consequence of a reactionary intrigue against the realization of the Emperor's wish for universal, equal, direct, and secret suffrage in Prussia. This is attributed to the reactionary Prussian Diet, which on an earlier occasion did not hesitate

to disregard the sovereign's expressed wishes on franchise reform.

Nor, says the Copenhagen dispatch, does the new imperial announcement prescribe the immediate adoption of the reform, without waiting for the end of the war, and there is not a word for the present of the introduction of parliamentarism in the imperial administration or of the abandonment of the policy of conquest or the elimination of reactionary or incompetent Ministers.

The Copenhagen dispatch continues:

"The Emperor's manifesto forces the Prussian Ministry to discard its reform project, the draft of which had been largely worked out, and which, according to reports in Berlin political circles, although doing away with the three-class system, introduced the principle of plural voting as a concession to the Conservative and National Liberal Parties. A proviso is made that the attainment of a certain age, marriage or educational qualification entitles an elector to additional votes.

"The Conservatives had vainly endeavored to have this principle, which provides some counterbalance to the big Socialist vote, extended to embrace property as a qualification for an additional vote, but the idea was finally dropped.

"The Emperor's insertion of the word 'equal' in the formula presenting the new franchise will operate to prevent the Government and the hitherto dominant parties from jockeying with the new suffrage bill, defeating or limiting the reform in practice while granting it in principle.

"The extent to which equal suffrage, if the Government is able to get its bill through the hostile Diet, will shake the domination of the Junker Prussian Government may be judged by the compilation of the probable strength of the parties in the Diet under this bill.

"The Conservative leaders have figured, on the basis of their voting tables, that the strength of the two Conservative parties, now 262 of a total membership of 448 in the lower house, would drop even under the most favorable conditions to 134 and might go to 100. The National Liberals, now with 73 members, would be represented in an equal suffrage house by 34 to 52, while the Socialists, with 10 members at the present time, would jump to at least 84 and might obtain as many as 125 seats. The Radicals would gain slightly and the Centre would show moderate shrinkage.

"The Emperor's manifesto reached the newspapers too late for extended comment. The Tageblatt and Vorwärts welcome it as a modest beginning, although it misses the real and needed reform—parliamentarism in the empire.

"The Deutsche Tageszeitung is grieved because it fears that with the passing of old Prussia part of Germany's might has gone to the grave."

Predict Passage of Peace Formula.

The plenary session of the Reichstag, which was to have opened early in the week, will sit tomorrow, the Exchange Telegraph's Copenhagen correspondent cables. He reports that a great political debate will begin on Saturday, and that a liberal peace formula, declaring that Germany is fighting a defensive war, is expected to command a large majority.

Advices reaching Amsterdam from Berlin state that the vote of credit and concomitant questions on foreign and domestic policies will be discussed in the Reichstag Saturday. This account of today's Reichstag session is given:

"Before the order of the day was entered upon, Dr. Peter Spahn, leader of the Catholic Centre, requested that the subjects of Germany's external and internal policy and the credit vote be struck off the agenda.

"Count von Westarp, Conservative, urged a discussion of the credit vote so that the impression might not arise that its settlement was dependent upon any conditions.

"Hugo Haase, leader of the Socialist minority, said that the independent Socialists were against credits, and therefore attached no value to discussions on these motions.

"Philipp Scheidemann, leader of the Majority Socialists, said:

"'We are not accustomed to vote money and afterward discuss whether it was right or wrong, but to have a discussion first.'

"Count von Westarp asserted that in war money should be voted without examination and that it should be done today, in view of the impression it would make abroad.

"Herr von Payer, Progressive, urged that it was a question of postponement for only two days. The vote of credit, he pointed out, was connected with political questions on which no report from the Main Committee was yet to hand.

"Count von Westarp's motion was rejected, despite the fact that it was supported by the Right and some of the National Liberals and Independent Socialists. Dr. Spahn's motion was accepted."

Amsterdam hears from Berlin that the Reichstag Inter-Party Committee has concluded its deliberations in regard to the text of the joint resolution on the question of peace which is to be moved in the Reichstag. National Liberal members of the committee requested that an opportunity be given their party to come to a decision regarding the resolution, but this decision has not yet been reached.

Berlin Thinks Tension Lessened.

BERLIN, Tuesday, July 10, (via London.)—The Reichstag, which had planned to meet Wednesday, probably will not convene until the Main Committee, the session of which was postponed at the personal request of the Chancellor, has concluded its deliberations.

One significant episode of the day was the adjournment of the session of the Main Committee immediately after having been called to order without any announcement of the conclusions reached in Monday night's session of the Crown Council.

The situation today was regarded as more favorable for the Chancellor. His post and personality appeared to be a secondary consideration compared with the cardinal issue, which, after all, only involves parliamentary political reforms.

Whether a four-party coalition can resolve itself into a co-ordinated, cohesive unit for the purpose of finding a common formula was still one of the day's speculations. Meanwhile internal reforms which are being demanded are likely to be forthcoming without duress. The situation hardly contains the ingredients necessary for a political revolution.

It would seem at this time that the present upheaval, to which Emperor William's Easter message gave an impetus, is gradually crystallizing into an internal issue.

WHAT KAISER WROTE IN APRIL

Opposed Three-Class Franchise, but Did Not Say "Equal Suffrage."

As early as January 28 the Prussian press, in addressing birthday messages to the Kaiser as the King of Prussia, expressed hopes that he would institute electoral reforms. He gave no sign until April 7, when in a rescript addressed to his Chancellor he suggested reforms to be instituted after the war. He used the term "Volkskonigturn," or people's kingdom, and spoke of "the free and joyful co-operation of all the members of our people." He committed himself to the abolition of the three-class franchise, but the phrase which the Social Democrats and certain minority factions had expected to find in the rescript was missing. This phrase was "a universal, equal, secret, and direct ballot."

Between Feb. 15 and April 7 the possibility of the Kaiser using this phrase had been hotly debated in the Prussian Diet. Herr von Der Oster, one of the leaders of the junkers, strongly opposed the word "equal," which, he declared, was not suited to the peculiar conditions of Prussia. He said:

"The principle of electoral rights according to capability must be adhered to, even after the war."

In replying to the junker leader and to other speakers against "equal suffrage," Dr. von Löbele, Minister of the Interior, seemed to imply that "equal suffrage" was on the program of the Government.

Then ensued more heated debates, which finally calmed down on the publication of the Kaiser's rescript. Then it was pointed out that Prussia already has universal suffrage, while a secret, direct ballot was merely a matter of form and not of principle, and that the absence of "equal" showed that his Majesty, at the eleventh hour, had made concessions to the Junkers and Conservatives.

Won't Sell Newspaper to Krupp's.

AMSTERDAM, July 12.—The radical Weser Zeitung, an old newspaper of Bremen, which, it was reported, was to be bought by the Krupp interests, which were to make it a Pan-German and annexationist organ, is on the market. The owners say they will never agree to sell it to the Krupps.

GERMANS CARRIED MONCHY TRENCHES

Shock Troops and Flame Throwers Won Ground from British There, Berlin Says.

CALM ON BELGIAN FRONT

French Lines at Verdun Are Assaulted by Germans Without Gaining Any Advantage.

BERLIN, July 12, (via London.)—A series of British trenches near Monchy was stormed yesterday and a large number of prisoners were taken, the War Office announces. The statement reads:

Army Group of Prince Rupprecht—The attack of the marine infantry on Tuesday (near the coast in Belgium) represents a magnificent success. The enemy was unable to deliver any counterattacks.

The artillery fighting was heavier yesterday in Flanders, especially southeast of Ypres; on the Artois front, and near Lens and Bullecourt. We carried out several reconnoitring enterprises.

Near Monchy shock troops of a Hanseatic regiment, assisted effectively by flame-throwers, stormed a series of British trenches, from which a large number of prisoners were brought in.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince—In the western Champagne, and on the left bank of the Meuse lively artillery engagements developed. Some reconnoitring engagements ended in our favor.

The supplementary statement issued this evening says:

In the west there was lively fighting activty in Champagne.

LONDON, July 12.—Apparently something like a calm has followed the sudden German attack on the British lines in Belgium Tuesday night, when the Kaiser's forces reached the Yser River. The day report of the British War Office says:

"A raid attempted by the enemy last night south of Lombaertzyde was successfully driven off. There is nothing further to report.

Tonight's official statement from British Headquarters in France reads:

A hostile raiding party was driven off early this morning west of Queant, (southeast of Arras,) leaving some prisoners in our hands.

There was great activity in the air yesterday. A large number of bombs were dropped during the night on enemy airdromes and ammunition dumps. During the day other successful raids were carried out by our airplanes. In the course of the air fighting four German airplanes were brought down and six others were driven down out of control. Three of our machines are missing.

The Belgian communication, issued at Havre, reads:

During the night a detachment dispatched in the direction of the road between Dixmude and Woumen encountered an enemy party; there ensued a violent hand-to-hand engagement. The Germans suffered serious losses and left three prisoners in our hands.

Today our trenches and roads of communication were shelled, principally in the direction of Dixmude. We countershelled the enemy batteries.

There was a light bombardment in the region of Het Sas.

The Germans tried several surprise attacks during the night on the French at Verdun, but were repulsed, according to a statement issued by the French War Office today. The bulletin reads:

The artillery fighting was quite spirited in the Champagne and on the Aisne front in the Laffaux Mill sector. Enemy attacks in the region of the Triangle Plateau and south of Juvincourt were easily repulsed.

On the two banks of the Meuse, in the sector of Hill 304 and north of the Hardaumont Work, the Germans, after a violent bombardment, made a number of attacks, none of which was successful.

There is nothing to report on the remainder of the front.

The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight reads:

The day was quiet, except in the region of Ailles, Panthéon, and Moronvilliers, where the artillery on both sides was quite active.

The enemy fired about 100 shells on Rheims.

MINIMIZES GERMAN GAIN.

Gen. Maurice Says It Is First Direct German Attack in Two Years,

LONDON, July 12.—The total British casualties resulting from the German success near Nieuport Tuesday were about 1,800, including prisoners, according to Major Gen. F. B. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations, at the War Office.

The section captured by the Germans, said General Maurice, was defended by only two battalions of British. The German report of 1,250 prisoners he thought was probably accurate.

General Maurice said that no particular military importance attached to the German attack. He said that it was always possible for either side, by concentrations, to carry out a coup on a little section like the one in Belgium, which was only 1,400 yards long. The Germans had sufficient artillery on hand for the attack, inasmuch as they had massed guns as a defense against British naval bombardments. The Germans selected for the assault a day when a heavy sea was running, knowing that they would not need their guns for work against the warships.

The General called attention to the fact that this is the first attack which the Germans have made upon the British in more than two years.

BOMB TOWNS IN FLANDERS.

British Air Raiders Drop Tons of Explosives at Five Points.

LONDON, July 12.—British naval airplanes last night carried out raids on military objects in and near five towns in Flanders, says an announcement made tonight by the Admiralty. Fires and explosions were caused by the tons of bombs dropped by the raiders. The statement reads:

Bombing raids were carried out last night by naval machines on Varssenaere, St. Denis-Westrem, Ghistelles, and Ostend. Railway lines and an electric power station and railway siding at Zarren were attacked by gunfire from the air and bombs were dropped on a train near St. Denis-Westrem. A fire was caused by bombs dropped near the Ostend electric power station, and a heavy explosion was caused at the Varssenaere Railway dump, followed by an intense conflagration, which was still burning half an hour later.

Several tons of bombs were dropped. All the machines returned safely.

RELIES ON AMERICAN LOANS.

Returning Italian Envoy Says Financial Agreement Is Complete.

PARIS, July 12.—Francesco Nitti, former Italian Minister of Agriculture, who is a member of the Italian Mission which has just returned from the United States, made the following statement to the Petit Parisien on his way through Paris to Rome:

"The United States is firmly resolved to assist the Entente financially. The agreement in that regard is complete. Difficulties arise when we come to the question of organizing methods of collaboration between the United States and the Entente nations in respect to food and freights. It is a question of creating an enormous organization, which gives rise to initial uncertainties that are quite comprehensible.

"One thing is certain—the United States has full consciousness of its responsibilities. That being the case, it will find the means of reconciling the needs of the Allies, which are primarily economic, with its desire to give us military assistance. The difficulty in bringing this about is the matter of tonnage.

"The agreement among the Allies is perfect. No divergency of views has occurred between their representatives and the United States. There are discussions, even divisions, in regard to questions of detail, but in general the union is perfect."

SEEK WAR SAFETY IN JAIL.

Judge Finds New Kind of Slacker, Who Hastens to Plead Guilty.

A new kind of slacker—one who deliberately commits crime and pleads guilty so as to go to jail instead of to war—was discovered yesterday by Judge McIntyre in General Sessions. More than forty young men, unmistakably of conscript age, were arraigned for various crime, and invariably the defendants pleaded guilty.

The alacrity with which some admitted their guilt caused Judge McIntyre to become suspicious. He questioned several of the arresting patrolmen and learned that many of the youthful offenders committed their crimes openly and made no effort to evade arrest. Judge McIntyre asked one defendant what had led him to break the law and received a half-hearted reply that "hard times and no work" were the cause.

"I do not believe you," Judge McIntyre said. "There is plenty of work for all. I think there is a different reason. Since I have been presiding in this court I have noticed the increase in the number of men of conscript age who have without hesitation pleaded guilty to crime. I am of the opinion that many of them have made themselves felons to avoid the draft. This is an ingenious attempt to avoid service to the country, and I intend to find a way of stopping it. A man who will commit a crime willfully not for the purpose of gain but to escape his duty is the worst kind of a slacker."

The crimes selected by the would-be slackers were usually petty thefts or burglaries. Those convicted for the first time generally receive suspended sentences.

TALKS OF NAVY YARD STRIKE

Repair of Merchant Vessels Would Cause Spread, Says Union Leader.

E. J. Dearing, Business Agent of the Machinists' Union, who is conducting the strike of metal workers in shipyards in and about New York, said yesterday that 150 ironworkers employed in the yards of the Washington Iron Works, of Brooklyn, had quit work. He said that the strike would soon involve every shipyard in this vicinity unless the owners agree to listen to the demands of the men.

The Washington representative of the union was instructed by telegram yesterday to get in touch with the members of the Federal Shipping Board and ask the officials what steps the Government intends to take toward urging the shipyard owners to consent a parley. Dearing said that if the Government attempts to repair merchant vessels in the New York Navy Yard because of suspension of work in private shipyards the ironworkers in the Navy Yard would be called out.

CHAMBERLAIN QUITS AS INDIA SECRETARY

Continued from Page 1.

political system for adoption after the war, and the Government was giving the matter careful attention.

Acted on Military Advice.

Mr. Chamberlain warmly defended himself and the others named in the report against the newspaper charges of gambling in the lives of soldiers for political considerations, and argued that they would not have given orders for an advance unless the military advisers had recommended it as the proper course. He invited the House to consider what the commission would have said had they ignored the advice of the military experts. He would not say a word in excuse of the horrible breakdown in the medical service, but sixteen months ago he had, through Lord Hardinge, warned the military authorities of the possibility of such a breakdown, and had his warning been acted upon a breakdown would have been avoided.

Defending Lord Hardinge, he said that the gravest charge the commission had to bring against him was that he trusted too implicitly in military affairs to the military advisers and failed to use his great authority to overrule them. He declared it would be an evil day for the country if, on account of errors of judgment, for which others were equally responsible, a great public servant should be hounded out of public life without trial or hearing in answer to the clamor of an ill-informed and passionate mob.

Mr. Balfour said it was inevitable when such unfortunate events occurred that there should be a passionate desire that some one be punished, but it was the business of Parliament to see that that natural desire should never exceed the bounds of strict justice; it was their duty to see that it did not rush them over some cataract of public immorality, which they must regret immediately after, and historians for all time. He had the Premier's permission to say that the Government would accept the alternative of a statutory tribunal suggested by the attorney General and urged by Sir John Simon, the former Home Secretary.

While he admired the dignified statement in which Mr. Chamberlain had announced his decision, he thought it right to add that he profoundly dissented from Mr. Chamberlain's decision.

Referring to Lord Hardinge's resignation, Mr. Balfour said he did not propose to accept it, as Lord Hardinge was rendering excellent service in the Foreign Office. He thought that Lord Hardinge had not been fairly treated. In response to some heckling, the Foreign Secretary argued that there was no reason why Lord Hardinge should resign because he would have to appear before the tribunal. He contended that India was not prepared to help in the great European war, but that she had responded nobly at great risk at home.

A commission upon the happenings on the western front since the beginning of the war, said the Secretary, might produce the same kind of a report in many respects as that submitted by the Mesopotamia Commission. The debate was adjourned.

PLANS DRIVE AT BAGDAD.

Mackensen to Lead Army Against British, Washington Hears.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Turkey is preparing a campaign for the recovery of Bagdad next Fall. Field Marshal von Mackensen is expected to direct the campaign. The State Department has been informed that he is on his way to Mesopotamia.

News received in Entente diplomatic circles indicates that Turkey has postponed her effort to recapture Bagdad from the British until cooler weather, as the heat in Mesopotamia at the present time makes a campaign on a grand scale almost impossible. The Turks were said to be relying upon Russian inactivity in Armenia and Persia.

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PERSHING INSPECTS AMMUNITION PLANT

General Sibert, American Training Camp Commander, Joins Him in Paris.

EQUIPMENT CHANGES MADE

Red Cross Takes Over French Relief Stations from Our Base to American Section of Front.

PARIS, July 12.—Major General William Sibert, who will command the American Training Camp behind the French front, arrived here today.

Major General John J. Pershing, commander of the American forces, visited the largest ammunition plant in the Paris district today. He was shown about by Albert Thomas, Minister of Munitions.

It is announced that the American Red Cross will take over all French infirmaries—relief stations—between its bases and the portion of the front where the American troops will be placed, supplanting the French, who will take up other duties elsewhere.

The American troops in France, it is made known in a partial report of investigations made by American officers, will discard the well-known poncho while in service in France, and will adopt the French cavalry slicker in a modified form as best adapted to trench fighting. The troops also will be equipped with sleeveless canvas jerkins, lined with wool, and also sleeping bags and the numerous other devices that have proved efficacious against the intense cold of Winter.

The familiar puttee will disappear in favor of cloth leggings such as were used by the expeditionary force in Mexico. Each soldier will have a folding cloth fatigue cap to wear under the irksome steel helmet.

Some idea may be gained of the immensity of the task of supplying the American armies when they reach full strength in the fact that each million men must have a 1,000-ton refrigerating plant, the steel and iron for which must be brought from America. The refrigerators must be located not only at the base but close behind the fighting line. Storage tanks with a capacity of a million gallons will be needed at the bases, with depots for transferring gasoline to obviate the necessity of using trains.

Plans already far advanced include the construction of so-called salvage depots for the worn-out clothing and shoes. A pair of shoes lasts a soldier in the trenches only three weeks on the average. The magnitude of such depots is shown by those used by the French, which employ 7,000 men each. Each million men will probably consume 1,000,000 pounds of meat daily.

American Army Headquarters in Paris rapidly is proving itself too small for the volume of work in progress. A large number of men of the Quartermaster's Department moved today to a hotel formerly patronized by American and English visitors, and the chief of the department is installed in what was formerly the bridal suite.

Connecticut Objects to Census.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 12.—The Connecticut State Council of Defense today sent to Secretary Baker a protest "against the use of figures reported to be estimates of population of the State of Connecticut," issued by the Government for a base of apportionment for the forthcoming draft. The State Council contends that the method of estimating the population on a nation-wide percentage of registrants is unfair to this State. The estimate gives Connecticut's population as 1,719,623.

KERENSKY AT FRONT INSPIRES BIG DRIVE

Continued from Page 1.

and at a moment when so much depends on the spirit of the new-born Russian Army, the moral factor may very easily override purely strategical considerations and the Russians will gather strength as they advance.

The large number of Czechs and Slovaks among the prisoners seems to show that the inner crisis in Austria is having its effect on the front. If for a time German agents succeeded in weakening the spirit of the Russian Army, it is very probable that the Russian revolution as historical fact has had a much more profound and permanent effect in undermining the moral resistance of the Central Powers.

Kerensky at the front urging the warworn soldiers to a fresh and victorious effort is one of the most striking figures of modern history. He watches the fighting from an artillery observation point, attends the funerals of the dead, distributes orders, promotes brave officers and soldiers, and once during the batle dismissed the commander of a division. Before the attack he addressed the regiments. "Comrades," he said, "the welfare of the toiling classes is in your hands. You must bear the red banners of the revolution victoriously over those who will not recognize liberty, equality, and fraternity. Forward with courage to victory! And the troops gave their oaths to go forward.

Korniloff replied in the name of the army, saying: "With the red banners in its hands the army begs you to trust it. If the troops of this army did great deeds before dying for they knew not what, now when we are fighting for the happiness of the Russian people the army will go forward under these red banners of revolution and will do its duty. I swear by my honor and by my wounds there will be on traitors in the army." And after that Korniloff's men smashed through the enemy's trenches.

What efforts are being made to rouse the spirit of the army to combat that weariness and that ignorance in which the Leninites and traitors find soil for their agitation! Up and down the line are gathering striking battalions, "battalions of death," composed of volunteers who have sworn to die in the first line of battle. Their banners are black and red—red for freedom and black for death. Savynkoff, Government Commissary for the southwestern front, writes in the Volla Narodа a touching account of how one of these battalions marched out to death to the strains of the revolutionary funeral march.

On Sunday a battalion of boys from the Officers' Training School of Petrograd went out as private soldiers to fight at the front for liberty. On Sunday afternoon a huge meeting was held at the People's Palace to bid farewell to a detachment of invalids, many of them escaped from Germany, who are leaving for the front to fight with what strength is left them against those whose cruelty they bitterly knew. Some had lost a leg or an arm. All were maimed, but could not rest while Russia was in danger. I asked them how they could fight. "If we cannot hold a rifle," they said, "we can hold a dagger, and even a wooden arm can help push a bayonet."

PETROGRAD, July 12.—In view of the reorganization of the Russian Army on a democratic basis, the Provisional Government has decided to appoint to the staff of each army commander a military commissioner of the Government, to be selected after consultation with the Commander in Chief. These commissioners will contribute toward the uniform solution of all political questions which may arise in the army and navy, and will also co-ordinate the labors of the various army committee.

RAID ITALIAN OUTPOST.

Austrians Ejected on Col Bricon Peak by an Energetic Counterattack.

ROME, July 12.—"In the Travignola Valley we drove back with an energetic counterattack an enemy detachment which, during the night, succeeded in reaching one of our advanced posts on the peak of Col Bricon," says today's War Office statement. "On the remainder of the front there was desultory artillery activity."

VIENNA, July 12, (via London.)—Army Headquarters tonight issued the following:

Italian Theatre.—As a retaliatory measure for the visit made by Italian airmen to Idria, an Austro-Hungarian air squadron yesterday dropped bombs on the station and extensive barracks near Trivida.

On Col Bricon our storming detachment yesterday morning penetrated the enemy's positions, killed most of the occupants, blew up a large quantity of munitions, and returned with some prisoners.

ARABS DEFEAT TURKS.

King of the Hejaz Extends His Territory to the Northward.

LONDON, July 12.—Although little has been heard of him recently, it develops that the "King of the Hejaz," the former Grand Sherif of Mecca, has been continuing his activity in Arabia. This Arab leader, who assumed his royal title by virtue of the sway he secured over the extensive Hejaz region along the Red Sea, has been in revolt against the Turks since July, 1916, and recently has apparently been extending his authority northward.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons today, James Ian Macpherson, Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office, said that the Turkish posts between the Tafila-Main district and Akaba were now in Arab hands. The total Turkish losses in the fighting that had taken place were 700 killed and 600 prisoners, including twenty officers, he stated, while one mountain gun also was captured.

A Turkish battalion was destroyed on July 2 and the Hejaz Railway damaged at many points.

It seems probable that the towns of Tafileh and Maan in Northern Arabia are those alluded to by the spokesman for the War Office. Tafileh lies 100 miles northwest of Akaba, which is at the head of the Gulf of Akaba on the easterly side of the Sinai Peninsula. Tafileh is about fifteen miles southeast of the southern extremity of the Dead Sea and Maan is located slightly to the south on the railway line from Damascus to Medina.

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NAVY UP TO 131,013; ARMY HAS 253,000 MEN

Marine Corps Within 1,174 of Its Limit of 30,000—Wednesday's Army Recruits 997.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The enlisted strength of the navy today reached a total of 131,013 through a net gain of 350 in enlistments yesterday. Less than 20,000 men are needed to raise the navy to war strength of 150,000 men.

The enlisted strength of the Marine Corps is 28,824 men, leaving 1,174 recruits to be obtained to raise it to war strength of 30,000 men.

The enlisted strength of the regular army is now 253,000 men, of which 144,117 have been obtained since April 1. Approximately 40,000 men are needed to raise the army to war strength.

Pennsylvania led yesterday in daily army recruiting, with New York State second. The daily statement on army recruiting follows:

	Obtained July 11.	Total to July 11.		Obtained July 11.	Total to July 11.
Alabama	..	1,448	*Nebraska.	4	2,532
Arizona	2	205	*Nevada	2	938
Arkansas	..	851	New Hamp	..	267
*California.	34	5,061	New Jersey	45	4,846
Colorado	8	1,885	New Mexico	1	230
Connecticut	10	1,494	New York.	113	15,904
Delaware.	6	209	N. Carolina	5	1,073
D. of Col.	4	332	N. Dakota.	13	526
Florida	15	1,164	Ohio	68	6,460
Georgia	29	3,567	Oklahoma.	26	1,862
*Idaho	2	780	*Oregon	10	2,416
*Illinois	80	13,482	*Penn.	123	16,158
*Indiana.	23	7,621	R. Island.	5	562
Iowa	28	3,946	S. Carolina	4	809
Kansas	12	3,018	S. Dakota.	1	771
Kentucky.	14	2,551	Tennessee.	9	1,900
Louisiana.	24	1,499	Texas	32	5,182
Maine	1	654	*Utah	15	1,396
Maryland.	35	988	Vermont	..	87
Mass.	59	6,230	Virginia.	8	1,111
*Michigan.	33	6,443	Washing'n.	13	1,904
Minnesota.	24	2,923	West Va.	4	1,439
Mississippi.	3	858	Wisconsin.	9	1,567
Missouri	32	6,262	*Wyoming.	6	514
*Montana.	4	1,120			

*Quota secured.
Total quota, acceptances for July 11, 907.
Total acceptances since April 1, 144,117.

REPORT AVIATION BILL.

House Committee Unanimously in Favor of $639,000,000 Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The House Committee on Military Affairs reached a unanimous agreement today on the Administration's aviation program, which calls for an appropriation of $639,000,000 "to blind the eyes of the Germans." The committee will present the perfected aviation bill to the House tomorrow, and its passage is predicted in the lower body after less than two days' debate.

At the suggestion of the Secretary of War, as well as members of the committee, the bill will furnish few details as to the size of the American aerial fleet and the number of men to be attached to the aviation service. The number of machines to be purchased, according to the present arrangement, is not to be revealed, nor is there to be publicity for the present of the price paid for airplanes.

Secretary Baker appeared today before the House Committee, which closed its hearings of nearly a week. Officers of the Signal Service and foreign aviators now in this country to aid in the perfection of the American air fleet, have been heard by the committee, but all hearings were behind closed doors.

As reported the bill will carry an appropriation as well as authorization for the aviation program.

Following the passage of the aviation bill, the House plans again to "mark time" while awaiting the Senate's action on the food control bill and the war revenue measure.

CALLS FOR RECRUITS ACROSS CONTINENT

Lord Northcliffe Here Speaks Message to Britons and Scots in San Francisco.

ROOSEVELT AIDS GEN. WHITE

Appeals to Americans to Make British Recruiting Week a Success —200 Men Off to Canada.

The most remarkable recruiting speech on record, in respect of its carrying power, was made yesterday by Lord Northcliffe, now in this country as a special representative of the British Government. The speech was made in New York, and it was distinctly heard in San Francisco. Lord Northcliffe and General W. A. White, head of the British Recruiting Mission in the United States, and his staff, were visiting Theodore N. Vail, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and Mr. Vail had connected up the transcontinental telephone system to show it to his visitors.

Lord Northcliffe was talking to Superintendent Patten, in San Francisco, when he asked: "Mr. Patten, can you hear me distinctly?" "Yes," was the reply. "Then there is something I want to say to you. When I last visited your beautiful country I found that you had great numbers of Britons and Scotchmen among your residents who still retained their allegiance to the King. I suggest that they get together for recruiting, and also for helping in the strict observance of the food regulations issued from Washington."

Among the other features of the demonstration arranged by Mr. Vail for his guests were listening to "God Save the King" and "America" sung in San Francisco, and also, by the arrangement of another line to Coney Island, listening to the rolling waves of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans at the same instant.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt yesterday gave General White the following statement:

"General White should get the assistance of every patriotic American in his plan for a special recruiting week for British subjects in the New York district from July 16 to July 22. I understand that the British Recruiting Mission has only been at work three or four weeks, and it has already sent over batches of recruits which have arrived in London. These men will be in France after about three months' training. Every single recruit taken during the special week in New York, and during the following week in Chicago, will be equipped, drilled, and sent to the trenches in France this year.

"Ordinarily American citizens would not be interested in the enlargement of the British Army; but in this particular case, when we are engaged in war against Germany, and when only a very small number of our troops have any chance of getting to the firing line this year, it is essential that we should do everything in our power to swell the numbers of men to join the British ranks, so that they can increase the forces opposed to Germany in the immediate future."

Two hundred more Britons, enlisted by the British mission, were sent off to Canada on Wednesday night. To date, about 2,000 volunteers have been obtained by the British mission. The work of organizing New York City by assembly districts for recruiting appeals next week, "British Recruiting Week," is going forward rapidly, but J. Irving Lawson, head of the volunteer "Driving Corps," which has this matter in charge, wants to obtain even more volunteers as district organizers. Mr. Lawson has a special office in Room 4 at the headquarters, 280 Broadway.

A recruiting meeting to obtain the needed quota of butchers, bakers, and —not candlestick makers—but cooks—for the United States Army will be held at noon today in front of the National Biscuit Company factory, Sixteenth Street and Tenth Avenue. Mayor Mitchel will be among the speakers.

Seafaring men with considerable deep-water experience are needed for Class 2 of the Naval Reserve force by the Naval Reserve recruiting office at 26 Cortlandt Street. Men of this class are enlisted for four years, but only called for active service during the war. They get the same pay and allowances as men in the line of the navy.

Major Frank E. Evans, U. S. M. C., who has been in charge of the Marine Corps recruiting station in New York, has been detached and ordered to Quantico, Va., being relieved by Lieutenant Dan Gardner.

Miss Mary Lynch, formerly an American Red Cross nurse attached to an ambulance unit at Verdun, was the star speaker last night at a recruiting rally on board the land battleship Recruit in Union Square. Miss Lynch, who was in France for six months, and now is at St. Vincent Hospital, Staten Island, told thrilling stories of her experience. When she called for recruits, twenty-seven men came forward and pledged themselves to enlist in the navy.

HELP BENCH CANDIDATES.

Hughes Leads Movement to Aid Justices McLaughlin and Cardozo.

A general judiciary committee was formed yesterday at the rooms of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, 42 West Forty-fourth Street, over which Charles E. Hughes, President of the New York State Bar Association, presided.

This committee expects to bring about the nomination and election of Supreme Court Justices Chester B. McLaughlin and Benjamin N. Cardoza as Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals. They were temporarily designated as such by the Governor. They gave up much, at the solicitation of the New York City Bar Association, in order to serve on the Court of Appeals bench, where two vacancies had occurred through the resignation of Judge Samuel Seabury and the election of Judge Frank H. Hiscock to the Chief Judgeship.

The General Judiciary Committee, formed at the invitation of Mr. Hughes, consists of 200 lawyers representing the counties of the State and the various local bar associations. Resolutions were adopted that the selection of the high and important judicial office of Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals should be made irrespective of any consideration of political policy affiliation or expediency.

Harvard Offer for Reserve Officers.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 12.—The entire military plant and equipment of Harvard University has been offered to the Government for a four weeks' course in training for all reserve officers of the first Plattsburg training camp. In an announcement today by the college authorities it was stated that the French Army officers who have been training the Harvard Regiment will continue their services for the length of time specified and give the new officers practical instruction in trench work and grenade war.

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$100,000,000 MORE TO FIGHT U-BOATS

Daniels Asks Congress for New Emergency Fund to Build Destroyers and Chasers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The emergency naval fund of $115,000,000, granted by Congress in the Naval Appropriation act of March 4, 1917, has been spent or obligated in speeding up ship construction. Secretary Daniels disclosed this fact today when he recommended to Congress that an additional $100,000,000 be appropriated to enable the Government to build more destroyers and submarine chasers and expedite the construction of those under contract.

In a letter to Chairman Fitzgerald of the House Appropriation Committee, Secretary Daniels says:

"The department has completed with some builders, and expects to complete with all at an early date, arrangements for expediting to the utmost degree the completion of all torpedo boat destroyers now under contract. This will require the expenditure of large sums for this purpose from the naval emergency fund, and this fund is now entirely obligated, thereby creating the urgent necessity for a deficiency appropriation under this fund, unless the work of this vitally important type of vessel is to be delayed.

"Furthermore, it is probable that the development of the present military situation will require laying down additional destroyers and other small craft, especially designed to cope with the submarine, as rapidly as the present ways can be vacated and new building facilities can be provided. Orders for a limited number of additional vessels of this character could be advantageously placed at once, and every effort is being made to provide for the development of additional building facilities. In order to encourage the development of such additional facilities by private enterprise it is necessary that the department be able to assure such companies of contracts at an early date.

"The present and probable future military situation is such as to render imperative a rapid and continuous supply of new destroyers. A failure in this program would seriously embarrass the Government in its plans for the successful prosecution of the war. This program cannot be provided for unless funds are available."

AMERICAN SCHOONER SUNK.

The Mary V. Bowen Torpedoed—Captain's Second U-Boat Experience

BANGOR, Me., July 12.—Private advices received here tonight reported that the five-masted schooner Mary V. Bowen, hailing from Fall River, Mass., had been torpedoed. The schooner was bound from New York for a French port, in command of Captain Stephen McDonough. The message said nothing about the fate of the crew of ten men.

The Mary V. Bowen, which was of 2,153 tons gross register, was built at Bath in 1900. Captain McDonough was in command of the schooner Lyman M. Law when that vessel was sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean in February last. William Lowe of Winterport was mate of the Bowen.

Y. M. C. A. CARGO LOST AT SEA

Supplies for Our Men in France Went Down with the Kansan.

It was announced yesterday that part of the cargo of the American steamship Kansan, which was reported on Wednesday as having been torpedoed on June 9, consisted of supplies for the new Y. M. C. A. buildings and tents that have been erected in France for the use of American troops. Sufficient cargo space to provide for these supplies had been given to the association by the French and Canada Steamship Company, which chartered the vessel.

In order to catch the sailing, five tons of milk chocolate had been transported by special truck from the factory at Dorchester, Mass., and 200,000 letterheads with 100,000 envelopes by truck from Springfield, Mass. Other Y. M. C. A. supplies, which went down with the Kansan were: 10,000 pounds of sugar; 600 dozen packages of biscuits, 20 barrels of flour, 20,000 packages of chewing gum, a motor truck, a number of large tents, 500 folding chairs, 10 folding organs, and 35 cases of athletic equipment valued at $5,500. The total consignment involved a loss of $18,000 to the National War Work Bureau of the Y. M. C. A.

French Mine Sweeper Sunk.

PARIS, July 12.—The French mine sweeper Jupiter struck a mine in the British Channel Tuesday and sank. Eleven lives were lost.

Denies U-Boat Base in Brazil.

RIO JANEIRO, July 12.—The report that a submarine base had been discovered near Santos is denied by naval officials.

STEEL MEN ACCEPT PRICE FIXING PLAN

Continued from Page 1.

supplies of various steel products for carrying on the war. The steel men rep

PRESIDENT WANTS SIMPLER FOOD BILL

Measure Likely to be Modified as Result of White House Conference.

LESS BREADTH OF CONTROL

Gore Substitute Not Satisfactory—Congress Asked to Accept Prohibition Responsibility.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The mixup over the Food Administration bill, through overloading with amendments for control, was laid before the President today by Senators Martin and Simmons at the White House. They asked the President to give them an idea of exactly what he desired as to food control, so that the bill might be amended to conform to his wishes.

While neither Senator would reveal what passed at the conference, it was stated tonight that the President told them he hoped the bill would be modified so as to limit control to foods, feeds, and fuel. The President found fault with amendments putting cotton, metals, and other articles on the control list. He hoped the bill would be simplified so that, while giving ample control, it would not be weighted down with provisions that would only tend to confusion.

As to the liquor feature, the President expressed satisfaction with the elimination of beer and wines from the proposed prohibition, but thought the Senate should use its own discretion in legislating on whisky. The President hoped, so he told the Senators, that discretion to commandeer distilled spirits in bond would not be imposed on him. It is understood that he expressed doubt of the constitutionality of the Smoot amendment, so far as it fixed compensation at cost plus 10 per cent. for whisky taken over by the Government from bond, and urged that this be altered so as to permit the fixing of just compensation, if the Senate regarded it as imperative to legislate against whisky.

Criticised the Gore Substitute.

The President opposed the Gore substitute Food bill, it is understood on the ground that it failed to go far enough in food control and that it sought to replace the Food Administrator with a Board of Food Administration composed of five members.

As an outcome of the conference the feeling was expressed in the Senate lobby that the Food bill would be modified as the President wished and that no difficulty would be encountered in obtaining its passage on July 21, the day fixed for a vote. Amendments that have been objected to, not by the President alone, by also by many Senators, in which cotton, wool, clothing, and many other necessities are included, will be voted out of the bill, judging from sentiment voiced tonight.

The liquor feature will be disposed of—as now contemplated—by striking the Smoot amendment from Section 12 in conference and adopting in the Senate in the meantime an amendment to Section 13 by which the President will be directed to commandeer existing stocks of whisky in bond and fix just compensation to the owners. If the price fixed by the President is not considered satisfactory, the owners will be authorized, under the amendment, to have recourse to law. In the meantime they will be paid 75 per cent. of the amount fixed by the Executive.

The Senate Committee on Agriculture, out of deference to the desire expressed by the President, did not offer the Gore substitute bill as an amendment to the food measure under consideration. Senator Gore urged that the bill be substituted, but no vote was taken on it. The Gore bill is now regarded as pigeonholed.

During the debate on the Food bill today Senator Hardwick of Georgia urged the passage of a measure prohibiting members of the Council of National Defense and its auxiliaries from participating in the disposition of contracts affecting the sale of their own products to the Government.

Their Attitude "Audacious."

"I am astonished that members of the Council of National Defense [Advisory Commission] have seen fit to criticise the Senate for attacking this proposed legislation," said Senator Hardwick. "They are trying to defend themselves against legislation to stop them from voting money into their own pockets. Their attitude on this matter is, to say the least, audacious. In this war we must separate patriotism from profits, as the President indicated, and just in that same spirit the Council of National Defense [Advisory Commission] ought to be deprived of authority to vote profits to themselves, acting as members of a body whose function is entirely patriotic.

"If these gentlemen want to serve their country, they ought to refrain from voting on contracts that concern them, or else they ought to resign. I consider the attitude they have taken in this affair as utterly indefensible."

Senator Brandegee of Connecticut defended the Advisory Commission, and hoped the legislation would not remain in the bill.

"They haven't the final vote in any contract in which they may be personally interested," he insisted. "Their action is always subject to final review. I believe the people can depend upon the members of the commission to act always in a purely patriotic spirit. For myself, I am not willing to accuse them of wanting to make profit out of the Government in the war crisis."

Senator Sheppard of Texas asked general consent to take up a bill providing for a vote of all the States on a constitutional amendment providing for nation-wide prohibition. When Senator Penrose objected, Senator Sheppard withdrew his request, saying he would put the motion to the Senate later on.

"There seems to be a widespread desire to get a nation-wide prohibition bill through the Senate this session," said Senator Sheppard. "I am reasonably certain it will pass. Already I have been assured that there are sixty-five votes ready to be cast in favor of a bill providing for a vote on a constitutional amendment to this effect. That is two more than the two-thirds vote needed to pass it. I intend to bring this bill up again within the next two weeks."

WHEAT SUPPLY SHRINKS.

But Estimate of 1917 Crop Shows a Respectable Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Further decrease in the visible supply of wheat was shown by official figures made public today. For the week ending July 7 the visible supply was 12,637,000 bushels, as compared with 14,209,000 bushels for the week ending June 30, a decrease of 1,572,000 bushels, or 11 per cent.

On the other hand, the estimate of the 1917 wheat crop, as made on July 9, of 768,000,000 bushels, showed an increase of 22,000,000 bushels, or 3.4 per cent. over the estimate of June 1.

NOT TO SEIZE INDUSTRIES.

But Might Be Necessary in Five Years, Hoover Says.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Herbert Hoover, replying today to a letter of inquiry from Senator Norris of Nebraska, wrote that the Federal Government had no intention of taking over immediately the big industries, such as packing plants and large grain elevators, when the Food Control bill was enacted. He added, however, that "a national emergency might arise in the next five years when it would be necessary."

He denied that there was any purpose to eliminate any class of commission merchants, "provided they are prepared to accept regulation in the interest of the country as a whole."

HOOVER'S AID TELLS OF FOOD CONTROL

M. L. Requa Says Plans Do Not Contemplate Taking Over Trade Operations of Country.

FACE TWO NEW PROBLEMS

Advocates Use of Fresh Vegetables Brought from Nearby Communities.

At a conference of the Food Problem Committee of the Merchants' Association, held yesterday, Marc L. Requa, personal representative of Herbert C. Hoover, gave what he said was the first authoritative outline of the plans for food control. Among those who listened to him were State officials and representatives of many of the large organizations dealing in foodstuffs. Mr. Requa said that success in carrying out the plans would be in direct proportion to the mutual confidence and co-operation of those having to do with food production, manufacture and distribution.

"It was recognized, at the commencement of the work of the Food Administration, that impractical ideas, radical fads, and doubtful experiments must not be permitted to interfere with the sane, conservative, and careful supervision of the complexities with which the organization must grapple," he said.

"We believe that each branch of trade should, in so far as possible, be self-governing. We believe that the objects of the Food Administration are simply to co-operate with the distributors of our foodstuffs, in such manner as to eliminate speculation, to stabilize operation, so that we may return as nearly as possible to a pre-war basis of trade.

"This conception under no circumstances involves our taking over the trade operations of the country, or in any way embarrassing such operations, except in so far as it is necessary to secure by mere regulation these objectives. We have sufficient confidence in the ability, the integrity, and the patriot instinct of our American citizens to believe that they will so govern themselves, even to the extent of material personal sacrifices, as to produce a result that will, in the last analysis, be more satisfactory, more efficient, and more beneficial than any we could hope to secure through direct activities on the part of our department. We are therefore confronted by two problems:

"First, we must conserve and make available for shipment all those food commodities of non-perishable character, consisting in the largest part of meat, wheat, sugar and fats, and to substitute for them the more perishable fresh vegetables and fruits.

"Second, we must advocate the increased use of fresh vegetables and fruits by communities near the production areas in order to save shipments, as well as in the more distant markets now served with those products."

"We ask of you that you recognize, with us, that the times are topsy-turvy; that the measure-stick ordinarily applied is no longer of any value. We ask that you be prepared to do your share, whatever it may be, in stabilizing, standardizing, and reducing the prices of commodities, and that you do your part—and make your sacrifice voluntarily. It is not the intention of the Food Administration to disturb existing channels of trade if through them it is humanly possible to achieve the results that must be accomplished. We are not particularly concerning ourselves with the details of the methods to be adopted by various lines of trade of producing the result, but we are emphatically of the opinion that a certain result must be produced, preferably without any dictation from the Food Commission. I refer, of course, to stabilization, standardization, and gradual reduction in prices.

"Conditions in our lifetime will never again be what they were. The sooner we recognize the truth of this statement, the sooner we abandon the wasteful practices characteristic of the American nation, the sooner we shall begin to rebuild the foundation of a lasting peace."

In urging the co-operation of those present the speaker said that the Administration stands ready to assist in the handling of any great problem that might arise. He emphasized again the importance of food conservation in the winning of the war.

MAY BE TOBACCOLESS DAY.

Ban Also to be Put Upon the Free Use of Rice.

Rice, which has been one of the favored foods on the war bill of fare, is now to be conserved, according to news brought from the Food Administration offices yesterday by Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, who visited Washington to offer the services of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party for the food conservation campaign. Mrs. Vanderlip also brought back rumors of tobaccoless days to come.

"Mr. Hoover being busy, I did not see him," said Mrs. Vanderlip yesterday, "but I had an interesting talk with Dr. R. L. Wilbur of Stanford University, who is working with him in the Food Administration offices. It was Dr. Wilbur who told me that the food conservation advice cards which are to be issued have been changed to exclude rice from the list of foods to be fully used. The soldiers at the front, he said, will need all the rice that can be sent to them. I found, too, that Dr. Wilbur was taking seriously the criticism that put all responsibility for food waste upon the women. One critic asked if there are to be wheatless and beefless days why not tobaccoless days?

"It is highly probable, Mr. Wilbur thought, that before long there will really be tobaccoless days, as well as meatless and wheatless ones."

URGES NEW BREAD LAW.

Sales by Weight, Hartigan Declares Would Benefit Purchasers.

The proposed ordinance, introduced by Alderman Charles J. Haubert of Brooklyn, to regulate the sale of bread, will be discussed at a public hearing before the Aldermanic Committee on General Welfare in the City Hall at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Joseph Hartigan, the Commissioner of Weights and Measures, at whose request the ordinance was introduced, said yesterday that it standardizes the sale of bread. It provides that bread shall be made and sold on a weight basis, using the pound as the unit.

"With such an ordinance enacted, and the law vigorously enforced," Mr. Hartigan said, "the consumer would know what he was getting for his money, and if in doubt, could have the bread weighed at the time of purchase. The confusing conditions existing today leave the consumer without any redress if fraud should be perpetrated. The only logical way is to sell bread by the weight."

COLUMBIA PACIFISTS PAY FINES OF $500

Phillips Sentenced to Serve Six Days and Cattell One Day in the Tombs.

BOTH LOSE CITIZENSHIP

Judge Reprimands Students for Engaging in "Silly Adventure" and Hopes They Will Regain Vote.

Owen Cattell, son of Professor J. McK. Cattell of the Department of Psychology at Columbia University, and Charles Francis Phillips, son of Harry Phillips, a manufacturer, who were convicted recently of conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the military laws of the United States, were arraigned for sentence before Judge Julius M. Mayer in the Federal District Court yesterday morning. Each was fined $500, and Phillips was sentenced to serve six days and Cattell one day in the Tombs. The sentence deprives Cattell and Phillips, who are among the leaders of the so-called Collegiate Anti-Militarism League, of their citizenship. Cattell served his day in the Tombs yesterday. Phillips is serving his sentence in the same prison.

"I do not consider you young men to be representative students of Columbia University," said Judge Mayer in imposing sentence, "for the reason that while you were engaged in spreading anti-American propaganda the real men of Columbia were out on the campus preparing themselves to defend their country in its hour of trial. I cannot imagine how you young men came to prepare that anti-draft pamphlet, in which it was sought to induce others to violate the military laws of our country, unless older persons suggested it to you. However, that is not in the evidence.

"Your adventure was a silly one, to say the least. But, no matter what your sentence is, you pay a precious price for your folly, for you lose your American citizenship. The others who have been sentenced in this court for similar offenses were, unlike yourself, not born with that right. The sentence automatically deprives you of citizenship, and the only person who can restore it is the President of the United States. Unless your future conduct is against you nothing could give me greater pleasure than to do what I can to aid you in regaining your citizenship."

The Judge then imposed sentence. Phillips received an additional five days in jail for his offense of refusing to register. For the conspiracy he received, as did Cattell, a fine of $500 and one day in prison. The fines were paid.

In the courtroom when Judge Mayer sentenced the young men were many of their relatives and friends, including the parents of Cattell and Miss Eleanor W. Parker, the Barnard College girl who was indicted for conspiracy with them, but was discharged for lack of evidence of criminal intent.

Just before Phillips and Cattell left for the Tombs they, with Miss Parker, issued a signed statement, in which they stated, among a great many other things, that their activities "on behalf of peace began a long time before the nation became involved in war." They said that in all their actions they had tried to "keep within the law."

AGREE ON CONFERENCE PLAN

Dutch-Scandinavian Committee and Russian Workmen to Unite Efforts.

STOCKHOLM, July 12.—The negotiations between the Dutch-Scandinavian Committee and representatives of the Russian Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, says the Social Demokraten, has resulted in a complete agreement and the fusion of these institutions into a common bureau for the organization of a plenary international Socialist conference.

All labor organizations throughout the world will be asked to participate.

The Dutch-Scandinavian Committee has decided upon Aug. 15 as the date for a general peace conference. The summons will be issued tomorrow.

NORWEGIAN BARK SUNK.

The Fiorella Destroyed Near Iceland by a German Submarine.

LONDON, July 12.—A Central News dispatch from Christiania reports the sinking off Iceland by a German submarine of the Norwegian bark Fiorella, 1,168 tons gross. The crew was rescued.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Travelers should be careful of the water they drink. Ask for White Rock water It is the same all over the world

AMERICAN WOMAN HONORED

Mrs. Livingstone First of Her Sex to Negotiate for Britain.

LONDON, July 12.—One of the British representatives at the recent Anglo-German conference at The Hague in reference to war prisoners, was Mrs. Darley Livingstone, the young American wife of a British officer, and Secretary of a Government committee whose duties concern the treatment of British prisoners in enemy countries.

She is the first woman to have been engaged in diplomatic negotiations in behalf of Great Britain.

Indorses Food Conservation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—In a statement issued today, Mrs. George T. Guernsey, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, indorsed Herbert Hoover's appeal to women to save food.

ARIZONA SHERIFF DEPORTS 1,100 I.W.W.

Continued from Page 1.

houses and restaurants questioning every one. Those who did not answer satisfactorily were marched between lines of citizens to the park. For two hours leaders of the I. W. W. attempted to make themselves heard above the hoots and jeers of the crowds. When it seemed as if the park would hold no more, six additional squads of prisoners were packed in and the guards were increased.

A few minutes before noon a special train of cattle cars rolled up to the park. The prisoners were marched in single file from the inclosure up the runways and on to the cars. As each man entered the car, according to the authorities, he was asked if he wanted to go to work or if he could give the name of a reliable citizen who would vouch for him. Those who expressed a desire for employment were held for further investigation.

Lawyer Cleary Deported.

Several prominent citizens of Bisbee and Lowell who openly declared they were in sympathy with the I. W. W. movement were forced into the cars with the vagrants. Among these was William B. Cleary, an attorney widely known through Arizona, who was taken into custody when the raid started. Cleary was alleged to have spoken openly in sympathy with the I. W. W. movement.

The train left Warren at noon. As it pulled out cheers and jeers came from the crowd. Some of the deported ones waved their hands and their caps and shouted: "Goodby, Bisbee."

Throughout the afternoon the citizens continued the work of questioning every one on the streets. Tonight hundreds of men are patrolling the streets. Every male citizen is armed, some with shotguns and others with a variety of pistols, revolvers and rifles.

The proclamation posted by Sheriff Wheeler is as follows:

I have formed a Sheriff's posse of 1,200 men in Bisbee and 1,000 men in Douglas, all loyal Americans, for the purpose of arresting on the charges of vagrancy, treason, and of being disturbers of the peace in Cochise County all those strange men who have congregated here from other parts and sections for the purpose of harassing and intimidating all men who desire to pursue their daily toil.

I am continually told of threats and insults heaped upon the workingmen of this district by so-called strikers, who are strange to these parts yet who presume to dictate the manner of life of the people of this district. Appeal to patriotism does not move them nor do appeals to reason. At a time when our country needs her every resource these strangers persist in keeping from her the precious metal production of this entire district.

Today I heard threats to the effect that homes would be destroyed because the heads of families insisted upon their rights as Americans to work for themselves, their families, and their country.

Other threats have and are daily being made. Men have been assaulted and brutally beaten, and only today I heard the Mayor of Bisbee threatened and his request ignored.

We cannot longer stand nor tolerate such conditions. This is no labor trouble. We are sure of that. But it is a direct attempt to embarrass the Government of the United States. I therefore call upon all loyal Americans to aid me in peaceably arresting these disturbers of national and local peace. Let no shot be fired throughout this day unless in necessary self-defense, and I hereby give warning that each and every leader of so-called strikers will be held personally responsible for any injury inflicted upon any of the deputies while in the performance of their duty as deputies of my office, for whose acts, I in turn, assume full responsibility as Sheriff of this county.

All arrested persons will be treated humanely and their cases examined with justice and care.

I hope no resistance will be made, for I desire no bloodshed. However, I am determined, if resistance is made, it shall be effectively overcome.

HARRY C. WHEELER.

ENTIRE WEST ALERT TO SUPPRESS I. W. W.

"Red Card" Agitators, Seeking to Establish Reign of Terror, Mysteriously Provided with Funds.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—Deportation, undertaken today at Bisbee, Ariz., of more than 1,000 Industrial Workers of the World centred attention upon an agitation which has risen in the West to considerable proportions after manifesting itself sporadically from coast to coast for years. From the Canadian border to Mexico civic, State, and military authorities were alert tonight to suppress all disorder.

Disturbances, fomented admittedly by the I. W. W. and spreading into various branches of industry, the work of questioning every one on the streets. Tonight hundreds of men are patrolling the streets. Every male citizen is armed, some with shotguns and others with a variety of pistols, revolvers and rifles.

The proclamation posted by Sheriff Wheeler is as follows:

I have formed a Sheriff's posse of 1,200 men in Bisbee and 1,000 men in Douglas, all loyal Americans, for the purpose of arresting on the charges of vagrancy, treason, and of being disturbers of the peace in Cochise County all those strange men who have congregated here from other parts and sections for the purpose of harassing and intimidating all men who desire to pursue their daily toil.

I am continually told of threats and insults heaped upon the workingmen of this district by so-called strikers, who are strange to these parts yet who presume to dictate the manner of life of the people of this district. Appeal to patriotism does not move them nor do appeals to reason. At a time when our country needs her every resource these strangers persist in keeping from her the precious metal production of this entire district.

Today I heard threats to the effect that homes would be destroyed because the heads of families insisted upon their rights as Americans to work for themselves, their families, and their country.

Other threats have and are daily being made. Men have been assaulted and brutally beaten, and only today I heard the Mayor of Bisbee threatened and his request ignored.

We cannot longer stand nor tolerate such conditions. This is no labor trouble. We are sure of that. But it is a direct attempt to embarrass the plan of property destruction as a lever to gain their end, which they define as "industrial democracy." This property destruction as advocated and practiced in the West of late has taken many forms. Lumber mills have had their costly saws splintered by spikes driven into logs. In the orchard districts fruit trees have died after copper nails had been hammered into them.

The organizers proclaim the movement to be world-wide. The red flag is the proposed universal banner, and each member of the organization carries a red card. Membership is sought in all branches of industry. Organizers say that 52,000 farm laborers belong, and that the plantation labor of the South is being organized. It is the theory of the I. W. W. that each branch of industry should help the other in gaining its ends, and Rodger Culver, an I. W. W. speaker, recently said at Miami, Ariz., "If necessary to enforce the miners' demands there will be no wheat crop in the North American Continent."

Threats of wholesale destruction of wheat have not materialized.

First-hand reports from Western States indicated the situation to be about as follows:

Arizona, Bisbee—Between 4,500 and 5,000 men on strike sponsored entirely by Industrial Workers of the World.

Globe-Miami—About 7,000 men on strike. Troops on guard since July 5.

Clifton-Morenci District—Mine shut down by operators following strike vote by 3,000 men.

Jerome—About sixty I. W. W. members deported and town at peace.

The strikers in Arizona are not all connected with the I. W. W. movement.

Reaches Into Mexico.

Mexico—State of Sonora—Labor disturbances at Cananea, El Tigre, and Nacozari, following visits from I. W. W. organizers from Douglas and Bisbee, Ariz.

Texas—El Paso—Three I. W. W.'s arrested in connection with alleged plots to blow up railroad bridge. Efforts now on foot to organize Mexican smelter labor.

Oregon—Marshfield—Lumber strike, interfering with production for army cantonments and wooden ships, broken up. Eastern Oregon farmers actively organizing against I. W. W. propaganda, with threatened destruction of crops.

Washington—West of Cascade Mountains. Timber workers at Gray's Harbor demand higher wages and shorter hours.

Seattle—About 500 I. W. W. members in town, passing to and from Lumber camps where, they say, they seek to stir up trouble.

East of Cascades—Strikes among loggers and sawmill men in Upper Yakima Valley have followed appearance of I. W. W. organizers. I. W. W. headquarters have been established in numerous small towns, followed by promulgation of proposed scales for fruit and grain harvesting in accord with the organization's expressed views of what is due the workers. Proposals for these scales have been followed by threats of property destruction, eliciting a declaration from the State Council of Defense that stern measures were awaiting any burning of grain or laying waste of orchards.

Northern Idaho—Lumber camps shut down. Governor declares State quiet, no troops needed. State Council of Defense disagreed. Western Department of the army has received orders to co-operate in suppression of disorder, upon call of Governor. Governor Moses Alexander is making a study of the purposes of the I. W. W., listening to street speaking and studying their publications.

Western Montana—Butte copper mines nearly at a standstill, following organization of new union, encouraged by the I. W. W.

Throughout the States the organizers shuttle back and forth. In Washington it is said hundreds of them ride the trains unmolested. Through Bisbee, Morenci, Jerome, and other Arizona towns, and through the lumber camps of the Northwest, they have been active, according to reliable reports.

GOVERNOR ASKS FOR TROOPS.

Arizona Executive Telegraphs to Fort Sam Houston for Soldiers.

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 12.—Governor Campbell this afternoon wired to General Parker at Fort Sam Houston informing him of the situation with regard to I. W. W. deportations at Bisbee and requesting that United States troops be sent there at once.

Attorney General Whitney said he had been advised that two men had been killed at Bisbee. One was Deputy Sheriff McRae and the other a striker. Details are lacking, but it is understood they killed each other.

Mr. Whitney has telegraphed the following to Sheriff H. C. Wheeler at Bisbee:

"Kindly wire this office immediately details leading up to deportation now taking place in Bisbee. State by what authority of law you are acting. State fully what violations, if any, took place prior to decision to deport strikers."

"The situation is such," Governor Campbell said today, "that it is almost impossible for the State to handle it. The State has no troops at its command, the National Guard being in the service of the United States. It would be impracticable for me at this time to declare martial law, as I have no troops to enforce it. The situation s one for the Federal Government to handle."

Further details of the roundup are that the 1,500 members of the Citizens' Protective League were sworn in as deputies by the Sheriff and made a house-to-house canvass. Every man found who refused to go to work was escorted, under guard, to a ball park, where they were herded together.

It was said Attorney W. B. Cleary, who sent a telegram protesting against the deportation to ex-Governor Hunt at Globe, was among those caught in the dragnet.

A telephone message from Bisbee this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock said a train made up of twenty-four cattle cars left there with 1,186 persons on it, bound for some point in New Mexico. Included in the number are three women, who were sent out on account of their sympathy for the I. W. W. and their outspoken expression of it.

At this time Bisbee is quiet. It is announced that all of the mines will resume operations tomorrow with about 50 per cent. of the force at work. Every miner in Bisbee has not only expressed his willingness to work, but is anxious to do so. Every known agitator and sympathizer with the I. W. W. has been deported.

Shops are reopening for business and the camp is assuming a normal air.

OUTRAGE, SAYS HAYWOOD.

I. W. W. Official Denies That Union Is Backed by German Money.

CHICAGO, July 12.—W. D. Haywood, Secretary-Treasurer of the I. W. W., said tonight that the Attorney General of the United States was investigating what he termed a "series of outbreaks against the I. W. W.," and branded as absolutely false the rumors that German influence and German money were behind the copper mine strikes at Bisbee, Ariz.; Butte, Mont., and elsewhere in the West.

"The deportation of I. W. W. members from Bisbee today was an outrage," said Haywood, "and only one of a series. I want to deny emphatically that German money, German influence, or war-time motives are behind the Western copper mine strikes. And I want to say that the deportations will not affect the general situation. They cannot mine copper with machine guns or dig it with bayonets."

Senator Thomas of Colorado recently made the absurd statement that German influences were behind our movement. It is not German influence, but simply an effort to get living wages and just working conditions for our miners that is behind the strikes."

REPORT OF A CENSORSHIP.

Statement That Military Movements in Arizona Are Hidden.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Federal Government is watching closely the disorders caused by Industrial Workers of the World in Arizona and other Western States, but no official here expects any far-reaching consequences. Department commanders of the army have been instructed to take all steps necessary, and there is entire confidence here that they will speedily do so.

The first official word reaching the Federal Government from the disturbed sections came tonight in a request from Governor Campbell of Arizona asking for the assistance of Federal troops in maintaining order. The request was referred back to Brig. Gen. Parker, commanding the Southern Division. The steps to be taken will be left entirely to his discretion.

At a late hour General Parker had not reported any troop movements, but press reports of a military censorship of telegraph lines were generally accepted as indicating that such movements may be in progress.

Officials to whom The Associated Press protested regarding the censorship were unable to explain upon what authority the step was taken. So far as could be learned, however, no effort was made to interfere with the action of local officials. Pending receipt of an official report from military authorities in Arizona the War Department declined to issue any order rescinding the censorship regulation.

BISBEE, July 12.—A censorship on telegraph and telephone service during the day prevented authentic reports of the I. W. W. troubles from reaching outside districts. The censorship was said to have been invoked by two army officers at Douglas. The ban on the use of the telegraph offices at Bisbee and Douglas was not lifted until after 4 o'clock this afternoon.

APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT.

Federal Mediators Want Him to Act Against Deportations.

GLOBE, Ariz., July 12.—An appeal that President Wilson take action to stop further deportations of strikers from Bisbee and other Arizona towns in order to prevent sympathetic strikes and industrial paralysis was sent to the Department of Labor today by Federal Mediators John McBride and G. W. P. Hunt here.

Ex-Governor Hunt, personal representative of President Wilson on the Federal Strike Mediation Board, was appealed to today from Bisbee to stop the train upon which miners were being deported.

"Two thousand miners being deported this morning by corporation gunmen from Warren district; stop that train," said the message, which was signed by Attorney W. B. Cleary.

SEATTLE ROUNDING UP I.W.W.'S

Washington State Determined to Prevent Their Depredations.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 12.—Appointment of a Home Defense Committee to deal with the Industrial Workers of the World situation was announced by the Washington State Council of Defense today. The committee intends to wage a fight against the I. W. W. to protect the harvest and prevent the closing of industrial plants.

The Defense Committee already has recommended the organization of at least one new regiment from the unorganized militia of the State, and will have this force ready late in the present year.

King County officials today began to round up itinerant laborers, who are alleged to be endeavoring to foment strikes and prevent harvesting of crops. Three posses of Deputy Sheriffs were sent to the Cascade tunnels of the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Milwaukee Railroads, with orders to take from trains all men stealing rides.

National Guardsmen in Federal service today arrested sixteen I. W. W.'s at Cedar Falls. More than 100 other I. W. W. members are said to be in the vicinity of Cedar Falls, and they are being sought. The men arrested were brought to Seattle. They will be prosecuted for misdemeanor, the maximum penalty for which is ninety days imprisonment and $250 fine.

NEBRASKANS DEPORT I. W. W.'S

Large Numbers of Agitators Pouring in from Kansas Harvest Fields.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 12.—Members of the I. W. W. are coming to Nebraska in large numbers from the Kansas harvest fields. A band of fifty arrived on a freight train last night, expecting to stop here, but the police compelled them to continue their journey.

At Fairbury, Neb., thirty I. W. W.'s were placed on a freight train and shipped out of town.

LEADVILLE FACES STRIKE.

Miners Want Government to Operate Some of the Properties.

DENVER, Col., July 12.—Unless some operators not represented in today's conference with Federal mediators who are seeking to avert a strike of metal miners at Leadville agree to turn over their properties to the Government for operation and the Government accepts the proffer, the miners will quit work Saturday morning, it was authoritatively stated tonight.

Army Report on Deportations.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 12.—A report from Colonel J. J. Hornbrook, in command at Bisbee, Ariz., to the Southern Department Headquarters tonight stated that approximately eleven hundred members of the I. W. W. were deported from Bisbee today after being rounded up by the Sheriff and a posse of citizens.

STORE CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY DURING JULY AND AUGUST

HAND-TAILORED!

Keep that fact before you in considering this

ANNUAL CLEARANCE OF

Franklin Simon Suits for Men

at **$23**

Reduced from $28, $30, $33, $35 and $38

THERE are many sales of suits at $23 these days, but the point for you to remember is that Franklin Simon Suits are Hand-Tailored, and that in reducing these aristocrats of the bench to a common machine-made figure, we have simply, for sale-purposes, stepped down to the level of clothes that can never come up to ours.

Embracing our exclusive 5th Avenue models and fabrics, blacks and blues included. No charge for alterations.

HAND-TAILORED at the price of those that are not

Men's Clothing Shop—8 West 38th St.
Separate Shop on the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE

STORE CLOSES 1 O'CLOCK SATURDAY.

Continuing the Semi-Annual

Sale of Saks' Suits for Men

Former Prices: $38 $35 $33 $30 and $28

Now $23

(A small charge for alterations.)

¶ We feel that a brief statement of fact is all that is necessary to announce this sale. Every Suit in the assortment is Saks' from label to buttons—cut, tailored and finished exclusively by the Saks' tailoring organization. The fabrics and patterns are as individual as they are inclusive, and considering the extraordinary scarcity of woolens, values such as these are absolutely without precedent *anywhere.*

Saks Clothes Are Saks-Made

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

The Increase in Importance of This Decrease in Price

Every opportunity to economize today is magnified by rise in costs on all sides. To men who have already purchased, as well as those who have not, we emphasize the unprecedented significance of the reductions offered by our

Annual Clearance Sale of Spring and Summer Suits

Including the Entire Regular Stock of our five clothing stores, with the Exception of Dress, Tropical and Sport Clothes.

$25 and $20 Fancy Suits	$18.50
$30 and $25 Fancy Suits	21.50
$35, $32.50 and $30 Fancy Suits	27.50
$40, $37.50 and $35 Fancy Suits	32.50
$48, $45 and $40 Fancy Suits	36.50

Substantial Reductions also on Blues, Grays and Blacks.

No Charge for Alterations

Despite the rapidly increasing cost of woolens and tailoring, these reductions are made in conformity with our invariable practice of clearing out our clothing stocks completely at the end of each season—a necessary step in maintaining recognized style leadership. At no other time are these clothes ever obtainable at a reduction.

Weber and Heilbroner

Five Clothing Stores

30 Broad, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 42d and Fifth Avenue

CITY DRAFT MACHINE STARTS TOMORROW

189 Exemption Boards Expected to be Ready for Operation in the Morning.

NEED VOLUNTEER WORKERS

Officials Hope to Fill New York's Quota Without Cost to the Government as in Case of Registration.

The confusion which has existed in New York City for the last week, due to the delay in getting the city's draft machinery in working order, is clearing up, and by tomorrow morning the 189 exemption boards are expected to be organized and located in the headquarters from which they will direct the examination of New York City's quota for the first National Army of 600,000 men.

Seventy-seven of the boards established headquarters yesterday, and late last night it was announced that about five-sixths of the registration cards were ready for delivery to the boards, to be numbered serially as required by law, and as soon as that is completed the drafting can begin, so far as New York City is concerned.

Deputy Attorney General Roscoe Conkling came from Albany yesterday to be the official representative of Adjt. Gen. Slotesbury in New York City, and from now on the direction of the draft in New York City will to a great extent be centralized at the offices of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, on the fifth floor of the Stewart Building, Chambers Street and Broadway. Until the coming of Mr. Conkling, the Mayor's Committee, in communicating with Washington, had to communciate through Albany. The new arrangement makes possible direct communication with General Crowder, the Provost Marshal, in Washington.

Heretofore—and this was one of the main causes of the great confusion which has existed—whenever the Mayor's Committee was asked to rule on any question which required interpretation at Washington the committee had to wire to Albany, and Albany would get the information and then wire it back to New York. With a representative on duty with the Mayor's Committee it is now possible to appeal straight to Washington for information.

"I have been sent to New York," said Mr. Conkling yesterday afternoon, "to put the Adjutant General's office in official contact with the Mayor's Committee. With Mr. McCook, the director of the Mayor's Committee, I have already taken up the local headquarters problem of the 189 exemption boards appointed for New York City, and we expect to have this matter settled definitely by tomorrow night. We are informed by Chairman Boyle of the Central Board of Registration that all of the Assembly Boards are making progress in sorting their cards by exemption districts and that five-sixths of these boards are now ready to turn over their cards to the local exemption organization. By Saturday morning at the latest we expect to have this part of the problem solved."

It was said yesterday that the number of vacancies to be filled on local exemption boards are not great in number. The resignations number, it is said, about forty, while those who are disqualified from serving are not believed to much exceed that number. The names of men qualified to fill vacancies have already been forwarded to Governor Whitman and this matter probably will be settled in the next forty-eight hours. It was pointed out that in the case of men appointed to serve on local boards, who are financially unable to make the sacrifice entailed, the Government is authorized to pay them at the rate of $4 a day, and where volunteer clerical help cannot be had the Government is permitted to employ clerks at a maximum daily wage of $2.50.

The officials in charge of the draft hope, however, that New York's quota of the draft can be secured without costing the Government anything. The registration of the 600,000 men of conscript age in New York City, it was said, did not cost the Government a cent, while the expense incurred in all New York State did not total more than $400.

The exemption boards which had established headquarters up to 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon are the following:

Borough of Manhattan.

Exemption District, Building, and Location.
90—P. S. 95, W. Houston and Clarkson Sts.
91—P. S. 1, Henry and Oliver Sts.
96—Y. M. C. A., 8 East 3d St.
97—P. S. 147, Henry and Gouverneur Sts.
105—P. S. 56, 351 West 18th St.
107—P. S. 62, Hester and Norfolk Sts.
112—P. S. 63, 4th St., east of 1st Av.
117—P. S. 65, 610 East 12th St.
118—Stuyvesant H. S., 15th St., near 1st Av.
120—P. S. 141, 462 West 58th St.
123—P. S. 116, 83d St., west of 2d Av.
124—P. S. 87, 77th St. and Amsterdam Av.
126—P. S. 93, 93d St. and Amsterdam Av.
128—P. S. 135, 51st St. and 1st Av.
137—P. S. 117, 170 East 97th St.
139—P. S. 68, 116 West 128th St.
142—P. S. 77, 85th St. and 1st Av.
143—P. S. 66, 88th St., east of 1st Av.
144—P. S. 5, 140th St. and Edgecombe Av.
146—P. S. 186, 145th St., e. of Amsterdam Av.
148—22d Regt., 168th St. and Ft. Washington Av.
149—P. S. 132, 182d St. and Wadsworth Av.
154—J. Richmond H. S., 60 West 13th St.
155—P. S. 86, Lexington Av. and 96th St.
158—P. S. 67, 120 West 46th St.
159—P. S. 18, 121 East 51st St.
161—P. S. 102, 315 East 113th St.
163—Hunter College, 68th St. and Park Av.
164—P. S. 6, 89th St. and Madison Av.
165—P. S. 39, 125th St., east of 3d Av.
169—P. S. 184, 117th St., east of Lenox Av.

Borough of the Bronx.

1—P. S. 43, Brown Place and 138th St.
2—P. S. 22, 599 East 140th St.
3—P. S. 30, 141st St. and Brook Av.
11—P. S. 38, 417 East 160th St.
12—Morris H. S., 166th St. and Boston Road.
21—P. S. 33, 184th St. and Jerome Av.
22—P. S. 33, 184th St., and Jerome Av.

Borough of Brooklyn.

23—Bar Association, Montague St.
24—Building, 99-105 Myrtle Av.
25—P. S. 7, York and Jay Sts.
26—P. S. 14, Concord and Navy Sts.
28—Building, 105 Rapelye St.
29—Municipal Court, Lee Av. and Clymer St.
30—Building, 150 Hewes St.
32—P. S. 70, Patchen and Macon Sts.
34—P. S. 79, Kosciusko St. and Sumner Av.
35—Building, 325 Hart St.
36—P. S. 40, 15th St. and 4th Av.
38—Building, 220 Bergen St.
40—P. S. 2, 47th St. and 3d Av.
41—Building, 404 55th St.
42—P. S. 170, 6th and Stewart Avs.
45—Y. M. C. A., 55 Hanson Place.
46—Manuel T. H. S., 7th Av. and 4th St.
49—Library, 6th Av. and 9th St.
50—Building, 468 Humboldt St.
51—Building, 144 Devoe St.
52—Court, Williamsburg Plaza.
53—P. S. 143, Havemeyer and North 7th Sts.
57—P. S. 80, West 17th St., near Neptune Av.
62—Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av. and Monroe St.
63—P. S. 44, Putnam and Throop Avs.
64—Commercial H. S., 7th Av. and 8th St.
65—P. S. 167, Schenectady Av. & E. Parkway.
66—Erasmus H. S., Flatbush and Church Avs.
71—P. S. 56, Bushwick Av. and Madison St.
76—Building, 230 Graham Av.
78—Building, 300 Wyckoff Av.
79—Building, 3,290 Atlantic Av.
82—P. S. 28, Herkimer, near Ralph Av.
86—P. S. 175, Hutchison Av. and Bristol St.

Borough of Queens.

173—P. S. 84, Theodore, near Ditmars St., L. I. City.
174—P. S. 11, Woodside.
176—P. S. 27, 13th St., College Point.
182—4,112 Jamaica Av., Woodhaven.
183—Richmond Hill H. S., Richmond Hill.

Of the 189 boards three have reported that all registration cards in their jurisdiction have been numbered, required by law, and that they are ready for work whenever the Government gives the word. The boards which reported "ready" are the 142d, in Manhattan, and the 176th and 182d, in Queens.

Always fresh and crisp!
Post Toasties
are "real corn flakes!"
says Bobby

ENTENTE SLACKERS HERE NOT TO ESCAPE

If Bill to Conscript Them Fails, America May Draft Them Anyway.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Escape of British slackers or citizens or subjects of any of the other Entente Powers living in America from any liability to military service imposed upon Americans will not long be tolerated by the Administration. It was revealed today that Administration backing probably would be given to a bill recently introduced by Chairman Burnett of the House Immigration Committee, authorizing recruiting officers of the Allies, whom Congress already has authorized to solicit voluntary enlistments, to round up and conscript their nationals of military age.

If this measure should fail of enactment an attempt will be made to reach the slackers in another manner. They have been required to register under the Conscription Act, so that the United States Government now has them listed. If any should be drawn for service in the American National Army it is declared by some of the Entente diplomatic representatives that a deaf ear will be turned to any appeal to them claiming exemption.

During the Civil War the British Government successfully insisted upon the release of British subjects sought to be drafted into the American Army. But with America and Great Britain fighting in a common cause an entirely different situation is presented.

SPEEDING UP AT FORT MYER

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12. — Speaker Champ Clark addressed the men at the Fort Myer training camp tonight.

For the first time the regimental drill and review was given with fixed bayonets and in battalion formation, with all of the commanding officers mounted. The battalions were commanded by Major Orle C. Whitaker of the New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-the-Hudson; Major Richard Stockton, Jr., commandant at the Bordentown (N. J.) Military Institute, and Major Henry A. C. Derubiou of New York.

Fourteen men from the camp were assigned today to the aviation school at Princeton, to report Monday. The men chosen are Clifford W. Allsep, Newark, N. J.; Matthew L. Cahill, Montclair, N. J.; John W. Wood, Blacksburg, Va.; Henry W. Crumbaugh, Wilmington, Del.; Edward M. Field, Jr., Elizabeth, N. J.; Robert P. H. McLean, Baltimore, Md.; Henry J. Spalding, Hyattsville, Md.; William K. Andrews, Jr., Roanoke, Va.; Holdbrook B. Cushman, Princeton, N. J.; Arthur M. Billard, Upper Montclair, N. J.; Walworth P. Pattison, New Brunswick, N. J.; Godfrey L. Jacobi, Orange, N. J.; James B. Rixey, University of Virginia, and Eno Campbell, Bernardsville, N. J.

The Fourth Company of Infantry, under command of Student Officer Captain R. C. Powell of Baltimore, started on the twelve-mile hike to the Edsal rifle range this afternoon. They will return Saturday afternoon. The Fifth Company of Infantry is to start for the range Sunday. S. G. Blanton of Alexandria, Va., is now the student officer commanding this company.

EVERY MAN TO HAVE A DRAFT NUMBER

Drawing at Washington Will Show Where Each Registrant Stands in Liability to Service.

LOTTERY PLAN IS ARRANGED

Key Numbers to be Used So That Hundreds Will Be Selected Simultaneously.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Every man who registered for the selective draft June 5, or whose name has since been added to the roll, will receive a number next week that will indicate the order in which he will be liable for military service, whether in the first army or when later armies are organized.

It was revealed tonight that a plan of drawing would be followed under which a definite place in the waiting lists would be given to every one of the men who registered. Those standing at the head of the list in each county or city district will be called first before the Examination Boards, and then the obligation will pass on down the line as long as men are needed.

There are 9,659,382 registrants, according to preliminary telegraphic returns, and the number is being daily increased. But it will not be necessary to draw anything like 9,000,000 numbers in the great national lottery that is to determine the men first to be drafted. Not more than about 5,000 key numbers will be drawn. The order in which each number is picked will be officially recorded. The order in which men will be drafted will be determined by the order in which the numbers are drawn. But when any one number is drawn it will serve as a national key number and the fitting of these numbers to the serially numbered names on the lists in the local registration districts will be done locally.

Secretary Baker expressed the opinion today that the drawing probably would not take place before the middle of next week, because of delay in receiving the notifications that local boards had finished their work. Half the States are yet to be heard from, and no number will be drawn in Washington until the Provost Marshal General has been notified that every district list has been serially numbered and posted. Within twenty-four hours after the last district has been heard from the drawing will begin.

The fact that enough numbers will be drawn to enable the Government to determine and record the order in which each man is to be deemed liable for military service was definitely ascertained today from Secretary Baker. The Secretary stated that the numbers would be drawn in public, in the presence of officials, and that as soon as each number was drawn it would be announced. As fast as the numbers are picked correspondents will be at liberty to telegraph the numbers to all parts of the country.

Use Shortest Method.

The suggestion that not more than 100 numbers be drawn daily, which had been made to officials at the War Department, has been disregarded. At this rate it would require about ten days to draw the first thousand key numbers, and about fifty days would elapse before all the key numbers would have been picked, for it is understood to be the intention to draw about 5,000 numbers, this being about the maximum number of registrants in any one district.

Who will draw the numbers has not been determined. Nor has it yet been decided, Secretary Baker said, whether the person who drew the key numbers would be blindfolded. Secretary Baker plainly intimated today that President Wilson would not draw any of the numbers.

The statement has also been published that the drawing would take place in the Hall of the House of Representatives. Secretary Baker today denied that there was foundation for this statement. The key numbers would be picked in public, he said, in the presence of high officials and the press, but it would not take place at the Capitol. From what the Secretary said it was inferred that the drawing would take place in the large reception room of the Secretary of War.

The approximate number of men to be first drafted will be 687,000. In order to obtain this number it probably will be necessary to examine not fewer than 1,300,000 men on the basis of 50 per cent. of rejections. As the lottery drawing of key numbers will determine the order in which each man will be liable for military duty it will be easy for the exemption boards in each district to proceed with the examination of registrants in the order of their liability until that district's quota has been filled.

Badges for the Exempt.

Information so far available indicates that the drawing will work out in this way:

There are 4,550 exemption districts. When the first number is drawn—say No. 10—it will be recorded as No. 1, with the serial number (10) following. The record would show that the men whose cards bore the serial No. 10 in each of the 4,550 exemption districts would be first to appear before the exemption boards. Presumably the announcement made at the drawing would be No. 1, Serial No. 10.

It is assumed that when the drawing is complete, the Government will compute how many men are represented by No. 1 in the drawing and by the numbers immediately succeeding, and then issue an order for enough to report to make the total desired for the first army. For instance, the first call might be Nos. 1 to 100 in all districts. When the first exemption came in each district, No. 101 would be called, and so on.

To prevent embarrassment among those who are exempt, the War Department has decided to give with each exemption certificate a bronze badge bearing the inscription "exempted—U. S. A." The design for this badge has been approved by Secretary Baker, and a number already are in process of manufacture. It is intended to prevent those exempted from any suspicion of being slackers.

The law specifies that exemptions are not permanent unless the cause for which they are granted is permanent. For instance, if a man should be exempted on the first call because of a dependent relative and that relative should die or become self-supporting before the second call, the registrant would be liable for service under the second call.

SELECT LAST SITES FOR GUARD CAMPS

Hattiesburg, Miss., and Alexandria, La., Are Designated by the War Department.

CHARLOTTE IS SUBSTITUTED

Senator New Gives Up Fight Against Louisville—First Guardsmen to be Called Sunday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12.—Secretary of War Baker announced today that Hattiesburg, Miss., and Alexandria, La., had been chosen as the last two of the sixteen camp sites selected in the Southern and Southeastern departments for use as concentration and training places for the National Guard forces which are to be drafted into the service of the United States Aug. 5.

In announcing the selection of these sites the War Department approved the recommendation of General Wood, commanding the Southeastern Department, that Charlotte, N. C., be designated as a camp site in place of Fayetteville, previously chosen. This was done solely on the ground of the accessibility of an enlarged and adequate water supply. It was apparent that the present water supply of Fayetteville is entirely adequate for the needs of the city, and is of wholesome quality, but in order to supply the large additional population brought by a camp a new supply would have to be tapped, and this would take considerable time.

The decision as to the remaining sites at Hattiesburg and Alexandria was delayed only by the consideration of the facilities offered at Jacksonville, Fla., which was rated highly by General Wood. The Jacksonville site is one which has some peculiar advantages and will be considered by the department in connection with further plans.

In response to Senator New's resolution asking information regarding selection by the War Department of Louisville as the army cantonment site for the Kentucky-Indiana district, Secretary Baker today submitted official reports to the Senate showing that Major Gen. Barry, departmental commander, had recommended Lexington and the Army Inspection Board had favored the New Albany-Jeffersonville, Ind., site. Official reports showed that none of the army officers had recommended Louisville as their first choice among a dozen sites proposed, although Louisville was the second choice of the Inspection Board.

Secretary Baker said, in transmitting the report, that many considerations entered into the final choice, and that the best interests of the Government were the basis for the final decision. He said reopening of the case would renew bitter controversies between individuals and communities.

Senator New had suggested that political influences played a part in having Louisville chosen, but after Secretary Baker's communication had been laid before the Senate he announced that he considered further discussion would be unprofitable and was willing to see the Louisville site retained. He said his purpose in introducing the resolution was merely to make sure that the troops from Indiana and Kentucky were given the benefit of the best site possible. Senator James replied that the only question was whether the Louisville location was the most healthful, and he read from the report of an army officer to show that it was satisfactory.

Objection to sending New England men drafted for the army to Southern training camps was lodged with the War Department today by Senators Lodge and Weeks of Massachusetts and Hale of Maine. They said the army would meet climatic conditions in France similar to those of New England rather than the South.

The first increment of the guard will be called into the service of the Federal Government next Sunday, although the draft clause of the National Defense act will not be applied to any of the guardsmen until Aug. 5. Movement to the camp sites can begin within a few days, as supplies sufficient for the men have been secured. The fact that the guard is to be under training even before drawing for the selective army begins indicates that of the men drawn the first to see service will be those assigned to fill vacancies in the guard or the regulars.

No announcement has been made as to the course to be followed with guard regiments already in the Federal service and which are doing valuable work in guarding property all over the country. More than 80,000 guardsmen are on the Federal payroll for this duty. Whether they are to be relieved and sent forward to the camps or maintained at their present posts has not been stated.

DOG AIDS THE RED CROSS.

English Bull Terrier Collects Money in Lobby of the McAlpin.

Imported Hambletonian, a big white English bull terrier, with white satin sash and embroidered Red Cross pockets attached, collected money for the Red Cross in the lobby of the McAlpin Hotel yesterday, and will continue his efforts for several days.

Imported Hambletonian comes of a long line of famous dogs, his sire being Williston Charlwood, who has received sixty-one blue ribbons and was pronounced "best in show" on five occasions. His grandsire was Chander Wild, also five times a champion. He was bred by the London breeder, Tom Ganaway.

The dog is the property of Mrs. V. L. Henderson of Toronto, a Red Cross nurse who hopes soon to go to the base hospitals in Northern France. With Mrs. Nella Hadley, also of that city, she is in charge of the booth at the McAlpin Hotel.

SEMPLE'S MEN HIKING.

Clear Skies Permit Madison Barracks Forces to Resume Work.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON BARRACKS, N. Y., July 12.—After being confined to their quarters for three days, fine, clear skies enabled the reserve candidates to take to the field today and endeavor to make up for lost time. It was the first clear day of the week at the camp, and the candidates fairly romped through the drills and marches.

Good stretches of the surrounding country were covered in the early morning hikes, and by noon the candidates had exercised sufficiently to remove the kinks from their legs and arms. The weeding out at the camp continues. Today there was a report that forty-two of the candidates in Battery 1 were scheduled to leave, and while this could not be confirmed at headquarters, there is no question that a number of the candidates have been notified that it will be useless for them to continue the training.

Colonel W. R. Sample estimated today that fully 10 per cent. of the original quota at the camp would not complete the training. There are now in the neighborhood of 1,950 candidates at this station. The original number in training was approximately 2,450. Two hundred or more of that number were sent to Virginia points less than a month ago to specialize for commissions in the Engineering and Coast Artillery arms. The remainder of the difference in the present and original quota has been dropped for either physical disability or demonstrating an ineptitude for the work at the training camp.

George E. Vincent, President of the Rockefeller Foundation, will visit the training camp on July 22, it was announced today at the Y. M. C. A. headquarters. A change in the program brings Dean Brown of Yale University here in his place on Sunday.

It was announced today that a number of the candidates would be recommended at the expiration of the training period for commissions in the Quartermasters' Corps. Others will be recommended for temporary commissions.

PLATTSBURG RIFLES BARK.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 12.—Continuous firing echoed from the rifle range from 7 o'clock in the morning till late this afternoon as the infantry companies from both camps pushed their target practice. The rudimentary side of infantry work is practically over, and the men are now to take up more technical branches of the service.

The infantry candidates will not only learn how trenches are dug, but they will dig them as well. Complete support trenches will be laid out in the fields near the military reservation. The artillery classes are proving more adaptable to the work than their elders, for they have not been long enough out of classrooms to forget much of the mathematics encountered in handling the big guns. For those who never had algebra artillery work is becoming difficult.

Summer Maternity Apparel
For Every Occasion
The mother-to-be may always be smartly and becomingly dressed in clothes designed by Lane Bryant.
CLEARANCE SALE
now in progress affords the Expectant Mother an unequaled opportunity to purchase Summer Dresses, Suits, Coats, Skirts, Waists at greatly
Reduced Prices
Lane Bryant Style Book on Request
Just address a postal to Dept. L.39
Lane Bryant
21-23 W. 38th St., New York.
ADVERTISEMENT.

America's Three Great National Parks, Including Cody Road and Colorado's Garden of the Gods—One Trip.

On one circle trip, over one splendid railroad and on through trains, the Burlington is prepared to take you this summer, and show you more of interest and delight than can be found elsewhere in the world.

Glacier Park, the land of enormous snow clad mountain peaks and glaciers; Yellowstone Park, with its geysers and wonderful color formations; Cody Road, the magnificent; Rocky Mountain National Park, including beautiful, restful Estes Park, Denver and Colorado Springs with Manitou, Pike's Peak and the Garden of the Gods near by—all on one trip, on one splendid high-class railroad, at low cost and with every convenience!

This is our Special Offer to you for a perfect summer vacation. Let me tell you more about it and aid you in planning for a trip "around the great circle" or to any part of the wonderful National Park region. Let me send you folders with interesting pictures, maps and descriptive text describing these delightful places. I am at your service and glad to help.

W. J. Berger, Gen'l Agt., Pass'r Dept., C., B. & Q. R. R., 1,184 B'way, N. Y. C. Phone Mad. Sq. 5706.

TEUTONS' GAS RENDERED HARMLESS.

Allies' method of counteracting effects of German poison gas shown in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial this week. 10 cents on all news stands; $4 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Arnold. Constable & Co.
5th Avenue at 40th Street
Sale Extraordinary Continued Today
of
Men's Newest Summer Shirts
All of our standard quality in every detail offered for Clearance
At 25 to Over 40% Below Regular Price

GROUP I.
(As illustrated)—Shirts of smart striped fabrics with collars to match; also Shirts from imported woven shirtings; very fine mercerized effects and the Summer's newest novelties.
Value $2.00, $2.50
Friday 1.55 Sale
3 at 1.45 each

GROUP II.
(As illustrated)—Tennis Shirts of white mercerized Pongee; also Shirts of woven Madras, mercerized Madras and fast colored printed fabric with soft cuffs; and striped percale Shirts with neat stripe.
Value $1.35, $1.50
Friday .95 Sale
3 at .90 each

GROUP III.
(As illustrated)—Pure silk Shirts of splendid quality with fancy Jacquard stripes; also plain colored Japanese and Shantungs, white silks of very fine grade, and silk shirts with collars attached or separate.
Value $6.00, $7.00
Friday 4.75 Sale
3 at 4.50 each

GROUP IV.
(As illustrated)—Extra heavy silk Shirts in a variety of smart colorings with collars to match; also Sans-Gene finest fancy silk, white silks and finest Japanese silk shirts of self shadings.
Value $8.50, $9.50
Friday 6.75 Sale
3 at 6.25 each

An Unusual Opportunity in
Men's Bathing Suits
The entire stock at Clearance prices at the height of the season

Men's Bathing Suits
Strictly All Wool
Made from tightly twisted yarns that dry quickly, plain or trimmed in professional, California, regulation sleeveless, quarter sleeves or one-piece tank suits.
Actual Value $4.50
Sale 2.95 Price

Men's Bathing Suits
Heavy All Wool
High grade heavy All Wool Suits, made from tightly twisted yarns that dry quickly; non-shrinkable and fast colors—the most popular styles.
Actual Value $5.00
Sale 3.95 Price

Men's Bathing Suits
Wool Heather Mixtures
Heavy firmly knitted Suits, in fast colors and non-shrinkable; all have trimmed border of navy or white.
Actual Value $6.50
Sale 4.95 Price

Summer Business Hours: 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
On Saturdays during July and August the Store will be closed all day
B. Altman & Co.
An Interesting Summer Sale of
MEN'S WEAR
at prices that should command instant attention, is now being held
The styles are in every way desirable and the qualities will give undoubted satisfaction.

Men's Negligee Shirts
made of Japanese Habutai silk (imported direct by B. Altman & Co.):
Heavy-weight, with plain stripes, $6.50
Medium-weight, with satin stripes, 5.85

Men's Outing Trousers
Of plain or striped white flannel, or white striped serge $4.25
Of gray flannel 4.00

Men's Motor Dusters
of gray mohair $5.75

Men's Negligee Shirts
of madras; all with soft cuffs,
$1.10, $1.65 & $2.25

Men's Underwear
Cotton Gauze Shirts; half sleeves or sleeveless; and Drawers in ankle or knee length, per garment . . . . . 35c.
Plaid Madras Coat Shirts, sleeveless; and Knee Drawers to match, per garment 35c.
Madras Union Suits, sleeveless; in knee length (sizes incomplete) . . per suit 65c.

(Departments on First Floor)

Unusual Values are being offered in
Young Men's Suits
at $16.50, $19.50 & $23.50
This Sale represents the entire stock of Suits in Summer mixtures, arranged in three groups and priced for positive clearance.
Also a limited number of
Youths' First Long Trouser Suits
(15 to 19 year sizes)
reduced to $12.50

Men's Oxfords
of tan or gunmetal calfskin, are on sale at the clearance price of
$4.85 per pair
The sizes are not complete in the tan styles. The stock of Men's White Buckskin and Canvas Oxfords and Shoes contains all the wanted styles for the various phases of sport and other occasions, at moderate prices.
A new feature is shown in White Buckskin Oxfords, with soles and heels of white leather; suitable for tennis, golf or dress wear; this is a very neat, light-weight shoe and is specially priced at $7.25

(Departments on Sixth Floor)

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York

MEDIATION FAILS IN CHINESE CLASH

Japan Declines a Request from General Chang Hsun to Negotiate.

60,000 MEN HEM IN PEKING

Ex-Dictator Refuses Request of Diplomats to Disarm His Troops, Fearing Massacre.

LONDON, July 12.—Peking is surrounded by 60,000 Republican troops, with seventy heavy guns, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Tientsin dated yesterday. This force renders the escape from the capital of General Chang Hsun, the Imperialist leader, impossible. Chang's soldiers are reported to be entrenching themselves in the imperial city.

Mediators apparently had been unable to arrange terms between the Republicans and Imperialists up to the time the dispatch was filed.

PEKING, July 10, (Delayed).—General Chang Hsun, in replying to a request from the foreign diplomats here that he disarm his troops, said it would be impossible to do so at present, as his men were afraid they might be massacred. He said it would be possible to give the assurances desired in two or three days, when conditions became calmer. General Chang said he did not intend to endanger the foreign legations, and would not fight unless the Republicans fired on him.

TIENTSIN, July 12.—Cheng Chen-fang and Lei Chen-chun, Ministers of Finance and War respectively, under the monarchy, were arrested on a train at Feng Tai while trying to escape from Peking. Feng Lin-ko, the Manchurian General, whose intentions were suspected, was unexpectedly arrested in the Tientsin railroad station. He was disguised.

Tuan Chi-jui, leader of the Republican forces, referring to Wu Ting-fang's telegram stating he had installed himself as Minister of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, says Wu has been dismissed from office and that all his actions after he left Peking were irresponsible. Tuan Chi-jui says that the Cabinet, which had been established at Tientsin, will be transferred to Peking, and that it alone will undertake diplomatic dealings.

TOKIO, July 9, (delayed.)—In the Diet today, Viscount Motono, Foreign Minister, said he wished to make the unequivocal declaration that Japan had nothing to do with the attempt to restore the monarchy in China. Japan declined a request from General Chang Hsun for mediation, merely delivering his message to Tuan Chi-jui, commander of the Republican forces.

Regarding the European war, the Foreign Minister said it was impossible to foretell what developments might come and that Japan must be united to assist in attaining victory.

Telegraphic communication between Tientsin and Peking is wholly interrupted, the Commercial Cable Company announced yesterday. Messages for Peking are being posted from Tientsin, but train service is unreliable.

CHINA FACES MORE PROBLEMS.

Power of Military Governors a Constant Menace to the Republic.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The failure of General Chang Hsun's imperial project in China causes the situation to revert, except for the dissolution of Parliament and the questionable position of President Li Yuan-hung, to the issue whether the military or progressive political elements shall rule the country. The dissolution of Parliament was in response to the demand of the military Governors. These men rule their provinces with almost absolute authority. They live and move in state, like royalty, and feel no hesitancy in defying the Peking Administration.

As an illustration of the importance, wealth, and power of these chieftains, it was related today that when General Chang left Hsuchow for Peking on June 7 to attempt to dominate the situation and restore the Manchus, he carried an escort of 5,000 men, being transported in six special trains, traveling himself in a special of twenty cars, accompanied by his wives and children.

The defeat of Chang Hsun, it was pointed out, does not mean that the military Governors who forced the dissolution of Parliament are defeated or that the southern provinces will accept the present situation, in which the military have the dominant influence in the Government. As the seceding southern provinces renounced their acts of secession and agreed to a compromise, resulting in the creation of a new Cabinet shortly before the Chang Hsun coup, it is believed that a compromise will again be acceptable to them which would provide for the restoration of the Governmental authorities who were in power before the attempted overthrow of the republic, the calling of an election for a new Parliament, and the framing of a constitution.

HALTS 169TH ST. BUS LINE.

Service Board Refuses Permit for Continued Operation.

The Public Service Commission decided unanimously yesterday to dismiss the application of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company for permission to continue temporary operation of its motor buses from 135th Street to Broadway and 169th Street. Permission to operate the line was given to the company by the Board of Estimate on three different occasions, and the last permit extended the privilege until Oct. 15. By the action of the commission an intimation is clearly conveyed that the Board of Estimate has no right to grant the company any permit and that the buses have been operating illegally.

If the company wishes to continue operation it may do so until court proceedings are begun by some one to stop the operation. A delegation from Washington Heights appeared before the commission in behalf of the company, and the Third Avenue Railway Company appeared in opposition. It was thought yesterday by a representative of the commission that the railway company would institue proceedings against the continuance of the bus service.

The action of the commission was based on an opinion written by Commissioner Whitney, who explained that the first permit granted for the extended operation of buses was based on the plea that additional accommodations were needed by the public because of the meetings conducted by Billy Sunday. The opinion said that the local authorities had no right to grant the company any privileges "without compliance with the regulations prescribed by the Greater New York Charter as precedent steps to the grant." In reference to the operation of the buses as it would affect the street railroads, the opinion said:

"There are now pending before the commission various proceedings brought by the street railroad for permission to charge for transfers on the allegation that thereby revenues alleged to be insufficient may be increased. In such proceedings competition is one element to be considered. It is pointed out that operation until July 15 or Oct. 15, 1917, or to some later date will have the result of increased competition. Such competition may be wise, but its wisdom should not be assumed without consideration of the provisions of law."

BENNETS PLEAD NOT GUILTY

Ex-Representative and Brother Say Bank Suffered No Loss.

After William S. Bennet and his brother, H. S. Bennet, ex-President of the National Bank of North Hudson, had entered pleas of not guilty to the charge of misappropriation of funds of the bank in the Federal Court at Newark yesterday, the ex-Representative said that if Princess Lvoff-Perlaghy did not pay the two notes for $500 each which was placed to his credit and on which the bank is suing the Princess he would make good the $1,000. This $1,000 is part of the amount of $20,000 which the indictment alleged was taken from the bank's funds and placed to the credit of W. S. Bennet without proper security. Judge Haight fixed bail for the Bennets at $5,000 each. It was furnished by a surety company.

In a statement issued by W. S. Bennet for himself and his brother, he said: "I have just read the indictment for the first time and I can find nothing in it to show that the bank has suffered any loss. So far from causing the bank any loss the fact is that during the years of 1914 and 1915, in common with other Directors, we made good real estate loans and other papers that the Controller of the Currency thought were not sound in the bank.

"I personally put up for the bank, simply because I was a Director, over $15,000 on which the bank has realized and returned to me only about $400, and I still hold the securities which were the property of the bank to that amount. If my brother and I did anything in 1914 to cause the bank loss, it certainly did not require three years to ascertain it. I want to repeat that I have not committed any act which caused the bank the loss of a dollar and that, on the contrary, as a Director, I responded to the request of the Controller of the Currency to the extent of $15,000 in matters in which I was under neither a legal nor moral obligation and which had their inception before I was a Director."

HARD RAIN FOR A HALF HOUR

Nearly an Inch of Water Falls Between 9:30 and 10 P. M.

A severe thunderstorm, with heavy rain, swept over the city last night. The rain lasted from 9:15 to 10:10 o'clock; the precipitation was .97 of an inch, but nearly all of it fell in the half hour from 9:30 to 10 o'clock. It almost matched the rainfall of the storm of last week, when two inches fell in an hour. The storm was marked by vivid lightning.

The rain undermined three temporary supports in the new subway, at Forty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue. No one was hurt and the damage was soon repaired.

Attacks Glen Cove's City Charter.

Bartley Dunning, formerly employed as a street sweeper in Glen Cove, L. I., which is the home of Harvey S. Ladew and other wealthy men, instituted an action yesterday to test the legality of the referendum vote that created that place a city. The city charter was adopted by a vote of 720 to 713. Dunning alleges that the law was violated in nine respects in holding the election.

Men's Waltham Watches Special at $7.50

A thin model Waltham, 12 size, with 7-jewel movement, in 20-year Gold-filled case. Remarkable value.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Gold-Filled Bracelet Watches at $6.75

Special for to-day only. Seven-jewel movement and convertible bracelet. Most unusual value.

In the Saks' Bathing Suit Dept.

Women's New Swimming Suits at $3.50 $3.95 $4.95 $5.95

$3.50 $3.95 $5.95 $4.95

The *New* in women's smart surf suits is to be seen at Saks' at prices which are the lowest in town. Today we shall feature individual Slip-On, Waistline, Side Panel, and Princess models. Made of Lustrous Surf Satin, Wool Jersey, Silk Poplin, Satin, Mohair and Taffeta displaying many novel treatments in girdles, pockets, and smocking. Sizes to 46.

Women's Summer Suits for Sports and Street Wear

In two special groups today

At $8.50—Very charming suits of Palm Beach Cloth, showing smart convertible collar in contrasting color. Skirt and coat have new patch pockets. Sizes to 46.

At $12.50—Tailored and sport models fashioned of Cotton Gabardine, Gunniburl, and Ramie Linen, in a variety of new high colors. Sizes 34 to 46. *Fourth Floor.*

An Important Offering on the Second Floor Today

Misses' Chic Summertime Frocks in Models Decidedly Individual

At $6.95 and $7.95—Dainty waistline, sport and shirtwaist models of fine voile in satin striped, flowered effects, and plain colors, with hemstitched and frilled collar and cuffs of Organdie or Net.

At $8.75 and $9.75—Smart surplice and blouse models with new draped or pleated skirts, developed in plaid or checked gingham, and voile in plain, Japanese, and flowered effects. Colors: Grey, Delft, Rose, Pink.

At $12.95 to $15—Delightful French voile frocks in all white and embroidered figured effects, embellished with new filet lace insertions or hemstitching. Skirts are in the fashionable one- and two-tier models.

Washable Summer Skirts for Misses at $1.95 $2.95 $3.95 $5

Cool summery skirts in smart button front and side effects, with detachable belts and novel pockets. Fashioned of gabardine, Russian cords, dragonia, velvet corduroy and khaki. Waistbands, 23 to 30.

Girls' Summery Frocks at $1.95 and $2.95

These smart dresses were made to sell at a higher price, but are offered to you at this low figure because of a special purchase. Made of White and Figured Voile and Lawn, trimmed with Val. lace and insertions or smocking. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

Of Importance to the Woman of Extra Size.

Summer "Tub" Dresses for Large Women

Formerly $10. Sizes 42 to 50.

Now Reduced to $7.95

Charming Voile Dresses in stripes and plain colors with dainty white collar, vestee and cuffs. Skirt is in the much desired plaited effect. Colors: light blue, pink, and white, and navy and white, and black and white stripes.

300 New Voile and Gingham Frocks at $5.95

Nothing cooler or more becoming for hot weather wear. In simple but very effective models, with tucked or plaited skirts and surplice or vestee waists. Obtainable in polka dot effects on dark or light grounds, and in flowered, figured or check patterns. Sizes 34 to 44.

Modish Taffeta Dresses at $14.50

In three very charming styles, with Georgette Crepe collars and sleeves, and draped or plain skirts. Also surplice waist models with two-tier plaited skirts. Colors: Navy blue and black. Sizes 34 to 44.

Light, Fluffy Voile Dresses at $7.95 and $10.95

These are in four delightful models, developed in plain color voiles, closely resembling Georgette Crepe. Collars and cuffs are of white voile, embellished with hemstitching. Colors: light blue, peach, rose, grey, flesh color, navy blue, and black. Sizes 34 to 42. *Fourth Floor.*

Today—A Most Important Offering of

Women's Smart Coats and Capes

Former Prices $19.50 to $35

Reduced to $10

These are all well-tailored garments in the season's most wanted models, radically reduced because the size range is incomplete. The materials include Serge, Gabardine, Imported Striped Velour, and Wool Velour. Skeletonized, half or full lined. Not every size in each model, but your size in one of the many styles shown.

None C. O. D., Exchanged, or on Approval.

For Sports and General Wear

Women's Washable Summer Skirts Special at $1.95 and $2.95

Cleverly modeled skirts showing many individual style notes in pockets and belts. Made of Cotton Gabardine, Cotton and Velvet Corduroy, Fancy Figured and Plain Pique, and Ramie Linen. Waistbands to 36.

We Are Now Featuring on the Third Floor

Nurses' White Uniforms at $2 to $5

In high and low neck models with long or short sleeves, made of White Linene, Dixie Cloth, or Poplin. Exceptionally well made.

Nurses' Aprons at 79c, 89c, and $1.25

Gored and full, with or without bibs. Remarkable value.

Nurses' Caps at 19c, 25c, and 39c

Both American and French Cross styles to select from.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566-568 Fifth Avenue AT 46TH ST N.Y.

Will have on sale—today and until Noon, Saturday

75 Tailored Suits—at $35

Formerly to $125—For street, travel and semi-dress; in serges, tricots, checks, etc.

Beach, Motor and Sports Coats

Formerly $35 to $85—at $18 and $35

A grouping of various styles, colors and sizes, arranged for immediate disposal—mostly suitable for general sports wear.

Sheer Summer Frocks—Street, Afternoon and Dance Dresses

Regularly $45 to $75—at $28

A few of a kind, in foulard, taffeta, satin, chiffon, tulle, Georgette crepe, cotton crepe, voile, gingham, dimity, jersey, cloth, etc.

Sheer White Blouses—Regularly to $25—at $10

Of organdie, batiste, voile, etc., including many handmade styles.

$25 to $35 Jersey Sweaters—at $12.50

"Coat" and "Slip-on" models, with or without sleeves; plain or embroidered.

On the Third Floor Today and Saturday

New $5.85 Wonder Hats

will be shown in a remarkable display of exquisite models for Mid-Summer wear, featuring very charming styles in all GeorgetteCrepe, Satin and Velvet artistically combined, all velvet, and other modish materials, trimmed with burnt fancy feather bands, flower and ribbon novelties.

Colors: White; White Combined with Black; Solid Black; and Pink, all of which are now very much in demand and strictly correct.

No other hats are quite like Saks' Wonder Hats, and in no other shop can they be duplicated at such modest cost. They stand alone in point of style, selection and value.

Two Remarkable Values in

Women's Smart Blouses

Featured on the Third Floor Today

At $2—Fine Organdie and Voile Blouses in plain tucked or lace and embroidered models. They are simply wonderful at such little cost.

At $2.98—Dainty Voile Blouses with embroidered panels and insertions of Imitation Filet Lace, showing most exquisite collar and cuffs.

Of Special Interest to Parents

Boys' Lace and Button Shoes at $2.95

Smart, serviceable shoes in comfortable lasts that permit of the proper development of the feet. Made of Gun Metal and Patent Leathers. Sizes from 11 for the 6-year-old boy to size 6 for the young man.

Also—in Gun Metal only, hard-wearing shoes with Indestructo Tel-Til-Tip. Sizes 11 to 2 only. Wonderful value.

$6.95

The Saks' Sweater Dept. will feature today

Sweaters in New Models

at very attractive prices, for beach, sports, motor, and general wear. The styles are both exclusive and individual.

At $6.95—Fashionable Shetland Wool Sweaters in attractive model with sailor collar, full belt and patch pockets. Colors: Rose, Copenhagen Blue, Corn, Green, Purple and White.

At $12.50—Pure Silk Sweaters in broken sizes, with sailor collar, full sash and patch pockets. Colors: Gold, Green, Blue, and White. These are most remarkably priced.

At $15.95—Hand-Made slip-on Vicuna Sweaters with Angora Wool collar and cuffs. Obtainable in Pink and White; Corn with Brown; Green with Grey. *Third Floor*

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House but for Cash Only.

A Touch of Summer Brings Men Out in White

We refer particularly to trousers which may be worn with almost any dark coat and are so appropriate for boardwalk and country club wear.

White Flannel Trousers, $4.75

Some plain, others with fine pencil stripes—but all at much less than elsewhere. Others at $3.96 to $10.75

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way, Front.

Men's Sport Coats

Smartly fashioned coats that fairly invite you to slip into them before and after an exciting set. Pinch Back and belted models with patch pockets—carefully tailored. Of brown or blue flannel, $9.50. Of brown, gray, blue or heather green knitted fabrics, $10.75. Still others of tan gabardine, $12.75 and $14.75

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

Men's Clocked Lisle Hose at 47c

Medium weight, full fashioned, elastic tops, reinforced toes, soles and heels. Colors include white or champagne with black clock, dark or light gray, champagne, navy, tan, white or suede, with self clock. All sizes.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Macy's *Shaving Cream*

A cream, pure and efficient, made to lather freely with hard, soft, hot or ice water, leaving the face as refreshed as after a massage. Worthy of the mark

MOM

Large Tube 17c

Macy's—Main Floor, Rear.

Note Paper for Men

A good size sheet, which will appeal to the business man for business and personal messages. Fine quality bond paper put up in neatly banded boxes, containing 70 sheets of paper. Envelopes packed separately 25 to the package.

Paper 49c box
Envelopes 15c pkg.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Men's Dust Coats, $8.49

Well tailored of Palm Beach Cloth, the smartest and most practical of duster materials in dark gray, light gray and tan. Double breasted model with convertible collar, belted back and pearl buttons.

Other Dusters for men, $1.59 to $24.74

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

STRAWS Are Now $1.69

Sennits and Splits that were $1.89 and $2.74, including Simpson and Harvey's Imported Straws.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

GERMAN FINANCIER SOON TO BE INTERNED

Came to America, Under Assumed Name, from England, Where He Was Sought as Spy.

HECHT'S PAPERS STUDIED

German Strike Pickets Arrested Near Water Front—"Discontent Spreader" in Custody.

It was made known yesterday that another German subject, in his way as prominent as either Carl Heynen, the former German Embassy Attaché, or Rudolph Hecht, Vice President of the banking firm of Chandler & Co., Inc., of 34 Pine Street, probably will be taken into custody within the next few days. This man is the head of a large financial institution in this country and is also the American representative of one of the best-known insurance companies in Germany. When in New York this man makes his home at a well-known Fifth Avenue hotel. He does much traveling, and is at present sojourning at a well-known Summer resort in this State. This man arrived in this country at about the same time as Heynen, but did not, as did Heynen, come from Mexico. Instead, he came under an assumed name from England, where, it is said, the British sought him as a German spy.

When agents of the Department of Justice arrested Rudolph Hecht on Wednesday, they are said to have seized a large batch of papers belonging to him. The Federal authorities, it was said yesterday, are now going through these papers, but as to whether or not any information of value regarding German activities in the United States or elsewhere had been disclosed was a matter no Federal official would discuss.

It is also understood that important papers were seized when Carl Heynen, former Assistant Commercial Attaché of the German Embassy, was arrested a few days ago. Both these men, who are considered among the ablest of the enemy aliens in the United States, are now on Ellis Island. Rumor has it that both will soon be transferred to some other place of internment far from New York, and in a part of the country hundreds of miles from the great munition centres and ocean terminals.

Wilhelm Kammerer and Friedrich Goetz, both chemists, formerly in the employ of the Eisemann Magneto Company of Brooklyn, were arrested near the Bush Terminal in Brooklyn by Federal agents yesterday afternoon. Kammerer lived at 4,113 Seventh Avenue and Goetz at 267 Seventy-third Street, Brooklyn. They are said to have been leaders of a strike now on in the Eisemann works. Both men were on strike picket duty when arrested.

The Eisemann Company is said to have several large Government contracts to supply magnetos for submarine chasers and airplanes. When the firm found that Goetz and Kammerer were German subjects it notified United States Marshal Power of the Eastern District of New York, and it was as a result of this information that the arrests followed. Both men were taken to the internment camp on Ellis Island pending further investigation of their activities.

Agents of the Department of Justice in Manhattan arrested a man who gave his name as Baron Thilow von Puttkamer yesterday as a "discontent spreader." The Government agents say that for some time he has been in the habit of visiting the waterfront, where he denounced the United States and praised Germany. Puttkamer was arrested in Battery Park, and was brought to the offices of Captain William M. Offley, Chief of the Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation in the New York district, said that he was 35 years old, but refused to give his address. He was rather shabbily dressed.

"You say you are Baron von Puttkamer?" Captain Offley asked the prisoner.

"Yes, Sir, that's my name," the man replied.

"Are you of the German nobility?" Captain Offley asked.

"Oh, no, I am not a nobleman; I'm a bartender," Puttkamer replied.

"Well, where do you get the title?"

"That's no title—that's a name just like Bill or Dick," Baron answered.

Puttkamer, who is a German subject, was taken to the internment camp on Ellis Island.

Placards, two feet high and a foot and a half wide, were posted along the New York and Brooklyn waterfronts yesterday to warn all enemy aliens to keep away from the waterfront and not to seek employment in any business which would require their presence in any part of the waterfront zone or their employment on any pier, ship, or in any other marine occupation.

The warnings ask all American citizens, as well as citizens of allied nations, to assist the Government in the enforcement of the waterfront regulations. The warning is signed for Manhattan by United States Marshal McCarthy, and for Brooklyn by United States Marshal Power.

WASHINGTON AWAKE TO THE SPY MENACE

Government Moves to Block Extensive System Now in Operation—Agents Not All Germans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Government has to a large extent abandoned its "kid glove" policy in dealing with aliens who are suspected of being German agents and is making a strong effort to stop the operations of the spy system in the United States. There are many who believe, however, that the Federal authorities are still altogether too lenient and should undertake a round-up of those believed to be actively engaged in furthering the German cause.

Information is coming to the Government daily that shows that German agents are active in many parts of the country. These agents are not all persons of German birth, but include Norwegians, Swedes, Dutch, and other nationalities. Their operations extend to an infinite variety of employments other than spying, but next to that the principal work is to obtain innocent-appearing commodities from which Germany can manufacture munitions.

Norwegians have purchased in this country an article known as sugar house syrup, a waste product in the manufacture of sugar. The Norwegians said they wanted it for fertilizer, but it was discovered that by distilling it the Germans obtained an alcohol which was used in the manufacture of smokeless powder.

Fertilizers bought in America have been discovered to be saturated with lubricating oils, which were extracted by the Germans and used in their great armor and munition plants and for various purposes.

Poles, Bohemians, Syrians, and persons of other nationalities are being closely watched in this country. They have conducted several kinds of propaganda, some for raising alleged relief funds, others to enlist soldiers for service against the Central Empires. Examination of the passenger lists of steamers show that there are no large numbers of these people going to Europe.

Germany Getting Gold Here.

The Government is understood to be checking up on German banking institutions and their agents. One American concern close to the Deutsche Bank was sold just before the United States entered the war, and it is said that within twenty-four hours after the sale a ship with $7,000,000 of its gold started for Argentina, which it reached safely. There is believed to be an organization in existence in America from which Germany is replenishing her gold stocks.

An authority said today that a constant flow of gold was moving out of the United States from German banks and business houses. The movement began just before America entered the war, and is said to be still in progress, although the Government is fully aware of it.

This gold, it is said, has been sent to Cuba and Central America, and in very large amounts to Argentina, whence it has been re-exported to Spain, and transferred from that country to Germany. It is believed that the Government has under consideration the issuance of permits for the shipment of gold out of the country. In this manner it could prevent the metal from going to Germany.

It is believed here that German spies are instigating racial, labor, and other social troubles in this country and conducting a campaign of terror through organized bands of incendiaries and bomb throwers and by promoting the activities of the Industrial Workers of the World and of anarchists. It is understood that United States Secret Service agents are working along this line and that arrests may be made soon.

Denial from Mexicans.

The Mexican News Bureau got out a statement tonight denying reports that Germany was getting military information through wireless plants in Mexico. The statement said:

"So many unfounded statements have been made, some of them from high sources, to the effect that alien spies in the United States are sending unfriendly and contraband information to the Central Powers (as in the case of the recent 'leak' regarding the transports conveying American troops to Europe) by the use of certain alleged but entirely fictitious high-powered wireless telegraph stations in Mexico, that it is again timely and necessary to call attention to the easily demonstrable fact that the highest-powered wireless apparatus in that country has a radius of but 625 miles, (double at night time,) while in the most direct line it is over 4,500 miles from that station to the nearest portion of the territory of the Central Powers. The most powerful apparatus in the world, that at Fort Myer, Va., does not carry so far.

"Furthermore, all the wireless apparatus in the republic is under the sole control of the Government, which is maintaining absolute neutrality. No messages are allowed to be sent that are not strictly scrutinized. But, in any event, it is a physical impossibility to transmit messages to any portion of Europe through any wireless station in Mexico. But even if this were not correct, and were wireless communication being carried on across the Atlantic, that fact could not be concealed from the American or foreign vessels on the Atlantic Coast, nor from the wireless stations on the American mainland in the South, which would, undoubtedly, be aware if such messages were being sent."

German Reservist Arrested.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 12.—Carl Offer, said to be a reserve officer in the German army, who aided in the defense of Kiao-Chau, was arrested today as an enemy alien by a Deputy United States Marshal upon orders from the office of Attorney General Gregory in Washington. Offer has been in San Diego two years.

HOBOKEN AWAITS MANDATE.

Dispute Between Saloons and Army Now Up to Washington.

Next developments in the dispute between the United States Army and the Mayor and City Commissioners of Hoboken regarding the closing of the Hoboken saloons will probably come from Washington. Army officers said yesterday that it might be necessary for the President to issue a special proclamation making Hoboken part of a military area, in which event the army would almost certainly close every saloon in the city.

The saloons on River and Hudson Streets, which have been most objectionable to the military authorities, are within the half-mile zone established by the President around every military post, since the Hoboken piers now constitute such a post, but the restrictions of this zone apply more particularly to enemy aliens, and most of the offending saloonkeepers are naturalized citizens although all but three are of German birth or descent.

It was said yesterday that it was not true that the saloons were to be closed by an order of General J. Franklin Bell, commanding the Department of the East. General Bell actually has no jurisdiction in the matter, it was pointed out, as the Hoboken piers have been placed under another independent command, known officially as a "port of embarkation," with General N. M. Wright as commanding officer. General Wright, moreover, did not "order" the saloons closed, but suggested rather forcibly to the city authorities that if they did not take steps to remedy the situation of their own accord it might become necessary for him to seek authority from Washington to do so himself.

General Wright himself could not be seen yesterday, and his aids said that he refused to say what steps he may take in view of the fact that his suggestion that the saloons be closed at 10 every night was not followed by the city authorities, who offered as a compromise to close them at midnight and to enforce the Sunday closing law, which never has been enforced in Hoboken before.

CONFESSES TO 15 ROBBERIES

Man Caught on a Washington Square Roof Was Armed with Gun.

Detectives Kelly, Botti and Haskell of the First Branch Detective Bureau, recently assigned to investigate a number of apartment house burglaries near Washington Square, were passing the Hotel Benedict, 80 Washington Square, yesterday afternoon, when they heard a woman scream "Stop thief! There's a burglar on the roof!"

Botti and Haskell dashed into the house, Kelly stopping to seize a young man who had been loafing outside, and who suddenly showed a desire to flee. On the roof, the detectives say, they found Louis Ludwig, twenty-two years old, of 589 East 140th Street, with a loaded revolver and a dirk about twelve inches long. The young man in the street said he was Samuel Kranz, sixteen years old of 209 East Tenth Street.

When taken to Police Headquarters, according to the detectives, Ludwig confessed to having committed about fifteen robberies in the Washington and Gramercy Square sections in the last few months, and that Kranz was his lookout. He had obtained employment in the Benedict as an elevator runner about four months ago, he said, and had utilized his position to rob various apartments in the house of more than $1,000 worth of valuables.

WANTS BRAZIL'S COFFEE.

But British Stipulate That It Must Come In German Ships.

RIO JANEIRO, July 12.—The British Government has proposed to Brazil a plan under which shipments of Brazilian coffee to England may be resumed. The British decree of February providing for the limitation of imports into the United Kingdom cut off coffee, among other things, dealing a hard blow to Brazil, and the Government some time ago instructed its Minister in London to urge Great Britain to reconsider its action. The British Government now informs Brazil it is disposed to consent to the importation of Brazilian coffee on two conditions: First, that the coffee be transported in German ships confiscated by Brazil; second, that these ships also carry certain other food products.

The Brazilian Foreign Minister has instructed the Minister at London to reply that Brazil, although willing to ship other food products, cannot agree that the coffee shall be carried exclusively in the confiscated German ships.

FEDERAL JURY FREES ACCUSED COAL MEN

Not One of 55 Individuals and 108 Corporations Indicted Found to be Culpable.

$1,000,000 PAID TO LAWYERS

Next to the New Haven Case, the Most Costly Ever Tried in This District.

After deliberating nearly twenty-four hours the jury in the Government's prosecution of the smokeless coal operators for alleged violation of the Sherman law appeared before Judge Grubb in the Federal District Court late yesterday afternoon and gave joy to the numerous defendants with a verdict of not guilty. The verdict did not surprise those who had followed the trial. When it was shown that the defendants controlled only a small part of the total output, and after the charge of the court that letters written on the subject of price fixing involved only the writers, it was practically conceded that there would be no conviction.

The indictment was originally against fifty-five individuals and 108 corporations, but the number of defendants was reduced to forty-one individuals and seventy-six corporations by dismissals during the trial, by requests for separate trials, and by the death of one defendant. Counsel for the Government did what they could to procure convictions, because they believed that the case was of vast importance to the public. Frank M. Swacker, one of the Government's lawyers, said:

"These defendants are personally worth between $200,000,000 and $800,000,000, in addition to their interests in the various corporations with which they are connected. The trial has cost more than any other trial in this district with the possible exception of the New Haven case. I think it was of even greater importance than the New Haven suit."

It was estimated that the fifteen lawyers employed by the defendants received retainers aggregating about $1,000,000. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Swacker, Robert P. Stephenson, John Lord O'Brian and Isaac R. Oeland, whose services and all other cost to the people will not exceed $50,000. As an incident to show that the defendants spared no expense it was said that a map of the smokeless coal districts in this country, which covered a large part of the court room walls, cost more than $1,000, and that the minutes of the trial, testimony of experts, &c., cost more than $40,000.

John B. Stanchfield of counsel for the defense made this comment on the verdict:

"These men were as innocent of wrongdoing as any set of men in this country. They will now go back to their homes without a stigma, and they will mine coal day and night to help the country in these times of stress. I am sure the jurors will never have cause to regret their action."

Mr. Oeland described the verdict as "unfortunate for the country. It is regrettable that men who have interests in a natural product should be able to make an agreement concerning prices without being punished for it. I believed we proved our case that the defendants raised the price of coal from $1.35 to $3, and that their excuse of added expense applied to no more than an increase of about 15 per cent. They increased the price therefore more than 100 per cent., while their outlay increased very little."

Mr. Oeland thought the verdict was caused by the term "unreasonable" as applied to restraint of trade.

Trial of the bunker coal producers for alleged violation of the Sherman law may begin early next week.

WATER STOPS TRAFFIC OF ELEVATED ROAD

Broken Main Makes a Cavern Under Sixth Av. Structure, Endangering Its Foundations.

A break in a twelve-inch water main under Sixth Avenue yesterday afternoon made a cavern under the street surface, and so weakened the supports of one of the elevated pillars, already undermined by workmen excavating for a sewer, that the Interborough officials decided that it was no longer safe to run trains on the elevated structure.

Traffic was cut off at 3:30 in the afternoon, and the Sixth Avenue road was at a standstill from then until late at night, the entire pressure of the evening rush hour crowd being shifted to the Ninth Avenue line, on which as many trains were run as the tracks could accommodate.

The trouble was discovered by an Inspector of the Department of Water Supply, who had been summoned to trace a leak which was filling the cellar of Saylas, Zahn & Co.'s factory at Tenth Street and Sixth Avenue. He found the water pouring into the cellar in a stream, and opening a street manhole, found a cavity under the eastern roadway of Sixth Avenue, over which traffic had been passing. It was about twenty-four feet long and extended across the roadway. The elevated pillar was almost hanging in the air.

AS OTHERS SEE US

The Thompson-Starrett Company is not the only contractor in the business, but there are a lot of prominent property Owners who think it is.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Good all year around and even better in warm weather. That is, "better for you."

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS
"Truly a Cigar"
5 for 25c and Upward — Havana Blend — Various Sizes and Shapes

Where Good Cigars Are Sold

COTTON TO BE PUT UNDER EXPORT BAN

Continued from Page 1.

still are in a mental turmoil because of the steps taken by the President. Preliminary moves by neutral diplomats here indicate that there soon will be launched a voluminous correspondence between the foreign offices and the State Department on the rights of neutrals as affected by the American exports policy. American officials feel, however, that this country is violating no law nor any neutral right in its effort to increase the economic pressure on Germany, and the ground upon which President Wilson proclaimed the control of exports leaves no valid cause for complaint by any neutral.

The Exports Council has under consideration the applications of the neutrals for permission to ship their purchases, and a decision is expected in a day or two. It was intimated that in most instances the permits would be granted, so as to clear the field for the application of the new policy.

President Wilson's proclamation becomes effective at 12 o'clock midnight Saturday, July 14. Ships which have not received clearance papers prior to that time will be held up until export licenses are obtained for every shipment in the entire cargo.

The Division of Licenses has ruled that applications for licenses must be made by the American principal participating in the foreign transaction. The bona fide exporter must apply for the permit. Applications may not be made by forwarding agents or shipping companies, as evils, it is feared, might occur through that method which would aid Germany.

Every effort is being made to facilitate shipments of supplies to the Allies. Representatives of M. Tardieu, the French Purchasing Commissioner, and of Congo Guthrie, British Purchasing Commissioner, have called on the officials of the division and urged the necessity of expediting cargoes designated for their countries. A large number of applications for export licenses for shipments which they desire to make immediately after the proclamation becomes effective were filed by both the British and French agents.

DANES LOOK TO US FOR JUSTICE.

Press Believes We Will Be Fair in the Control of Exports.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 12.—In an editorial dealing with the American export question, the semi-official Politiken points out that the complete text of President Wilson's proclamation has not reached Denmark, and advises its readers not to trust a report of Mr. Hoover's expressions, which are said to give neutrals the alternative of starving or entering the war against Germany.

"We cannot believe that President Wilson, about whose high-minded idealism we are not entitled to a doubt, in his struggle for victory of liberty and democracy will choose a remedy which is a denial of the nigh principles for which he fights," says The Politiken. "We cannot believe that the contest for liberty and humanity should be fought with weapons which would mercilessly wound small nations. If part of the official report as is known here it seems that our imports are not to be allowed to reach the foe. If this should be interpreted literally it would, as a matter of fact, mean that neutrals would be forced to interrupt commercial relations with one of the belligerents, but we doubt that this is the case.

"Before America entered the war President Wilson again and again maintained his right and a need to carry on trade, even munition trade, with one of the belligerents. America shipped lots of American goods to Germany through Denmark. Moreover, it was to defend the neutral commercial rights of America that Mr. Wilson declared war. The States that have remained neutral and against whose neutrality no real and fair objection can be raised are entitled to believe that Mr. Wilson will judge their conditions with the same respect for liberty which he practised in favor of his own land while he yet stood in the ranks of the neutrals."

COPENHAGEN, July 12.—"The situation which the American proclamation creates for small neutrals, particularly Denmark, is highly serious," says the Politiken regarding American export control. "War's spectre approaches our frontier by an unexpected path. Even if we escape war, we cannot escape many of its most direct consequences. It is interesting to establish the fact that this comes from a group of powers whose regard for small neutrals has been one of the world's most popular slogans, also one of the world's greatest lies."

The Berlingske Tidende accepts the explanation in America's official statement.

The opposition Conservative newspaper Koebenhavn, on the other hand, reminds President Wilson's other phrase that "the American measures are not to be regarded as the expression of a savage whim or the denial of sacred principles, but are a simple consequence of the fact that the country is in war with Germany. Instead of indulging in scolding America and scoring that nation for the "brutality" of its measures, adds the newspaper, it would be well to remember that America is fighting a battle against the brutal methods of ruthless submarine warfare, and is endeavoring as best it can to shorten the war.

America may well understand, the newspaper points out, that the small European neutrals are compelled through their political and geographical situation to adopt a passive attitude, although by their protests against the submarine campaign they showed that they were at one in principle with President Wilson. America should also understand, it adds, that she has certain humane obligations toward these neutrals, and it suggests that more can be obtained by an appeal to these considerations than by violent talk.

EMBARGO ALARM IN SWEDEN.

Press Charges That We Would Be Inconsistent in Withholding Exports

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 11.—The whole Swedish press is eagerly discussing the American embargo decree. The Anglophile paper the Gothenburg Shipping Gazette says that if Sweden has to choose between the abandonment of neutrality and a blockade of imports from allied countries she must, of course, choose import stoppage.

The Liberal Stockholm press is of the same opinion, saying that equal and impartial neutrality is the standpoint which Sweden shall not relinquish, no matter what happens. This is the opinion expressed by the papers representing all three of the Liberal factions.

The leading Conservative paper, the Stockholms Dagblad says: "We have never heard of any Swedish faction which was ready to give up our own commercial neutrality in favor of the Entente at the sacrifice of our own land."

The Radical paper the Posttidningen says Sweden is not willing to withhold from Germany Swedish articles the production of which does not depend on imported goods in exchange for such goods as are important to Sweden.

STOCKHOLM, July 12.—General resentment and indignation have been aroused in Sweden by a news dispatch from Washington giving what is termed "an official report to the Government" on Sweden's exports and imports. The report, for which the authority is not named, declares in brief that Sweden exported to Germany great quantities of materials for making ammunition, including especially iron ore, ferrosilicates, manganese, steel, copper, sulphur, zinc, and wood pulp and imported iron ore from America to replace the surplus exported.

Even newspapers most friendly to America join the chorus of indignant condemnation of these charges. The papers call attention to America's attitude regarding export and arraign what they term the Government's inconsistency. They declare that America repeatedly protested to England against precisely the same policy which Washington now threatens to adopt against Sweden.

The Associated Press received from an authoritative source the following statement: "It is no secret that we are exporting iron ore. We have been exporting it for more than twenty years. It is our chief article of export. But we export also to England and other countries, and the proportions of our exports remain nearly the same as before the war. We exported wood pulp to Germany, but also to America, France, Italy, and other countries. We exported ferrosilicates to Germany and also to England and Russia.

"The statement that we are exporting sulphur and zinc to Germany is a ridiculous error. We must import sulphur for our own use and Germany produces more zinc than she uses. Another misstatement concerns our alleged imports of iron ore from America. We import no iron ore from there. Before the war we used to import a low grade of pig iron from England. These imports have dropped to a third of the normal and we have been importing from America to cover the deficit, but the entire imports are insignificant. We export pig iron of a higher grade to both England and Germany. Our exports to England are still nearly normal.

"For our industrial life we must have dyes, coal, and medicine from Germany and we have nothing to give in return but iron ore and pulp since the embargo on all provisions. We get some coal from England at the risk of sailors' lives and of their ships, but it is only a small portion of what we require.

"Germany brings us coal in her own ships without risk to us. We do not understand how America, which insisted on our letting her cotton through to Germany and protested so vehemently to England against efforts to interfere with her trade, can take such an attitude toward us."

ROSE IN EXPORT BUREAU.

Barber Asphalt Man to be in Charge of New York Office.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Department of Commerce announced tonight that Stanley H. Rosa of the Export Department of the Barber Asphalt Company of Philadelphia would take charge of the New York branch of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. This office will be of special importance in the department's work of licensing exports under the Espionage act.

Mr. Rose had previous experience as manager of the New York branch office and served in bureaus in other capacities in the East. He will enter upon his new duties Monday.

SHIPPERS RESPOND TO ORDER.

Local Officials Find Them Willing to Meet Export Requirements.

A. J. Barnaud, Commercial Agent at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, says shippers here are responding readily to the call of the Government for co-operation in the control of the exports abroad.

"While in a few instances it has been rather difficult to state offhand which specific articles were under control and which were not, still, with the necessary instructions received from the Division of Export Licenses in Washington, it has been possible in each and every case to satisfy the demands and inquiries of intending shippers," he said. "There is some misapprehension, however, governing the filing of a few applications, since firms not fully informed as to the contents of the President's proclamation made application for license to export any commodity.

"It is of paramount necessity that such firms wishing to export abroad first consult the wording of the President's proclamation covering the different articles in order to avoid undue delays in the giving out of licenses, either by the New York office or by the Division of Export Licenses in Washington."

For some reason not understood at the local bureau, exporters appeared to have a very slight understanding of the commodities covered by the President in his proclamation. In order to clear up the existing misunderstanding, the commercial agent enumerated the kinds of goods for which export licenses are absolutely necessary after Sunday. The list enumerated in the President's proclamation included bunker coal, fuel oils, gasoline, kerosene, fodder and foods, meats and fats, food grains, flour and meal therefrom, pig iron, steel billets, ship plates, structural shapes, scrap iron, scrap steel, fertilizer, ferromanganese, arms, ammunition and explosives.

"For all other articles," the statement said, "for which there might be a doubt, special ruling should be obtained, either from the local office or from headquarters in Washington.

"Intending shippers wishing to have the bureau act promptly upon their applications can be readily accommodated, as telegrams, at the expense of the applicant, are forwarded for prompt action."

Nansen Sails to Discuss Imports.

COPENHAGEN, July 12.—Dr. Fridtjoff Nansen, the explorer, who heads Norway's special mission to the United States to discuss import problems, sailed for New York today from Christiania.

Store Hours: Opens 8.30 A.M.; Closes 5.30 P.M.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's
Herald Square — B'way, 34th to 35th St.

On Saturday the Store Opens 8.30 A.M.; Closes 12 Noon

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only

The July Clearance Sale of

MEN'S OXFORDS

Features a Price That Will Push Them Out to Early Buyers

$3.79

Black and Tan Oxfords That Were Formerly $4.96, $5.94 and $6.49

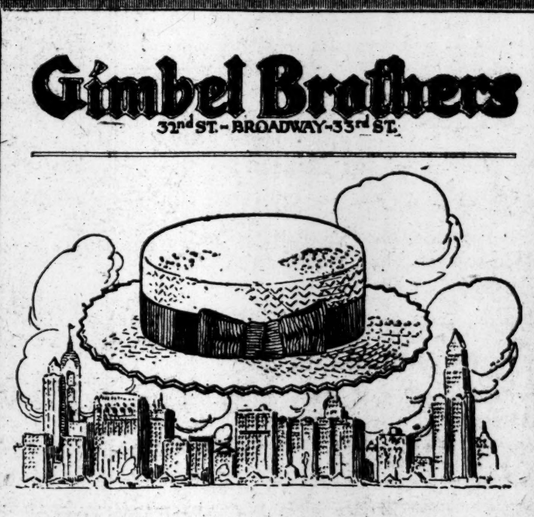
When you stop to consider that the original prices were "Lowest-in-the-City"—you will realize what this sale means in point of savings.

All these shoes were taken from regular stock—some of them are smart, fancy styles—but most of them are good looking, plain, sensible oxfords—well made of good materials, on attractive lines. Some with fibre soles.

The Size Ranges Are Incomplete—But Your Size May Be in the Lot

Boys'—Main Floor, Balcony, 34th St., Rear.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.



2219 Gimbels Finest Men's Straw Hats

1189 Men's Straws of $3.00 Quality
678 Men's Straws of $4.00 Quality
352 Men's Straws of $5.00 Quality

At $1.95 Now

It's the season's first reduction on Gimbels finer grade (hand made) Hats. Men should appreciate an opportunity of this sort for two reasons: The luxury of a higher priced Hat, as well as the distinct need of a new straw for the balance of the season.

Fine Splits, Milans and Sennits, in thin and coarse weaves. Smart and distinctive, besides splendid in quality. They're the products of the foremost makers.

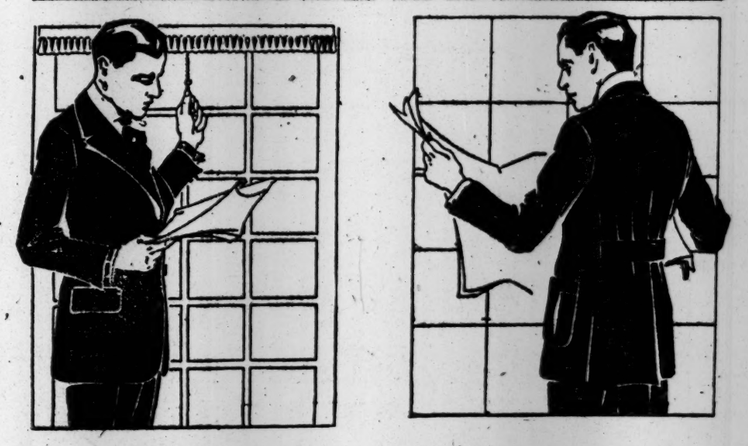
817 Men's Panamas, Leghorns and Bankoks

309 Men's Hats of $4.95 Quality
219 Men's Hats of $6.00 Quality
189 Men's Hats of $7.50 Quality

At $3.95 Now

GIMBELS—4th Floor

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.



Half-Yearly Disposal

Men's Highest Grade "Gimbel Standard" Suits

$15.00 for Suits Formerly Priced $19.50 and Higher

$27.50 for Suits Formerly Priced $35.00 and Higher

The Men's Suits in this sale are from Gimbels regular stock—GIMBEL STANDARD. They're the products of the foremost makers in the field. Foreign and domestic weaves that meet every men's clothing requirement from business to outing. Styled by the originators, they are certainly without peers from that standpoint. And we doubt whether from any other standpoint.

Men's and Young Men's

Genuine Palm Beach Suits
THE GENUINE CLOTH
Mfd. by Goodall Worsted Co.

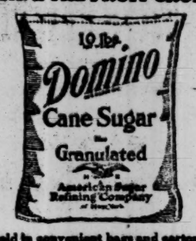
$5.75 Palm Beach Tan Norfolk Pinch Back Model. All Sizes.

$8.75 Tan or Grey, Pinch Back Styles. In All Sizes.

$10.00 Grey, Tan and Dark Shades, Plain or Pinch Backs.

GIMBELS MEN'S CLOTHING—Fourth Floor

SAVE THE FRUIT CROP



Sold in convenient bags and cartons

Plums are here! Preserve them for the Winter months.

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

MOTOR CHANDLER CARS

Chandler Used Car Dept.

BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORP.

1884 BROADWAY

Clearance Sale Used Cars

July 16th to 28th

Model 17—Chandler Touring

" 17— " Sedan

" 16— " Limo.

" 17— " Roadster

" 16— " Roadster

" 17— " Dem'st'r'r

1917 Drexel 4 Pass.

Buick 16 Touring.

1914 Lozier Touring.

Hupmobile 5 Pass.

Hudson Speedster.

All Chandler Cars Rebuilt, Repainted; Sold with a Guarantee.

Why Envy Her? Cuticura Will Help You to Have Good Hair

Begin tonight. Rub the scalp gently with Cuticura Ointment. In the morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water, using plenty of Soap, best applied with the hands, because it makes them very soft and white. Rinse with tepid water. Read directions around Soap. Nothing better, purer, sweeter than Cuticura Soap for every-day toilet uses, assisted now and then as needed by little touches of Cuticura Ointment. You can have samples free by return mail for the asking. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. 6M, Boston." Sold everywhere.

"Keepin' cool in summer is mostly a matter of keepin' comfortable."
—Washington Pete

Right along with light clothes, smart dressers wear Shir-Gare. Fasten to shirt and socks. Hold shirt down snug—no bulge. Keep socks up without a wrinkle. Wear 'em this summer.

At Your Dealer
Manufactured by Washington Mfg. Co., Nashville, Tenn.

Ain't we happy! We are!

OFFICERS' UNIFORMS
AND ACCOUTREMENTS
Quick Delivery—Moderate Prices
Brooks Uniform Co.,
143 West 40th St.

Chicago Limited
Leave New York 2 P. M. (D., L. & W. R. R.).
Ar. Chicago 2 P. M. (M. C. R. R.).
Ar. Chicago 4:55 P. M. (Nickel Plate)
TICKET OFFICES:
Broadway
Brooklyn
Lackawanna Railroad

BARON SUES COUNT AFTER BIG SHIP DEAL

Oppenheim Demands $20,000 from Festetics as Commission in Sale of 7 Austrian Vessels.

GOVERNMENT THE BUYER

Two Consular Attaches Alleged to Have Received $15,000—Total of Transaction Was $6,778,006.

The details of the purchase of seven Austrian steamships interned at New York and other American ports and their delivery to the United States Government for $6,778,006, the total cost of the ships, were disclosed yesterday through the filing in the Supreme Court of a suit by Baron Robert Oppenheim of Paris, now living at 12 East Thirty-first Street, against Count Rudolf Festetics, Austrian Naval Reserve officer and now a naturalized citizen of the United States, living at 241 West Seventy-second Street.

Baron Oppenheim's suit is based on charges that Count Festetics attempted to deprive him of his share of the $80,000 commissions paid in the transaction by contending that he was compelled to give $15,000 of the commissions to two members of the Austrian Consulate in New York, who have returned home since the beginning of the war with Germany.

Count Festetics contends that Baron Oppenheim has already collected commissions from one party to the transaction and is entitled to no part of the $40,000 paid to him. Count Festetics refused to discuss the allegation that he said he had to make a payment to Austrian Consulate attaches.

Ship Broker Explains Transaction.

George A. Carden, ship broker of 25 Broad Street, who with his partner, Anderson T. Herd, purchased the seven vessels from the Austro-American Steamship Company, told THE TIMES last night that neither Count Festetics nor Baron Oppenheim had anything more to do with the transaction than to bring about his meeting with a member of Phelps Bros. & Co. of 17 Battery Place, agents for the Austro-American Line. The vessels purchased were the Lucia, Dora, Teresa, Etny, Maria, Anna, and Clara, which total 52,621 tons. The price for which they were bought by Messrs. Carden and Herd and turned over to the Government is about half the prevailing price for ships. The ships cost the purchasers $6,370,771, as shown by the papers filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday, and the difference between this amount and the sum charged the Government represents the financing cost.

The suit of the French Baron against the Austrian Count came before Justice Hendrick, on the application by Festetics and Joseph Pirnitzer, President of the Transatlantic Trust Company, to vacate an order for their examination before trial obtained by Baron Oppenheim from Supreme Court Justice Ford a few days ago. Justice Hendrick ruled that the petition of Baron Oppenheim for the examination of Festetics and Pirnitzer failed to show facts sufficient to warrant the examination, and accordingly vacated the order.

Austrians Left the Country.

Oppenheim said in his petition that he wanted to question Festetics concerning two alleged associates of his in the sale of the Austrian steamships, and desired to know their business and the amounts of money, if any, that they received from Count Festetics. He said that the defendant represented that two alleged associates, who were attachés of the Austrian Consulate, had returned home, and had left their business affairs in the hands of Mr. Pitnitzer. For this reason he wanted to examine Pirnitzer also.

Baron Oppenheim, in telling of the transaction, said that in April he was negotiating for the sale of various steamships in behalf of clients and it came to his attention that the Austrian merchantmen interned in the United States were for sale. He said he associated himself with John C. Tomlinson, a lawyer, and Edward McIlvaine, a former President of the Bethlehem Steel Company, and they entered into negotiations with Count Festetics, as a result of which the ships were sold for $6,370,771, and all persons concerned in the sale were to divide $150,200 commission. Oppenheim said it was agreed that $80,000 of this amount was to be paid to himself and Festetics, and Count Festetics represented that he must pay $15,000 of this sum to the Austrian attachés. Under a subsequent arrangement the total commission was reduced to $80,000, the plaintiff stating that he and Festetics were to get $40,000 of this sum.

Oppenheim stated that on May 29 last George A. Carden paid $40,000 to the attorney for Festetics. He contends that he is entitled to $20,000 if Count Festetics deceived him as to the two Austrians interested in the transaction, and in any event should get $12,500, but that Count Festetics refuses to give him anything.

Tells of Big Sacrifice.

From Mr. Carden THE TIMES learned last night that he and his partner sacrificed a profit of $700,000 in order to give the ships to the Government at cost. Within two days after the ships had become the property of Carden and Herd, they sold them to a syndicate composed of B. F. Yoakum, Percy R. Pyne, 2d; J. H. Carpenter, August Heckscher, and Robert Goelet at a profit of about $700,000, and two days later the syndicate had an offer of $10,000,000 for the ships. The syndicate declined to sell, believing the vessels to be worth more, and at about that time Chairman Denham of the Federal Shipping Board, summoned the attorney for Carden and Herd to Washington and stated that the Government wanted the ships, although the consent of the State and Treasury Departments to the purchase of the vessels was obtained originally.

The attorney for Carden and Herd thought they should receive the $700,000 profit they would have obtained from the syndicate, but they were notified that President Wilson believed they should sacrifice their profits and, after consulting Mr. Yoakum, they agreed to do so. The other members of the syndicate, who, it was said, might have divided more than $3,000,000 profits if the vessels had gone to private purchasers, readily gave them approval.

Mr. Carden came to New York from Dallas, Texas. He has been Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee of Texas for two terms.

ORDER ARREST OF LAWSON.

He Denies Validity of Tax Claim by Massachusetts Town.

BOSTON, July 12.—Thomas W. Lawson asked the Supreme Court today for an injunction to prevent his arrest by Fred A. Beale, Deputy Sheriff of Middlesex County, on a tax warrant issued by the Town of Winchester. Counsel for the town, in opposing the petition at a hearing before Judge Brown, said that Lawson last year failed to pay $5,806 due on personal property. Lawson denied the claim and set forth that he was a resident of Scituate, which is in another county.

The Court reserved decision.

EDISON FILLS NEED FOR CARBOLIC ACID

Production at His Plant Now 3,000,000 Pounds a Month, Representative Announces.

Representatives of Thomas A. Edison announced at a dinner of dealers in Edison appliances at the Waldorf-Astoria last night that the inventor had made such progress in the manufacture of carbolic acid—a product for which the country depended on Germany and England before the war—that he was not only supplying his own laboratories in New Jersey, but was selling considerable quantities to the trade. Protected by tariff laws, these agents of Mr. Edison said, there was not reason why a permanent industry in the commodity could not be built up in the United States.

The progress made by Mr. Edison in the manufacture of carbolic acid was reported to the convention in the afternoon by William Maxwell, one of the Vice Presidents of the Edison Laboratories. C. H. Wilson, Vice President in charge of production, was interviewed last night at the dinner of the dealers at the Waldorf, and confirmed what Mr. Maxwell had said.

Before the beginning of the war, Mr. Wilson said, carbolic acid could be had at from 8 to 10 cents a pound. After the beginning of hostilities importations were shut down and the price rose to $1.50 a pound, with every prospect that it would go still higher. Carbolic acid being one of the agencies largely in use at the Edison laboratories, Mr. Edison set to work to provide against a possible exhaustion of the supply and to reduce the cost of production to within marketable bounds. In this, after many hours of patient labor and the exercise of his inventive genius, he has been partly successful.

Recently the production of carbolic acid at the Edison laboratories rose to 8,000,000 pounds a month, and the cost, while not made public by Mr. Wilson, was said to be considerably below $1.50.

"We have discovered no new process," said Mr. Wilson, "but we have found a way to produce carbolic acid in large lots, and if, after the war, proper laws are enacted there is no reason why the trade in this commodity should not be retained in this country. We are not only producing enough of the acid for our needs, but we are producing enough to supply a great deal of the trade."

It had been reported earlier in the day that the laboratories had also been supplying the American Government, but Mr. Wilson said this was not true. "Many Governments are in the field for carbolic acid," he said, "but we have not sold any of it to the United States Government yet."

About 900 persons attended the dinner. There was a cabaret performance, but no formal speech making. Mr. Edison was not able to attend, but sent the following message:

"Tell the boys I will come over to the convention if they say so, but also tell them that I believe they would rather have me keep busy on the work I am doing now. I hope to be at the laboratory Saturday morning and spend a few minutes with those who come out at that time."

The business sessions of the convention will be resumed this morning, and tomorrow morning the delegates will visit the Edison laboratories.

FINED FOR CARELESS DRIVING

Wife of Member of Ammunition Board Pays $250 in Court.

Mrs. Mary Ruperti of 390 Central Park West, who said she was the wife of a member of one of the Allies' ammunition commissions, was convicted yesterday in Special Sessions before Justices Kernochan, McInerney and O'Keeffe on a charge of operating an automobile while intoxicated and fined $250 with the alternative of a thirty-day sentence in jail. Mrs. Ruperti paid the fine under protest, producing the money from a well-filled purse she carried in a handbag.

Patrolman George Froehlich of the 100th Street Station, who arrested Mrs. Ruperti in front of her house in the early hours of June 11, testified that she was unable to manage her car and gave evidences of intoxication. The defendant took the stand in her own behalf and denied the charge. Terence McManus, her counsel, told the Court that a witness to the arrest, who, he said, was a member of the Royal Flying Corps, had been called back to England a few days after the incident occurred. This witness, he declared, would have been able to vindicate Mrs. Ruperti. Mr. McManus said that his client expected to sail soon to rejoin her husband and take up Red Cross work.

In sentencing Mrs. Ruperti Justice McInerney intimated that only her intention of taking up a patriotic work saved her from a straight jail sentence. After she had left the court room Mrs. Ruperti characterized her conviction as an outrage.

A. HAMMERSTEIN'S PLAYS.

"De Luxe Annie" to be the First of His Five New Productions.

Five new productions are included in Arthur Hammerstein's plans for the coming season. The first will be a play by Edward Clark, entitled "De Luxe Annie." It will be presented here early in September with Willette Kershaw, Vincent Serrano, Albert Brunning, and Thurlow Bergen in the principal rôles. "Furs and Frills," a musical comedy by Edward Clark and Silvio Hein, will be produced at the Astor Oct. 29 with Frances Demarest, Ernest Torrence, Ruby Norton, George Anderson, and Beatrice Allen in the cast.

Mr. Hammerstein will produce a third play by Mr. Clark, called "Prostitution." At holiday time a musical comedy by Otto Hauerbach and Hugo Felix will be presented in New York, and next spring Mr. Hammerstein will stage at the Casino the first of a series of annual musical shows.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HAVE YOU A SWEETHEART,

Son or Brother in training camps and in the American Army or Navy? If so, mail him a package of ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath. The British and French troops in Europe, and the American troops use Allen's Foot-Ease, because it takes the Friction from the Shoe and freshens the feet. It is the greatest comforter for tired, aching, tender, swollen feet, and gives relief to corns and bunions. The Plattsburg Camp Manual, chapter on General Advice, states: "Every morning shake a little talcum powder or Foot-Ease in each shoe." Ask your dealer to-day for a 25c. box of Allen's Foot-Ease, and for a 2c. stamp he will mail it for you. What remembrance could be so acceptable?

"Keepin' cool in summer is mostly a matter of keepin' comfortable."
—Washington Pete

Right along with light clothes, smart dressers wear Shir-Gare. Fasten to shirt and socks. Hold shirt down snug—no bulge. Keep socks up without a wrinkle. Wear 'em this summer.

At Your Dealer
Manufactured by Washington Mfg. Co., Nashville, Tenn.

Ain't we happy! We are!

OLD CROW RYE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

America's Finest RYE

WHISKEY

HAND MADE SOUR MASH

STRAIGHT PURE RYE

MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.

H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.

BIND, GAG, AND ROB WOMAN OF $10,000

Bogus Meter Inspectors Admitted to Rubenstein Apartment, Empty Rich Jewel Box.

'PHONED THEY WERE COMING

Mrs. Rubenstein Silenced with Strangle Grip—Elevator Man Arrested as Accomplice.

Mrs. Carrie Rubenstein, wife of Levi Rubenstein, diamond dealer at 54 Maiden Lane, was alone in her apartment on the twelfth floor of 135 West Seventy-ninth Street yesterday morning when her telephone rang.

"There are two men down here from the Edison Company," said the attendant in the hall below. "They say there is something the matter with the electric light connection in your apartment and they want to examine it. They are on their way up now." A moment later the doorbell rang and Mrs. Rubenstein opened it. Two men stepped in.

"Where is your electric light meter?" said one. Mrs. Rubenstein led them to the kitchen and pointed to the meter. One of the men bent over it, apparently examining it, a moment, and then beckoned to Mrs. Rubenstein.

"See, this is what is the matter," he said. "See, this—"

At that instant the other man seized Mrs. Rubenstein, took a strangle-grip upon her throat and threw her violently to the floor. Before she had recovered from the shock both men pounced upon her, gagged her with a napkin, and bound her hands and feet with strips of towel.

Mrs. Rubenstein struggled until one whispered in her ear: "Cut that out or we'll kill you." Then she gave up and, she told the police, pretended to faint. While one of the men was finishing the job of tying her and removing her shoes the other went into her bedroom, found and smashed open her jewel case and emptied it into his pockets. Mr. Rubenstein estimates the value of the jewelry taken at about $15,000.

Both then hurried out of the apartment. Almost as they left Mrs. Rubenstein succeeded in working her feet free, ran to the telephone, and told the operator that she had been robbed. The elevator man had already started up to answer a call from the twelfth floor. When he reached the floor, however, no one was there. Apparently the robbers had summoned it and then hurried down the stairs and escaped to the street by way of the basement.

Meanwhile the police had been summoned, and Acting Captain McKenna of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau, with several of his men, arrived a few minutes later. Mrs. Rubenstein then, in taking an inventory to find what she had lost, discovered that in their hurry the robbers had overlooked a necklace valued at $15,000 and a gold vanity case worth $500, which had been given to her by Mr. Rubenstein only a few weeks ago on their twenty-first wedding anniversary.

Questioned by the police, the girl telephone operator admitted that neither of the men had carried any tools or shown a badge or credentials. She said her suspicion had not been aroused because they had asked her to notify Mrs. Rubenstein and ask if they might come up.

Rudolf De Macek, twenty-two years old, of 239 East Eightieth Street, the elevator attendant at the apartment house, was arrested later by Detectives Collins, Geary, and Donohue, charged with being an accomplice in the assault and robbery. He was taken to headquarters and questioned last night, but the police would give no information as to what, if anything, had been learned from him.

A. Albert Saato, a dancing instructor of 209 West Eighty-seventh Street, reported to the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau last night that burglars entered his apartment on the second floor yesterday afternoon and stole jewelry and clothing valued at $4,000.

Saato, upon returning home, found the door to his apartment open, and bearing marks of a jimmy.

ASKS FEDERAL ADVERTISING

Press Official Opposes Free Publicity for the Government.

CHICAGO, July 12.—N. A. Huse, Vice President of the American Press Association, insisted in a speech here today that newspapers should not give free publicity to any cause, not excepting the Red Cross or Liberty bonds.

"Right now the Government should be advertising the next Liberty Loan," said Mr. Huse. "Individuals paid millions to advertise the bonds, and newspapers were asked to feature the campaign on the first page long after it had lost its news value. With the next Liberty bond issue to be floated on Sept. 15, the Government should use co-ordinated, controlled advertising, paid for by the Government.

"The Government has no more right to commandeer advertising space from the newspapers of the country than it has to commandeer the output of the steel companies. The President has just said that manufacturers are entitled to a just profit, but the newspapers are expected to give their space to the Government without remuneration."

Mr. Huse also suggested that the Government should buy advertising space to place reasons for the war plainly before the people. His address was delivered at the convention of the Illinois Press Association.

SWEETS FOR SOLDIERS.

Stage Women's War Relief in a Strawberry Canning Feat.

The Stage Women's War Relief reports a canning feat done under the auspices of the organization yesterday. A crate of strawberries, thirty-two quarts, was suddenly dropped into the workrooms, a gift from Miss Cooms, a member of the S. W. W. R. Not to lose a berry, Elsie Randolph, who was present at the time, called a taxi in haste, and the berries were loaded on with Miss Randolph in charge. She took them home, and with her mother, Louise Randolph, in a sort of prestidigitator act turned the crate immediately into thirteen quarts of strawberry jam, which will be sent today to the beneficiaries of Gertrude Atherton's Bienêtre du Blessé.

The S. W. W. R. has sent five boxes of surgical dressings this week, and the Twelfth Night Club has shipped, also this week, three barrels of jam fruit, candy, and raisins.

WINTER GARDEN B'WAY & 50TH. Evgs. at 8. MATINEE TOMORROW, 50c to $1.50. PASSING SHOW OF 1917

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20. THE MAN WHO CAME BACK

SEE THE 48TH ST. Thea., E. of B'way. 13th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:20. Evgs. 8:20.

PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15. OH, BOY! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Evs. Sun.

Civic Orchestral Society, Inc. 2d Season. ST. NICHOLAS RINK, 66th St. & Columbus Ave. Wednesday & Sunday Evenings at 8:15 P. M. Pierre MONTEUX, Conductor. Soloists, July 15th, Mabel GARRISON, Soprano; Max PILZER, Violinist. Seats at box office, Wanamaker's, Gimbels, Kranich & Bach's, Abraham & Straus', Tyson's, McBride's, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.

SELZNICK PICTURES. HERBERT BRENON'S The Lone Wolf

BROADWAY THEATRE AT 41ST ST. DAILY AT 2:30 AND 8:30. PRICES 25-50c. FEW CHOICE SEATS $1.00.

RIALTO B'way 42d. 15-25-50c. "PARENTAGE" Soloists, Drew Comedy & Incomparable Rialto Orchestra. Doors Open 10 A. M. Daily This Week.

NEW AMSTERDAM 50c to $2. Evs. 8:15. MAT. TOMORROW, ALL SEATS 50c to $2. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:15. Ziegfeld Follies

ROOF After Performances ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

Turn to the Right!

GAIETY B'WAY, 46TH ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. (Pop.) 2:20. COHAN & HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. THE SEASON'S SENSATION "HITCHY-KOO" AN INTIMATE REVUE WITH Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue, Wm. Rock and Frances White, Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni

GLOBE B'way, 46th St. Daily 1:30 to 11:30. LAST WEEK BUT ONE. 200th TIME THIS WEEK. BENJAMIN CHAPIN in "THE CALL TO ARMS" and Three Lincoln Cycle features.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF. Where the Cool Night Air Brings Comfort. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. Peggy Hyland, "The Caste"; "When Love Dawns." Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. The Refreshing Night Breezes Are Here. AL FIELDS & CO., JEANNE ARLYN & CO., WORTH WAYTEN & FOUR and 6 other acts. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1. Donald Brian & Co. Greater Morgan Dancers. Al Herman, Aveling & Lloyd, Bronson & Baldwin and Adele Rowland. Delicious Lemonade Free to All.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96 ST. NAN HALPERIN. Geo. WHITE & Emma HAIG, Hassard Short & Co., Wm. J. Reilly, U.S.N.

81 St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980. DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS His Latest, "WILD & WOOLLY." Also Splendid VAUDEVILLE. Mat. Today, 10c, 15c. Evgs. 15c, 25c, 50c.

B'WAY at 47TH ST. STRAND Continuous 11 to 11. Pauline Frederick in "The Love That Lives." O. Henry Story. Soloists.

BRIGHTON BEACH MUSIC HALL. Last Day Brighton Beach. D. W. GRIFFITH'S MIGHTY SPECTACLE The BIRTH of a NATION. Every Aft. 2:15—Every Eve. 8:15. Last 2 Times (Phone Coney Isl. 317.) Beg. To-Morrow Aft., "INTOLERANCE."

Steeplechase. CONEY'S FUN FACTORY. FREE TOYS FOR CHILDREN. CAKE WALK EVERY FRIDAY NIGHT.

THE HEART OF CONEY ISLAND. LUNA PAWNEE BILL & Other Big Features. Free Attractions. Dancing, Band Concerts.

Now Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. JACK NORWORTH & LILLIAN LORRAINE. Cansinos, Leo Beers, Bennett & Richards, others.

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK Opp. West 130th St. Ferry. GREATER THAN EVER! SURF BATHING. NEW SENSATIONS. 7 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL

Newly and unusually furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views; three exposures to each suite. Rates, $90 monthly and up per suite of 2 rooms and bath; also weekly, $15 per suite and up. Restaurant a la carte. Breakfast and dinner, $6 weekly (bath optional). References. The above are astounding values. Investigate.

Hotel Nobleton, 126 W. 73d St.

Block from subway express & elevated sts. All cars and bus lines.

Hotel Monterey

Broadway & 94th St.

Bet. Park and River. Just completed.

500 Rooms, Each with Bath $2.00 Per Day and Up.

High-class Restaurant in connection.

HOOP-LA!

THE NEW SUMMER (Real Ice) SHOW AT THE Golden Glades TONIGHT

Dancing at 8 P. M. Balconades Ball Room

"A Smart Cabaret" Twice Nightly Main Restaurant

Society's Summer Fad. That Zip-Zippy DINNER SHOW at 7:30 THE MARVELLOUS MIDNIGHT PARADE at 11:30

Thomas Healy's Broadway & 66th St., N.Y.

Phone Col. 9900. RESERVE TABLES NOW

May-November Farm. Hartsdale, N. Y. Now Open. Back to the farm dinners. Phones: 1689-1471 White Plains.

Looking for a Breeze?

You will find one at Shanley's—also an interesting cabaret and a dinner of rare excellence.

The cabaret is composed of twenty clever features—evenings from seven to one.

A refreshing place for luncheon—seven courses—85c (Music) From 12 to 2:30 P. M.

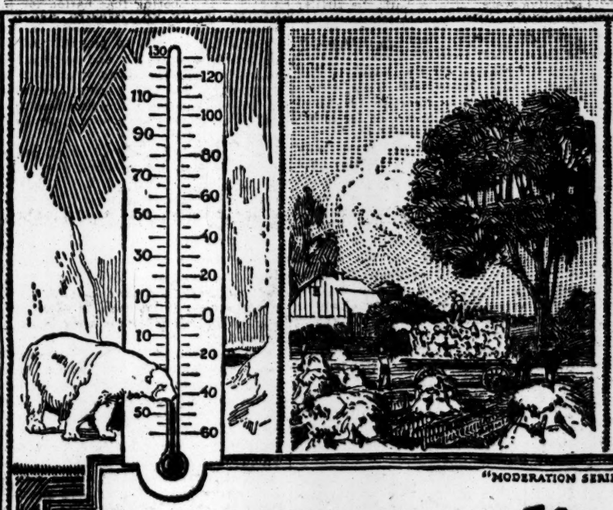
SHANLEY'S Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

HOTEL WALLICK

BROADWAY and FORTY-THIRD STREET

Best Location and Values in New York

Rooms $1.50 and up—With Bath, $2 and up



In extreme climates life is impossible

BUT the ideal existence is found in moderate climes where extremes are the exception—not the rule. Thus it is with Prohibition—being an extreme, its advocates seem to find it utterly impossible to understand that a mild Barley-Malt and Saazer Hop brew, such as BUDWEISER, is truly the drink of temperance.

For 60 solid years Anheuser-Busch have brewed BUDWEISER and each day they have worked to make it better. The common sense use of BUDWEISER cements the bond of friendship, inspires the flow of wit and laughter and makes old men forget for a little while that they are no longer one and twenty. Always-and-ever-the-same Good Old BUDWEISER, the friend of man. ANHEUSER-BUSCH · ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Visitors to St. Louis are courteously invited to inspect our plant—covers 142 acres

On Sale Everywhere. Families supplied by Grocers and Retailers.
Anheuser-Busch Agency, Distributors, New York
A. Busch Bottling Co., Distributors, Brooklyn

Budweiser Means Moderation

PARADISE ROOF GARDEN ATOP REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street

Airiest Garden Spot—Coolest Place in Town

In Which is Presented Gus Edwards' Gala Summer Revue

TWICE NIGHTLY AT 7 AND 11 P. M.

Special Southern Dinner SERVED DAILY 6 to 9 P. M. $1.50

The Original Dixieland "Jazz" Band In the 400 Club Room

Playing Dance Melodies Nightly, Beginning at 9

MARINE ROOF

HOTEL BOSSERT, Brooklyn

DINING AND DANCING IN THE OPEN AIR, 6 P. M. TO CLOSING. MOST UNIQUE ROOF AND VIEW IN AMERICA

Motor over the Manhattan Bridge, take first turn to the right and south on Hicks Street, or Subway to Borough Hall.

Protection from the Weather

MONTAGUE-HICKS-REMSEN STREETS, BROOKLYN

Burton F. White, Manager. F. D. Bay, Jr., Associate Manager.

Artists' Concerts. COOLEST AND BEST VENTILATED PLACE IN TOWN

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1917.

JUST PRICES.

Sound and clear is the President's statement of the principles that should control the fixing of prices in Government buying of commodities for use in the war:

> A just price must, of course, be paid for everything the Government buys. By a just price I mean a price which will sustain the industries concerned in a high state of efficiency, provide a living for those who conduct them, enable them to pay good wages, and make possible the expansions of their enterprises which will from time to time become necessary as the stupendous undertakings of this great war develop. We could not wisely or reasonably do less than pay such prices. They are necessary for the maintenance and development of industry, and the maintenance and development of industry are necessary for the great task we have in hand.

The Government must offer prices that will bring tenders of the goods. Those prices must include, as Mr. WILSON says, not only cost, but profits and surpluses for extensions and improvements. Otherwise the Government will presently find itself in a market where no goods are offered, or no adequate supply. The price that will produce the goods with sufficient profit to make it worth while for the manufacturers to carry on business and add to capacity to meet the Government's increasing wants and needs is a just price.

The great manufacturing corporations of the country will accept the principle here laid down by the President, they will do business with the Government on those terms. This is evident from the agreement so promptly reached in the conference between the representatives of the Government and the committee of the American Steel Institute. The steel manufacturers will put their entire product at the command of the Government, they will do their utmost to stimulate increased production, to hasten delivery; they agree that the price shall be determined after the Federal Trade Commission's inquiry shall show what would be a just price, upon the basis of ascertained cost and reasonable profit.

The manufacturers have before them the splendid example of the banks. All the money institutions of the country were under Government assault when the Pujo Committee tried to show that they were greedy, conscienceless, and depraved, yet when the Government made the appeal to the country to buy Liberty bonds all the banks offered their services and facilities free of charge and commission in selling bonds. It was patriotism without thought of profit. The great manufacturing corporations producing supplies of which the Government is now in need have at one time or another been under attack. They will overlook, forget, in their resolve to meet the wishes of the Government, to give the Government all aid and support they have power to give in carrying on the war. Reasonable profits they must have, otherwise business could not be continued, but they are not going to seek extortionate gains.

The President would have been well advised, we think, had he omitted that part of his address to his fellow-countrymen in which he discourses upon profits and patriotism. "Let us never speak, then, of profits and of patriotism in the same sentence." It would have been better not to mention them in the same sentence. Individual instances of desire to take advantage of the war emergency for making unholy profits there may be. That is not the spirit that prevails among the producers of war commodities, certainly not among the great producers. Rigid inquiry, we imagine, would show that extravagant competitive bidding, and perhaps the demands of some independent producers, have had more to do with forcing up price scales than the exactions of "big business." For instance, "the ship owners of the United States and other ocean carriers whose example they have followed" are mentioned by Mr. WILSON as having put "almost insuperable obstacles" in the way of the successful prosecution of the war "by the ocean freight rates they have been exacting." Shipping men point out that the owners of ships were confronted by a Babel of competitive bidding by charter seekers and all carriers were put in the same position by the wild competition of those seeking freight space. Responsibility for soaring prices is not to be placed upon producers, ship owners, and carriers alone.

Congress is about to lay a tax, a very heavy tax, upon excess profits. The estimated yield of that impost is half a billion dollars. The President feels that "we must make the prices for the public the same as the prices for the Government." Of course he is not overlooking the fact that this rather comprehensive policy of price-fixing will tend to destroy altogether the basis of the excess profits tax, leaving that rather important clause in the new Revenue act unproductive. There is compensation. A part at least of what the Government loses in revenue it will gain in lower prices. But new sources of taxation will have to be sought out, and there again the general public, favored by low prices, Government prices, will have more money to meet the new demands. The lion in the path of the price-fixing policy of the Government is the question of wages. They are now very high, on new demands from labor they may go higher. But producing manufacturers may as well dismiss from their minds all thought of getting respectful consideration of the plea that prices to the Government will have to go up if wages go up. The Government's ultimate resort is law, as the President points out, and law comes from Congress. In that body, as it is at present constituted, all benefit of doubt will be given to labor, none at all to employing manufacturers and corporations. It would be impossible to keep politics out of the matter, and Congress is possessed of the belief that there is political profit in showing all possible favor to labor. In that quarter the admonition against coupling patriotism with profit is, indeed, applicable, but it will not be heeded.

THE WORTH OF MONEY.

It was known that there was plenty of money about in these days of high prices, maximum bank clearings, and general prosperity, even though it be war prosperity. That is proved rather than disclosed by 136 bids for the city's 4½s. Neither is there much novelty about the fact that there was a range of two points upon these bids for a strictly standard security by experts who might be supposed to know exactly what money is worth. Last year there was a range of three points. The point to be remarked is not the width of the range, nor the prices offered by the ultimate consumers in lots of a few thousand dollars each. Their standard is the savings bank rate of interest, and they are always willing to take what they can use when they can get it on better terms than the savings bank rate. The thing to remark is the price offered by dealers in money, those who buy to sell again. They must be close bidders, willing to bid as high as they can afford for resale, but relying for their profits upon the ability to find buyers from them.

It is noteworthy that as the bids rose in total they fell in price. In million dollar lots the prevailing bid was around 101. In multiples of millions the range was lower. The bids might have been higher but for the preoccupation with international finance of bidders usually conspicuous. That is not a reproach to the city's credit in any way. It is a statement of fact necessary to remember in understanding the market for long-term credit. New York City bonds sell down to a high yield because there is such an abundance of credit of equal if not superior quality, and because there are such unusual profits in trade. In proportion that New York City 4½s approach par, it is a warning that the uses of tax money should be restricted until it is cheaper. The city has no escape from completing the great engagements which it entered upon some years ago. It is especially fortunate that it is so near the end of its expenses in connection with the aqueduct and dual subway. At the cost for money shown in yesterday's bids, those investments could not have been made, and the city would have lost a growth of ten years.

GERMANY'S "CRISIS."

Whether BETHMANN HOLLWEG has resigned or not, the wisest words that have been spoken about the German "crisis" are those of Acting Secretary of State POLK:

> It is well not to exaggerate the real meaning of Germany's internal strife on her foreign policies or on her efforts in the war. Any changes that may take place there would be much more important if they affected the military rather than the civilian—if they reached men like HINDENBURG and LUDENDORFF, for instance.

The present is the most serious and heated internal conflict that has arisen in Germany since the war began, but there will have to be much graver ones than this before anything can happen there which will have any effect on the war, or even upon German liberty. It makes no difference whether ZIMMERMANN or some one else holds the post of Foreign Minister. The Foreign Minister in other and democratic countries is appointed by the people through their Parliaments or other representatives, is responsible to them, and does their will. The Foreign Minister in Germany is a mere head of department, a sublimated head clerk, carrying out the Kaiser's orders, responsible only to him. It makes no difference whether BETHMANN or some one else is Chancellor, for the Chancellor is literally what he proclaims himself to be, the servant of the Kaiser. "I do not serve the Reichstag," said BETHMANN himself on a notable occasion. It makes no difference whether the people obtain a larger representation in the Reichstag and the Junkers accept a smaller one. The Reichstag is an impotent body of public speakers and does not legislate; the legislation is done in secret by the reigning houses of Germany, meeting in the Bundesrath, and all the Reichstag can do is to talk. When it talks too much, the Kaiser ends its session.

It makes no difference, in short, what is done. It makes no difference what reforms the Kaiser grants, so long as he stops short of constitutional reform; and he will stop short of that. It makes no difference what officials he dismisses or what officials he appoints. Whatever he may do, the war will go on for the accomplishment of the Kaiser's aims, and the Kaiser's aims alone. True, there is a check upon those aims and upon the direction he compels Germany to take, but it is a check with which the people have nothing to do. The check is not in the hands of the people, but in the hands of his brother Princes of the royal German houses. That is the intent of the German Constitution, and until that Constitution is swept away there can be no change that will mean anything to the world. And that Constitution cannot even be amended if the Kaiser prefers that it should not be, for he has a practical veto over anything in that direction that the other German monarchs might attempt.

Therefore the present "crisis" is no place to look for any real reform in Germany, any advance of democracy, or any change in war aims dictated by the people. The encouraging thing about it is that there should have been even such a crisis as this. It will lead the way, perhaps, to others, and each will go a little further, until some time in the future there may be a real crisis; and then there will be hope for Germany.

A SPOILS DEMONSTRATION.

By a vote of 38 to 24, the Senate has adopted the House provision of $2,500,000 for the pay of officials to be appointed in the proposed Food Administration Bureau, and has rejected the House provision that the appointment of those officials should be subject to the civil service rules.

How this fetter on the aspirations of office seekers ever got through the House is a mystery and a marvel. In the Senate the Democratic-Republican tradition insurged and conquered. Mr. WILSON'S executive order putting the appointment of first, second, and third class Postmasters under the civil service rules still wrings the bosoms of the faithful. Two million five hundred thousand dollars in salaries! Here was a chance to assert the antique doctrine of the spoils.

Tears must have run down the Hon. BOIES PENROSE'S iron cheek as that soul of reform protested right virtuously. "Done to provide sinecures for 'deserving Democrats,'" he cried. Of course, and if the Republicans were in power, they would seek to provide for deserving Republicans. In the unforgettable words of the Hon. WEBSTER FLANAGAN of Flanagan's Mills, "What are we here for?" Was it Lord MELBOURNE who pretended to admire membership in the House of Lords because there was "no damned merit" about it? That is the traditional notion of the old-school politicians about appointments to office. But they are only half-hearted now. Civil service reform is firmly established, and these rages and demonstrations against it are mainly intended to console the numerous longing aspirants among their constituents.

The Senate will not dare to invite and promote the inefficiencies and corruptions, the brood of scandals and the pitiless public anger which appointments for political favor in the Food Administration Bureau would be sure to bring. Thirty-eight Senators have made their harmless, impotent play. They have indulged in a manifesto against civil service reform. They will not dare to imperil the fortunes of the war, the comfort, prosperity, life of Americans, by making the Bureau of Food Administration a retreat for political henchmen.

THE COMMITTEE OF NINE.

For more than ten years, the Committee on Amendment of the Law of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York has been doing a great and fruitful public service. It scrutinizes patiently and severely the mountain of bills which each Legislature brings forth. Without other reward than the consciousness of service, nine lawyers of distinction add to their private business the business of the State. Four hours of one evening in each week these men take from their relaxation or amusement to work for the rest of us, for their client the public.

They don't get even thanks from this client. Their trained and expert service hardly receives even the scantiest recognition. Their weekly bulletins, always of use to the Governor, calculated to be of use, for admonition, to the Legislature, are unnoticed of the general. Matters of law are dull to most of us, and the public has usually the least interest in the public interest.

The modest statement of the committee shows that in 1917 a large number of the bills which it disapproved died in the Senate or the House, either in committee or after discussion; that as to 105 of 135 bills passed by the Legislature and reported upon by the committee, the Governor followed its counsel. He vetoed 55 bills which it reported against, including Senator BROWN'S measure empowering the Industrial Commission to suspend temporarily any provision of the labor law and the same statesman's curious bill to make the State Controller, or a deputy, judge of the validity or invalidity of municipal bond issues.

The Governor signed 50 and vetoed 18 bills approved by the committee, and he signed 12 bills which it disapproved. In view of the fact that there is no politics in the committee, and at least enough of it at Albany, the achievement of the committee is one to be proud of.

And the State should be proud of the committee. Here is a body of unpaid, unpartisan legal experts sifting and weighing the legal content and the public advantage or detriment of all important bills of general interest, for with local or minor measures it does not deal. Here is an unselfish exercise of accomplished talents for the benefit of the whole community. After more than ten years of quiet, steady, non-political, skilled volunteer labor, it should have a little praise, though its best praise is its work.

The committee consists of LOUIS MARSHALL, Chairman; NELSON S. SPENCER, WILBUR LARREMORE, JOHN GODFREY SAXE, ROBERT L. LUCE, EMORY I. BUCKNER, THOMAS I. PARKINSON, and CHAUNCEY B. CARVER, Secretary. A sort of writ ne exeat, forbidding the committee to come out of the seclusion of its sessions and its labors, has run too long. The writ should be torn up.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Government a Bad Paymaster.

To this day, the Government has not paid the Southern Pacific Railway for the work it did in preventing the Colorado River from drowning the Imperial Valley under the Salton Sea. President ROOSEVELT gave an implied promise of payment to Mr. HARRIMAN after the Government agencies had failed in the work, and the job was worth any price. The way of the Post Office with the railways is known. Congress likes the Post Office and does not like the railways. So laws are passed enabling the Post Office to set its own price, and there is no necessity for bargaining. The ordinary practice of the Government is to pay in from two to four months, when there are no delays. Now there are many delays, and prices for Government work are "tentative."

The Government cannot be supplied on those terms. No matter how excellent the intentions of the Government purveyors, they cannot remain solvent if the Government takes goods in haste and pays at leisure, thus preventing profits on ordinary trade and obstructing the process for the payment of wages and material bills. Government trade is also undesirable because the Government has its own standards, which oftentimes are not commercial standards, either in sizes or qualities. Government standards of quality are rightly high. That is not the trouble. The difficulty about supplying the Government is meticulous insistence upon routine which has survived the reasons for its existence. The result is that Government trade is undesirable, and is a specialty for those who have knowledge or means for meeting uncommercial requirements.

The reason for mentioning these facts is an announcement which implies perception of them by those who have power to remedy them. The Quartermaster's Department is to pay material bills daily upon approval by inspectors. Wage bills are to be paid weekly. Other bills are to be paid on the 9th of each month. This is the result of representations upon behalf of the cantonment contractors by the General Munitions Board, and shows the advantage of business advice to the Government by men of business. If this speeding of the Government machine is extended to other work, the Government will be served more quickly and cheaply, and with less friction. But the Government has need to live down its reputation for slow pay and conditions of supply which cripple traders.

Good Work of the Fire Department.

One of the excellent results of the honest and businesslike administration of the affairs of this city has been the substantial improvement of the Fire Department. Its efficiency has been increased, and although the fire record of 1916 as a whole was less encouraging than in 1915, when the loss was abnormally low, the increase was due to the vast increase in buildings because of the general prosperity, the storage of munitions, and the growth of the chemical industry. In tenement houses, in which 4,000,000 of the population of the greater city dwell, there were 744 fewer fires than in 1915, a decrease of 40 per cent. Factory fires were 159 fewer, and theatre fires were reduced one-half. The increase was in ship fires, munition plants, on piers where munitions were stored, and in chemical plants. It was a year of many fires, and the losses throughout the country increased $50,000,000. New York's proportion of this great loss was, in the circumstances, amazingly low.

To meet the emergency caused by the new dangers, Commissioner ADAMSON organized an auxiliary fleet of fireboats, 143 in number, with terminals at strategical points. The total fire loss in New York in 1916 was $8,716,404, while the average loss for the preceding three years, notwithstanding the record of 1915, which was the lowest since the present Fire Department was organized, was $9,669,461, or nearly a million more than last year's loss. There has been a gratifying development in the employment of preventive measures, and the Commissioner in his latest report gives due credit to the uniformed force for its capable co-operation with the regular fire prevention staff. More than 300 firemen have made daily building inspections since 1914. Last year firemen made 1,476,951 inspections; 18,752 orders were issued by the bureau, and 16,581 were complied with. Of the 141 lives lost, nearly all were lost in fires due to carelessness. The Commissioner says that in no single case was the loss of life due to the construction or design of the building. Because the law does not require fire escapes on private dwellings, thirty-three lives were lost. The largest single cause of fire in 1916 was the careless use of cigars, cigarettes, and pipes. The new fire-alarm system is already nearly completed, and the Commissioner expects that it will still further increase the efficiency of the department. The Fire Department uses comparatively few horses these days—it will soon be five-sixths "motorized." No fewer than 1,598 members of the force attended the courses of practical and theoretical instruction in the Fire College. The uniformed force during the year numbered 5,059. These are a few facts taken almost at random from the Commissioner's report. They strengthen the public idea of the value of our department of fire fighters.

New York Grows a Million People in a Day.

Scientific methods are sometimes a mighty poor substitute for common sense. The Census Bureau has revised the estimates of population by using the draft registration as a basis, and the result is that the population of many cities is watered to a comical extent. New York is one of them; the Census Bureau credits this city with 6,504,185 inhabitants, which, as Secretary LAIDLAW of the New York Federation of Churches says, is "impossible." "A million less," he says, "would be nearer right." Other cities have population estimates no less impossible; Detroit, for instance, is credited with 1,521,942. The nature of the Census Bureau's basic error is such as to make it certain that other cities have been ridiculously underestimated.

That foundation error was to use the draft registration as a basis. The men who registered are between 21 and 31 years of age. The Census Bureau took the proportion of men of that age to the whole population, as figured in normal times, and revised its estimate accordingly. In most times that would be the right thing to do. But it so happens that in these particular times, as everybody except the Census Bureau knows, there has been an abnormal shifting of certain classes of population. It was caused by the changes made in industry by the war and has been going on for three years with increasing speed. Young men have gone in great numbers to large centres of industry, where unusually remunerative jobs were begging for them. That explains the absurd estimate given for Detroit. That city just now is full of young men between 21 and 31, but the whole population has not increased in any such proportion.

These ridiculous estimates are to be used as the basis for making up the draft quotas. The whole thing is a triumph for unintelligent routine methods and a disastrous defeat for common sense.

RED CROSS DEMANDS.

Volunteer Workers Find an Overniceness in the Requirements.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very much interested in the letter by "Deeply Interested" in your columns, and her opinion confirms the one I have held for weeks, that there is something radically wrong in the Red Cross direction of the work by volunteers.

A chapter has recently been started here, and as I have had considerable experience I volunteered my assistance at once. We started on pajamas, and one of the specific directions from headquarters was that all the shoulder seams must be turned forward.

One most zealous worker forgot, and turned the shoulder seams of three coats back instead of forward, the sleeves were set in and all stitched by machine before this mistake was discovered. The woman in charge of this division felt obliged to pick out all of this machine stitching and reverse the seams for fear the coats would not be accepted. Now, she might have made an entire coat while undoing this mistake that could not in any way have made any difference.

I can easily understand that all seams should be flat, but whether they turn one way or the other does not detract from their comfort to the poor wounded or ill soldier who wears the garments.

While working with a chapter in New Jersey I saw women undoing, time after time, the surgeons' sponges of gauze they were trying to make exactly four inches square by the rule. Orders were that not one-fourth inch over could be allowed.

One old woman in her eighty-eighth year, who knits expertly, and is most anxious to help in the only way she can, knit a pair of socks in a week, but said she could not fuss again over that awful "Kitchener heel," that she had made socks for soldiers in the civil war which were absolutely comfortable, and could not see why they would not be comfortable now. I suggested she knit down to the heel and let some one else put in the heel. "Oh, no, that would not be accepted, as the difference in the knitting might show," said the woman in charge.

It seems to me some rules about the making of garments, whether the turning of seams one way or the other is arbitrary, also about knitting, might be published by the Red Cross in the various newspapers, thus simplifying matters. Of course I understand that surgical dressings should be made under the supervision of a trained nurse, or of one who has been trained by a nurse.

E. G. W.

Waterbury Center, Vt., July 11, 1917.

A Physician's Remark.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was interested and felt a certain glow of pride when last Winter I learned to fold compress bandages and sent them to the British Relief. Later in the Spring, on receiving a letter of most particular and intricate instructions from a local Red Cross representative, describing in most minute details the mathematical and scientific precision with which the parallelism of the cloth must be preserved and the prohibiting of the slightest overlapping of the edges, I was surprised and annoyed, and after repeated efforts to conform to this extraordinary standard, only resulting in failure, I swore in a good, plain, old-fashioned way, and said to my wife that she might try but, as for me, my time was too valuable to waste on such nonsense. My wife, with saint-like patience and deft skill, succeeded in breaking the record by folding six bandages in one hour.

In alluding to this subject in the presence of a physician of high standing, he lost his temper and said it was a ridiculous waste of time and effort. Some over-zealous representatives of the Red Cross have confounded the highest standards with the urgent need for reasonably well made work. Slovenly and careless work, of course, should not be allowed, but reasonably good work, and great quantities of it, and "speed" are needed now, at this very instant, remembering while we work that the blood is running without any material to staunch the flow.

Away with stupid obstacles and hypercritical objections, and let the Red Cross open its arms to the volunteers and the patriots whose aid is needed now at this very writing in the form of common sense bandages.

COMMON SENSE PATRIOT.

New York, July 12, 1917.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS.

Dr. Paton Analyzes Their Peculiar State of Mind.

Princeton, N. J., July 10, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I take the liberty of suggesting that Mr. Roderick Seidenberg and others who sympathize with him in his defense of the conscientious "Objector," (New York Evening Post, July 5, 1917,) should read Professor Lovejoy's analysis of the temperament and character of this type of protestor, (New Republic, June 16?). The clear, trenchant presentation of the facts by a philosopher should convince Mr. Seidenberg that too much consideration has already been shown to those persons who exalt egotism above patriotism. The expression of pacifist doctrines at present should be discouraged as these ideas, when they do not represent pro-Prussianism in many instances, are personal apologies for the inadequacy of a neurotic constitution. Any person who is familiar with the most elementary laws governing human behavior recognizes that the chief test of a sound mind in a sound body is the ability to act in a crisis. The final act in the tragedy of Hamlet could only have been avoided by a long course of training in which the danger of indulging in a protracted soliloquy was recognized and the saving power of action was emphasized.

We cannot now, as a nation, afford to be lenient in our dealings with the "Conscientious Objector," for this type of personality representing a form of egotism which marks an attempt to restore the balance destroyed by a gnawing sense of personal as well as social inadequacy gives rise to the accumulation and subsequent liberation of undesirable impulses. For any person to fail to act or to take a definite stand in the present world crisis is one way of preparing a set of mental mechanisms that can be counted upon to form personal traits decidedly antagonistic to the conditions essential to the development of peace-loving qualities of mind.

In times of peace the pacifist is not as a rule beloved by his fellow-men. In spite of his protestations to the contrary he is by nature anti-social. His particular type of mind is nearly always hypercritical, and he is more anxious to gain support for a rejected and dejected personality than to add to the constructive forces operating in society. A number of pacifists undoubtedly are ready to die, if necessary, for their own convictions, but they would not make any sacrifices either in peace or war for a cause in the advocacy of which they could not hope to be prominent. If he is clever the pacifist takes much more pleasure in contemplating his own cleverness than in the success of the reforms advocated. The instability of this type of personality is not infrequently brought out by an inquiry into the character of the relations existing between him and members of his immediate family circle. These are often described as strained, and, according to the pacifist's statement, he or she is generally not understood. As a matter of fact the pleasure of being "misunderstood" is somewhat greater than the sense of satisfaction derived from advocating a principle. Pacifism is an apology in the form of dialectics for refusing the supreme test of manhood offered us today. If we wish to do what is best for these apologists, then they should be brought to their senses and made to realise the vital importance of not intrusting the advocacy of peace to persons who dodge issues and then conceal the real situation behind a veil of phrases.

I cannot conceive of any line of action more deleterious than to permit a large number of citizens to follow their own uncontrolled emotions and to form the habits of indecision recognized by alienists as marking a state of ambivalance. Every person now trying to sit quietly on the fence is in danger of repressing instincts to such a degree that as soon as the impulses begin finally to force their way to the surface not only are present motives in danger of being swept aside by explosions, but habits will be formed that make soliloquising, sulking, or rapturous fantasying the only resource left to people who ask to be omitted from taking any active part in a struggle to prevent the overthrow of "Government of the people, by the people, for the people."

The German Military Staff could not have found a more effective ally in this country than the pacifists, and to encourage the activities of these rapturous sentimentalists is a sure method of increasing the number of casualties in our army and navy.

STEWART PATON.

An Ancient Type of Man.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Keith says "ancient type of man still exists," according to to-day's NEW YORK TIMES. He sure does! He's running the affairs of the German Empire just now. The Heidelberg skull may be 600,000 years old, but spiritually and ethically there's nothing more modern than a million years back inside the Potsdam skull.

W. ROSS MCKNIGHT.

Scranton, July 10, 1917.

GOD SAVE AMERICA.

Land of our fathers, from ocean to ocean
Proudly extending in beauty and might,
Worthy art thou of our fondest devotion;
Thou art our Mother, our service thy right.
Fear not, O Mother, thy sons will not fail thee;
Never more true than when dangers assail thee,
Living and dying, their hearts will avail thee.
God save America, land of our love!

Land of our fathers where liberty reigneth,
Fair as the morning and clear as the sun;
Land where the will of the many maintaineth
All that the blood of their ancestors won,
Health and prosperity ever attend thee!
God the Almighty forever defend thee!
Perish the foe that would mock at and rend thee!
God save America, land of our love!

Shame to the son of our country who falters,
Fears to defend her and act a man's part!
Woe to the son by adoption who palters,
Masking the serpent that coils in his heart!
Shame to the one, and thrice woe to the other!
But to the son who would die for our Mother,
Honor supreme as a man and a brother!
God save America, land of our love!

Hail to America, Motherland glorious!
Hail to her banner, for freedom unfurled!
Strong in her faith, be she ever victorious,
Striking for right and the peace of the world!
Fear not, O Mother, thy children may fail thee;
Never more true than when dangers assail thee,
Living and dying, their hearts will avail thee.
God save America, land of our love!

CHARLES P. LEE.

LUTHERANS IN WAR SERVICE.

Dr. Knubel Says Inner Mission Will Co-operate with Government.

The Rev. Frederick H. Knubel, pastor of the Lutheran Church of the Atonement and Chairman of the United Inner Mission of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, sent to THE TIMES yesterday a copy of "Christian Service in War Times," published by the mission and circulated among the pastors of the Lutheran Church.

"As far as I know," he said in a letter, "the Lutheran Church is the only Church which up to date has put forth such a message to its people. Thousands of copies have been sent out. In justice to the great body of citizens, I ask therefore that you will give publication to the facts with sufficient prominence to correct the statements from Nebraska."

The booklet states that the Inner Mission will co-operate with the Government in acting as a clearing house for information and service. It contains "A Message to Our People," which pastors are asked to read from their pulpits, in which it is said:

> "In this national crisis let us all willingly 'render unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's.' Let us not shirk our responsibilities nor guiltily seek personal advantage whereby the burdens of others are increased. In accordance with God's word, let us give loyal support to all measures adopted by our Government to cope with the present situation. Let us meet promptly all lawful demands upon our service, property, lives. Our conduct as citizens must be above suspicion and reproach. We cannot be loyal to God and disloyal to our Government, for 'the powers that be are ordained of God.'"

The booklet recommends a special communion service when men depart for the front; that each soldier should be given a Testament. Dr. Knubel called attention to the following paragraph as refuting the Nebraska charge that the Church was having nothing to do with relief work.

> "The homes of the army and navy should be visited, be comforted, and receive other special care. In cases of distress where the National Government's assistance has not met the need, and where a congregation cannot itself provide sufficient financial relief, application should be made to the civilian relief department of the nearest Red Cross chapter. This department is provided for that purpose. Our assistance is ready if needed for the accomplishment of this end."

Dr. Knubel said he believed that the statements of the Nebraska Council of Defense were grossly unfair to the Lutheran Church, and again called attention to the pamphlet of war service directions as proving the loyalty of the Church as a whole.

URUGUAY HAILS OUR NAVY.

Fete in Montevideo Marks Visit of Caperton's Squadron.

MONTEVIDEO, July 12.—The American squadron arrived here at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was escorted into the harbor by Uruguayan warships. The President of the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the Chamber of Deputies met the squadron and invited the officers and men to come ashore.

Thousands of persons gathered to witness the arrival of the Americans. All the larger commercial houses were closed, and business was virtually suspended. The city was profusely decorated in honor of the visitors.

The crowd in the streets was so great that it was difficult to reach the American Legation, where R. E. Jeffrey, the American Minister, and other members of the Diplomatic Corps, were assembled. Dr. Zorrilla, the former orator of Uruguay, made a speech in which he said Uruguay and the United States were born of the same mother—democracy.

Rear Admiral Caperton, commander of the American squadron, responded, saying that in all his years of service he had never met enthusiasm of such warmth or spontaneity. This, he declared, demonstrated that Uruguay was animated by a democratic spirit.

The American commander then visited the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who received him most cordially and conferred with him at length. Expressions of the friendship and solidarity existing between Uruguay and the United States were exchanged. Later the Foreign Minister, the American Minister, and the American commander held an extended conference behind closed doors.

This morning the students of the university delivered a message of greeting to the students of the United States through the American officers. Girl students at the university presented bouquets to the naval men. The visitors were entertained by the English Club and the Uruguayan Club.

President Viera received the American commander and his staff at the Government House. He was attended by all the Cabinet Ministers.

CABINET MEMBERS DRILL.

With Other Government Officials Take Up Vigorous Exercise.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Early morning strollers along one of Washington's downtown residential streets today found four members of the Cabinet, several members of the Federal Reserve Board, and the Assistant Secretaries of many departments on the lawn at the home of William Kent, member of the Tariff Commission, going through army setting-up exercises with all the vigor of recruits at an army training camp.

Secretaries McAdoo, Lane, and Wilson, Attorney General Gregory, Solicitor General Davis, F. A. Delano, and Paul M. Warburg of the Reserve Board, William Denman of the Shipping Board, and about twenty more were in the group. They met at Mr. Kent's house at 7:30, went through the exercises for a half hour, took a mile walk to Potomac Park, and returned to Mr. Kent's house for a shower bath and breakfast. Similar activities four mornings each week are planned.

In view of age limitations and other things, not many of the class are expected to seek commissions in the army or navy, but they are trying to get more physically fit to perform their civilian duties.

LOSE HAND AND HASKELL.

Regulars Not to Return to the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-fourth.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The War Department has declined to grant a request made by Senators Wadsworth and Calder, at the instance of Governor Whitman, that a recent army rule be suspended so that Captain Haskell, U. S. A., might be retained as Acting Colonel of the Sixty-ninth New York Infantry and Captain Hand, U. S. A., as Acting Colonel of the Seventy-fourth New York Heavy Artillery. The two Senators saw President Wilson yesterday.

The department informed the two Senators today that no exception would be made. Captains Hand and Haskell were transferred to the regular service when the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-fourth were mustered out.

IOWA LEADS WITH AUTOS.

One Machine in That State for Every Eleven Inhabitants.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—There is one automobile for every twenty-nine inhabitants in the United States, according to figures for last year, made public by the Federal Public Roads Bureau today.

Iowa, with one car for every eleven persons, led the country in the number of machines registered in proportion to population. California, Nebraska and South Dakota ranked next in order. Arkansas, with one automobile for every 116, is at the foot of the list. The New England States were more uniformly supplied with motor cars than any other section, it was stated.

Rejects President's Nominee.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Rejection of President Wilson's nomination of William E. Thomas of Valdosta as Federal Judge for the Southern Georgia District, was unanimously recommended today by the Senate Judiciary Committee. Thomas's name, sent in yesterday after another nondnation for the vacancy had been rejected, did not appear on a list of seventeen men acceptable to him which Senator Hardwick had submitted to the President.

RED CROSS RECEIVES $89,071 IN NEW GIFTS

Allied War Relief Organizations to Send a Commission to France.

PLAN FOR DISTRIBUTION

Co-operate with Red Cross to Obtain Fullest Measure of Results.

The War Finance Committee of the American Red Cross, of which Henry P. Davison is the Chairman, announced last night that new contributions amounting to $89,071.53 were received yesterday by the committee. The largest contribution came from the Lackawanna Steel Company, which gave $50,000.

Other contributions were from Myrtle H. Macomber, $1,000; C. J. Ryan, $1,000; L. P. Hollander & Co., $1,000; Holzman Brothers, $500; George B. Hopkins, $500; "A Client" of Brown Brothers, $5,000 in Liberty Bonds; Henry L. Batterman, $1,000; "A Friend," through the Fifth Avenue Bank, $500; Fraser, Brace & Co., $500; American Academy of Dramatic Arts, $250, and Archer & Baldwin, Inc., $100.

Louis K. Liggett, the Druggist, sent a check for $5,000, representing a percentage of sales in certain departments on certain days. A check for $554.05 was received from the Immanuel Church of West Brighton, and one for $801.42 from Trinity Church, in this city, these contributions being collections taken up at these churches for the Red Cross Fund. Twelve hundred dollars, part of the proceeds of the Metropolitan Jockey Club meet, was contributed through Mrs. August Belmont.

Among the pledge payments received was one of $500,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation, which has promised the Red Cross $5,000,000; $37,500 from William B. Thompson, and $30,000 from Hallgarten & Co. The total of yesterday's pledge payments was $682,695.25.

A number of the allied war relief organiations, which have been negotiating with the Red Cross as to the measure of co-operation to be afforded by the allied war relief bodies, announced yesterday through John Moffat, Executive Chairman of the League of the Allies, that it has been determined to send a commission to France within the next few days, to be composed of prominent men and women engaged in war relief in the United States.

This commission will go for the purpose of studying the problems of distribution of the war relief supplies sent from the United States, and will confer with officials of the Red Cross now in Paris, with the object of assisting the Red Cross to devise and promulgate a satisfactory plan for distribution, by which all the agencies engaged in war relief will co-operate with the Red Cross to obtain the most effective and speedy distribution of funds raised in America, as well as the distribution of hospital supplies, food, clothing and other articles collected here.

This decision was reached after the receipt of the following cable message from Mlle. Valentine Thomson, who has been engaged in the forefront of war relief in France:

> "Nothing decided about Red Cross societies. Still negotiating. My advice is that small organizations lacking funds will be strengthened by Red Cross, but that rich and permanent organizations had better remain independent."

Mlle. Thomson, in sending the message, was unaware of the negotiations being conducted by the Federal Council of Allied War Charities with ex-Judge Robert S. Lovett representing the Red Cross, and which have for their object co-operation in this country of all the war relief organizations with the Red Cross without the loss of separate identities.

The only question in these negotiations remaining to be solved is that of distribution in Europe, and it is to assist in reaching some workable basis for this distribution that the Federal Council is to send the commission abroad.

In addition to these negotiations with the Red Cross the commission, while abroad, will seek to get war exhibits from the various battle fronts to be shown at the Allied War Relief Bazaar, to be held at the Grand Central Palace in November. It is hoped to get exhibits from all the fronts that will give to Americans some adequate idea of the war and will visualize for them the scenes at the battle fronts.

Edgar J. Marston, Chairman of the Membership and Special Fund Committee of the New York County Chapter of the Red Cross, which is conducting a campaign to secure the contribution of one day's pay during 1917 from every worker in New York City, announced last night that the musicians' unit has so far contributed $5,280 to the day's relief fund. Ernest Schelling consented to organize the musicians' unit for this work and obtained the co-operation of Ignace Jan Paderewski as Honorary Chairman of the committee and of John McCormack as Treasurer.

DENIES RED CROSS RUMORS.

Davison Says $10,000,000 Has Not Been Awarded to Italy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the Red Cross War Council, late tonight authorized the following statement:

> "Morning newspapers

LIEUT. E. R. PHILBIN MARRIES IN HASTE

Supreme Court Justice's Son Weds Miss Harriet Woodward in Cathedral Rectory.

HIS BRIDE IS FROM OHIO

Officer of 69th Regiment Attended by His Brother as Best Man—Other Brothers to Enlist.

The marriage of Lieutenant Ewing Reginald Philbin, second son of Supreme Court Justice Eugene A. Philbin and Mrs. Philbin, and Miss Harriet Woodward, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Campbell Woodward of Middletown, Ohio, was solemnized at noon yesterday in the rectory of St. Patrick's Cathedral, the Rev. Father Bernard F. McQuade performing the ceremony in the presence of the immediate family only.

The bride, who was unattended, wore a simply made blue taffeta traveling gown with a white collar, topped by a blue straw hat trimmed with blue ribbons.

Lieutenant Philbin was attended as best man by his younger brother, Gerald G. Philbin, who is in the Naval Reserve and came from Newport to attend the wedding.

The wedding was hurried, as Lieutenant Philbin is a member of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. N. G., and expects soon to be in active service. Besides his brother Gerald, now in the reserves, his other two brothers, Stephen H. and Jesse H. Philbin, have applied for admission in the Government service. The engagement was announced on May 30, soon after Mr. Philbin's return from McAllen, Texas, where he had been serving. He was graduated from Yale in 1911, and from Harvard Law School in 1914, and has since practiced law in this city.

WM. CARPENDER MARRIES.

Retired Broker Weds Mrs. Alice P. Tucker de Haas, Artist's Widow.

The marriage of William Carpender of 24 West Fifty-eighth Street and Holland Lodge, Massapequa, L. I., and Mrs. Alice Preble Tucker de Haas, a daughter of the late Preble Tucker and Mrs. Katharine Waldo Tucker, took place yesterday at Magnolia, Mass., the Rev. Frank Crawley performing the ceremony.

The bride, who was the widow of Maurits F. H. de Haas, a Dutch marine painter, and who herself was graduated from Julien's Academy in Paris, and is a well-known artist, has as her Summer home Gate Lodge Studio, at East Gloucester, Mass. She is a granddaughter of Commodore Edward Preble, U. S. N., who in 1804 commanded our fleet at Tripoli.

Mr. Carpender's first wife was Miss Ella Floyd-Jones, who died in the late eighties. He has four children, Mrs. Edward H. Floyd-Jones, Mrs. Philip Van R. Schuyler, Noel L. Carpender, and Miss Ella Floyd-Jones Carpender. He is a retired broker and a member of the Union League Club and the St. Nicholas Society.

BRIDE OF NAVAL SURGEON.

Miss Eleanor Potter Weds Ovid C. Fcote at the Biltmore.

There was a naval wedding at the Biltmore last night, when Miss Eleanor Potter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Potter of Chicago, became the bride of Surgeon Ovid C. Foote, who is attached to the naval hospital at Norfolk, Va. Dr. Foote is a son of Major and Mrs. James H. Foote of North Carolina.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Taylor of Leonia, N. J. Miss Dorothy Potter attended her sister, and Percy W. Foote of the U. S. S. Nevada was best man for his brother.

The bride's father was one time President of the Illinois Steel Company. Her wedding was postponed by the war.

After the ceremony a dinner was served for the bridal party and guests in the Cascades.

MISS KATHERINE TRIPP WEDS.

The Bride of Harold S. Osgood of Signal Corps of N. G. N. Y.

Harold Simonds Osgood, a son of Professor Herbert L. Osgood of Columbia University and Mrs. Osgood, and Miss Katherine G. Tripp, a granddaughter of Mrs. M. J. Butler of this city, were married yesterday at the country home of Mrs. Butler in Hartsdale, N. Y. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William R. Jelliffe of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, in the presence of a few relatives.

Miss Tripp was attended by Miss Cornelia Shaw of Montclair, N. J., as maid of honor. The Misses Elsie Suren of Boston and Emma Dieterlen of New York were the bridesmaids. Mr. Guernsey of Poughkeepsie, where the bride once lived, gave her in marriage.

Mr. Osgood had Dr. Dixon Ryan Fox of Columbia University was his best man, and Dean Pike and William C. Weeks acted as the ushers. The wedding was curtailed owing to the enlistment of Mr. Osgood in the Signal Corps of the New York National Guard.

Cecil Chesterton Weds Novelist.

Word has been received from abroad of the marriage in London recently of Cecil Chesterton, younger brother of G. K. Chesterton, and Alice M. Jones, novelist and journalist, who writes under the name of John K. Frothero. The civil ceremony was followed by a nuptial service at Copus Christi Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Chesterton, who has been editing the London weekly The New Witness, founded by Hilaire Belloc, is a private in the army. He is widely known for his attacks on the party system of government in England.

To Women Who Manage Their Affairs

If you are interested to know how

(1) To invest amounts of from $100 upwards in securities to receive a return of from 5% to 7%

or

(2) To exchange your present holdings with a view to increasing your income without lessening the safety of your principal

Write for Pamphlet A.

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

Alice Carpenter

Matilda Spence — Mrs. Jacob Riis

Bonbright & Company

Incorporated

Nassau and Cedar Streets, New York

London: William B. Bonbright & Co. — Paris: Bonbright and Co.

INTERBORO EXPLAINS DELAY

Tells Service Board Equipment Is Not Bought Till Needed.

The Public Service Commission listened yesterday to arguments by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which is seeking permission to issue $25,488,772 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds to meet the excess cost of equipment over the original estimates and for work not contemplated. E. F. J. Gaynor, auditor of the company, in reply to questions by Commissioner Whitney, testified that contracts for only a small amount of work had been signed, notwithstanding the fact that sufficient money was on hand to permit large contracts.

"Why has the company waited so long to buy its equipment," asked Mr. Whitney, "even buying it recently at greatly increased cost?"

Richard R. Rogers, General Counsel of the company, replied by saying that the delay was due to the fact that the company did not want to buy any equipment until the lines were nearly ready for it.

"And now," retorted Mr. Whitney, "we are receiving applications from your company to delay the operation of portions of the new lines on the ground that the equipment is not ready."

It came out that the company had received from bond issues $16,500,000 since March 20, 1913, and that much of this money had been inactive and held for considerable periods, while the interest accounts under the dual contracts were charged against the pooled earnings. The city had been charged at the rate of 6 per cent. on the idle money, which was costing the company 5¾ per cent. interest, so it appeared to the commission that the company benefited by the difference at the public expense through delaying the award of equipment contracts.

Mr. Gaynor said that the difference in the two interest rates had been treated by the company as a fund out of which to meet expenditures not authorized and provided for in the dual contracts. He thought the company could do anything it pleased with this money. Mr. Rogers declared that there was no connection between the delay in awarding equipment contracts and the interest gain to the company. The hearing will be continued.

FOR NEW SOCIALIST PARTY.

Stokes Says Organization Will Be for "America First."

J. G. Phelps Stokes, who, with his wife, Rose Pastor Stokes, recently resigned from the Socialist Party because of its referendum vote condemning the policy of the United States Government in the war, announced yesterday that a new Socialist organization would be formed in this country, probably in September, in response to a nation-wide demand for a Socialist party which at the same time puts America first.

"The new party," said Mr. Stokes, "will dwell far more on what is required in the present and in the future than on people's theories as to the causes which led up to the ills of the present system. We welcome those who want what the Socialists want, regardless of what the Socialists demand."

PATRIOTISM AT CONCERT.

British and American Officers at Benefit for King's College Hospital.

A concert and dance was held at the Hotel Majestic last night for the benefit of King's College Hospital in London. Many British and American officers in dress uniform attended, and there was a burst of patriotism after the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by the entire assembly, when a tableau representing Britannia and Columbia was shown.

The concert was arranged by Mrs. S. Ford Greenfield, and Dr. Francis Holt Wheeler acted as master of ceremonies. English soldiers who have seen service in the trenches served as ushers.

HONEYMOON AFTER THE WAR

Bride of Lt. B. Bonner, Jr., of 13th Regt. Says "Serve Country First."

Miss Edna B. Harris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Harris of Richmond Hill, L. I., and George B. Bonner, Jr., of Brooklyn, who were married last evening, will not go on their honeymoon trip until the bridegroom, who is a member of the Thirteenth Regiment, Coast Artillery, of Brooklyn, returns from the war.

The couple came to this understanding before the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. C. H. Allen at his home in Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.

"Mr. Bonner's duty to his country comes first," said the bride. "We will be married, but we shall go on the wedding trip until after the war is over."

Mrs. Bonner plans to live with her parents while her husband is at the front.

Edward Ash Marries Miss Albert.

Edward Ash, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Ash of 316 West 103d Street, and Miss Jeannette Albert, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Albert, were married at noon yesterday at the home of the bride's parents in Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Nathan Krass of Temple Israel, Brooklyn. Miss Florence Albert was her sister's only attendant, and Edward Albert Ash acted as best man for his brother. The bride is a graduate of Adelphi College.

Robertson-Shipley Engagement.

Mrs. John H. Shipley of Portsmouth, N. H., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marion Shipley, to Carroll Robertson of this city. Miss Shipley's father, at the time of his death several years ago, was the United States Naval Attaché at the American Embassy in Tokio. Mr. Robertson is at the officers' training camp at Plattsburg. Their marriage will take place shortly in New York.

Mitchel on Auto Tour.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 12.—Mayor Mitchel of New York, with Mrs. Mitchel and friends, who are touring New England by auto, have reserved rooms at the Mount Pleasant House for the week-end, arriving from the Wentworth at New Castle on Saturday by way of Poland Springs.

ADVERTISING & SALES EXECUTIVE

Of a twenty-million-dollar corporation now available—

A young man, whose business associates are good enough to say has done really interesting things in advertising and sales development work.

One of his recent undertakings was a 45% increase in distribution and a 61% increase in net profits.

He knows the agency and publication fields thoroughly, as well as that of advertising and sales direction.

A progressive, responsible manufacturer, a president, or general manager, who requires a first lieutenant; a big advertising agency, or front rank periodical might capitalize on this man substantially.

J 84 Times.

FAVOR CITY FUSION, MITCHEL TO LEAD

Republican Organizations of 3 Boroughs Recommend Renomination of Mayor to Committee.

BROOKLYN TAKES NO PART

But Fusionists Believe Chairman Livingston Will Swing Over Later —Richmond's Support Expected.

The renomination of Mayor Mitchel and most of the present Fusion city officials was recommended to the Fusion Nominating Committee of the Fusion Committee of 1917 yesterday by the Republican organization of New York, Queens and the Bronx, when the committee met at its headquarters, 244 Madison Avenue, to take up consideration of candidates for the fight against Tammany Hall this year. The Brooklyn organization, of which Jacob A. Livingston is leader, refused to join in the conference, while the Richmond organization sent word that its representatives would confer later, as it had not had time to take up the matter with the district leaders.

"We told the Fusion Committee that we were emphatically for the renomination of Mayor Mitchel that such a step could be the only logical outcome of fusion this year, and that we also were for the renomination of Controller Prendergast and Borough President Marcus M. Marks", said Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the New York Republican County Committee, after the meeting.

John R. De Bragga, Republican leader of Queens, also told the committee that Republicans in Queens were strongly for fusion this year, and that if the committee should recommend Mr. Mitchel the Republican organization there would stand by him. John J. Knewitz, Republican leader of the Bronx, informed the committee that Bronx Republicans were behind Mr. Mitchel to a man. The Fusion Committee is convinced that the Livingston faction in Kings, which hopes to trade about the nomination of Justice Cropsey for Mayor, will swing over to Mr. Mitchel at the right time, while no opposition is expected from the Richmond Republicans, despite the feeling against the Mayor that borough due to the garbage disposal controversy.

While there was harmony regarding the selection of candidates for Mayor, Controller, and President of the Borough of Manhattan, a split developed regarding the selection of candidates for President of the Board of Aldermen. A number of the fusion leaders are in favor of the nomination of Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson for the place, and a delegation from the City Democracy, the newly organized independent Democratic organization, formally placed his name before the Fusion Nominating Committee yesterday. Republican leaders, however, came forward with a proposition that the nomination go to a Republican this year.

Bronx Seeks a Place.

The Bronx delegation, which included Chairman Knewitz, H. D. Patton, L. Symonds, and William H. Ten Eyck, made a strong plea that a Bronx Republican be nominated for President of the Aldermanic Board. They put forward the names of Douglas Mathewson, President of the borough, and Richard L. Lawrence, a wealthy manufacturer of the borough. Mr. Mathewson, the delegation said, had made such a good Borough President that his friends wanted to see him promoted. Even should Mr. Mathewson not receive the nomination it is unlikely that he will be the candidate of the Borough President again, Park Commissioner Thomas W. Whittle is slated for the nomination.

The demand of the Bronx delegation was supported by County Chairman Koenig of New York. He told the committee that he believed the President of the Board of Aldermen should be a Republican and that the candidate should come from the Bronx. By the nomination of a Republican of high character for President of the board, Mr. Koenig said, the greatest possible Republican support would be obtained. He thought an independent Democrat would not add strength to the ticket. Mr. Koenig thought that the Bronx Republicans should decide on their own candidate, but he suggested that either Mr. Mathewson or Mr. Lawrence would be acceptable.

Queens also put in a demand for the nomination for President of the Board of Aldermen. Chairman De Bragga called attention to the fact that Republican registration in Queens County had been increased last year by more than 6,000 and that it would greatly strengthen the fusion ticket to have a Queens Republican nominated for the office. Robert W. Ingle will probably be the Queens candidate for the nomination.

The city Democracy was represented by a committee consisting of Charles Steckler, Chairman; Michael J. Lally, Thomas G. Whitlock, Joseph R. Truesdale, and Charles E. Clark. They argued at length for the nomination of Commissioner Adamson. New York, they said, was a Democratic city and no political committee ought to lose sight of that fact. The committee made clear that the reason for the formation of the City Democracy was not primarily to assist Mayor Mitchel, but to remove from the Democracy of New oYrk the odium of Tammany control. They said it was fortunate that an organization formed for this purpose could help to re-elect the "best administration the city has ever had." It was as much to the interest of Republicans, the committee argued, to see a clean Democratic organization in this city, as it was to patriotic Democrats to see a clean Republican administration.

"The nomination of Mr. Adamson," the committee concluded, "will greatly aid the fight against Tammany which enrolled Democrats of this city are waging."

The Women's Committee of 100 was represented at the conference by Mrs. W. P. Earle, Miss Sidney Colestock, Mrs. Shepard Morgan and Miss Mina Bruere. They also demanded the renomination of Mayor Mitchel.

Unanimity for Fusion.

"There was entire unanimity of opinion in all the delegations that there ought to be fusion this year and fusion with Mitchel at the head of the ticket," said George W. Wickersham, Chairman of the Nominating Committee. "There was also equal unanimity upon the renomination of Controller Prendergast. Beyond that there were a variety of opinions. The Women's Committee of 100 said they had no opinion as to candidates and wanted that point emphasized, but they laid stress on the fact that the present City Government has made good in its efforts to improve social conditions in the schools, in the Health Department, and in its inspection and improvement of tenement houses and industrial conditions generally. The Women's Committee stated that the record of the present administration supplied the best kind of a city platform, and while they took no position upon candidates they recognized that the renomination of Mayor Mitchel was necessary.

"The opinion in the Bronx was that Mayor Mitchel ought to be renominated. Chairman De Bragga of the Queens County Republican Committee, saying that he expressed the unanimous opinion of his organization, declared that fusion was possible only on the basis of the record of the present Administration. Asked the specific question whether he thought it desirable to renominate Mayor Mitchel, Mr. De Bragga declared that he knew of no better nomination for the fusion movement, and that if the committee should recommend Mr. Mitchel the Republican organization of Queens County would stand by him.

"Chairman Samuel S. Koenig of the New York County Committee said the only logical thing for the Fusion Committee to do was to renominate Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast. The New York County organization, he said, was solidly for fusion, and there was no other basis for success than the record of the present administration. Chairman Koenig said that the Republicans of Manhattan were unanimously for the renomination of Borough President Marks. Not only does Mr. Marks deserve the nomination, he said, but it would be a political blunder not to nominate him. It was the opinion in Manhattan, Mr. Koenig said, that it would be wise to bring the county offices into fusion, but the local county organizations ought to be consulted as to the nominees. He was not pleading for a straight Republican county ticket, which he admitted would be bad political tactics.

"The city democracy delegation declared that without Mayor Mitchel there would be no fusion. The issue in the campaign, they said, was the record of the Mitchel administration and it would be foolish to discuss anybody else except Mitchel for the head of the ticket."

William H. Childs, Chairman of the Fusion Committee of 1911, said he had received no word recently from Mayor Mitchel as to whether or not he would accept a renomination.

"Mayor Mitchel has stated, however," said Mr. Childs, "that he will run again, under certain conditions."

"What are the conditions?"

"I am not at liberty to say."

"You expect that he will be a candidate, don't you?"

"Well, I am not wasting our time."

In an effort to smooth out the Brooklyn situation Mr. Childs sent a letter yesterday to Chairman Livingston, declaring that the committee had not yet determined upon the candidates for any office, although it heartily indorsed the present City Administration and asked Mr. Livingston to reconsider his declination to appoint a committee to confer with the Fusion Committee.

"The people," he wrote, "do not desire to turn the affairs of this city over to Tammany Hall, and the people of the Borough of Brooklyn will not, I feel sure, easily forgive the prevention of fusion for party questions or interests which must be of minor importance, when compared to the great question of continuing honest, courageous and intelligent administration of the affairs of this great city."

The Fusion Nominating Committee will hold another conference on candidates next Tuesday afternoon.

A PUBLIC SERVICE RESERVE.

Department of Labor's Plan for Mobilizing Men for War Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Department of Labor today announced that it had inaugurated a plan for mobilizing adult male volunteers for service in employments of every kind, public and private, which are necessary to the effective conduct of the war. These who are willing to engage in such service, whether in a voluntary or wage-earning capacity, are asked to enroll as members of the United States Public Service Reserve. Detailed information as to the qualifications of each member will be obtained, studied and recorded.

Arrangements have been made to get prompt information of opportunities for service. Available members will be put in touch with Governmental departments and other employers who need men for work of value to the nation. A certificate of enrollment and an appropriate badge or button will be given to each member. The application form of the reserve reads:

"I hereby apply for membership in the United States Public Service Reserve, Department of Labor, and request registration in its records of the accompanying description of my training, experience, aptitudes and capacity for service, and further request the United States Public Service Reserve, whenever it learns of a need, in public or private employment, for service in the national interest of a man of my qualifications, to notify me of full particulars, including duties and compensation, and thereby afford me an opportunity to assist under the auspices of the Reserve. I make this application because I desire a practical opportunity in this war emergency to contribute personal service by doing work that will aid the general welfare."

TRAIN LIKE BRITISH AIRMEN.

Aviation Schools Here Inspected by Lieut. Col. Rees, V. C.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Lieut. Col. L. F. W. Rees of the British Royal Flying Corps, who recently came to the United States to be attached to the aviation service of the United States Army, has just made a tour of inspection with Major Hiram Bingham of the American aviation ground schools. He said the difference between the British and American schools of primary aviation training was slight.

Lieut. Col. Rees is one of the two or three most distinguished fliers in the British service, having both the Military Medal and the Victoria Cross.

"I looked over five of the six American colleges where 1,200 American students are enrolled for aviation training," he said, "and was impressed by their resemblance to ours in England. Experience taught the instructors in England to keep the cadets, or primary students, as closely as possible to theory, leaving the problems of actual flying to the higher aviation school. Let a man first know his engines, his Vickers or Lewis gun, his map reading, his compass, his radio—then, and not till then, is it time to initiate him in the tricks of the vehicle which is to carry him into battle.

"It may be a surprise to the average boy who entertains an ambition to become a soldier of the air to know that military drill is regarded as an important item in an aviator's training. In the flying fields behind the lines the men are called for parade every morning. Flying machines are no longer fought irresponsibly. They now travel in well organized groups, each machine acting its part with careful reference to the whole."

POLICEMAN INDICTED.

Accused of Aiding a Bogus Internal Revenue Collector.

Policeman Michael Imbriale of the West 100th Street Station, who was arrested on Wednesday afternoon by U. S. Marshal James M. Power of Brooklyn, charged with aiding another man posing as an Internal Revenue Collector, was arraigned yesterday afternoon before Judge Chatfield in the U. S. District Court on an indictment for conspiracy. He pleaded not guilty and was released in $1,000 bail for trial on Aug. 1.

The Federal authorities are looking for the civilian who is accused of acting with Imbriale in fraudulently collecting $20 from Louis Cheng, proprietor of a fruit store at 225 Hudson Avenue. According to Recene the other man represented himself as an Internal Revenue Collector and demanded $20 to cover revenue fees due the Government. Imbriale happened into the store, greeted the bogus collector and advised Recene to pay the money.

After his arrest Imbriale was suspended from the force by Deputy Police Commissioner Godley.

Senate Adopts Army Medal Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Senator Warren's bill providing for the awarding by the President in the name of Congress of medals of honor and distinguished service medals for gallantry, to officers and enlisted men of the army, was passed by the Senate today without a record vote. Recipients of such medals would receive an increase of $2 a month in pay.

JUDGE R. H. THAYER DIES OF APOPLEXY

Former Jurist of U. S. Court at Shanghai, China, Stricken Suddenly in Kingston, N. Y.

NOTABLE CAREER IN LAW

Once Advocate General of the National Guard of the District of Columbia.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 12.—Rufus Hildreth Thayer of Albany, who was Judge of the United States Court at Shanghai, China, from 1909 to 1913, and former Judge Advocate General of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, died here today several hours after he had been stricken with apoplexy. He was serving as a member of the Schoharie - Shandaken Condemnation Commission under a recent appointment.

Judge Thayer was born at Plymouth, Mich., June 28, 1850, the son of Rufus and Hersilora Thayer, who were both of New England ancestry. Judge Thayer was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1871, some of his classmates being United States Supreme Court Justice Day, Judge Penfield, former Solicitor of the State Department; Dr. Bernard Moses of the University of California, and Alfred Noble, the engineer.

After graduation Judge Thayer was appointed assistant to the Librarian of Congress; he studied law, and graduated in 1874. He was appointed a law clerk in the Treasury Department, where he remained for ten years. He resigned in Cleveland's first Administration to practice law in the firm of Thayer & Rankin. In December, 1908, he was appointed Judge of the United States Court in China by President Roosevelt. He retired in December, 1913.

CUTS MILLION OFF NEW YORK

Federal Estimate for City Too High, Says Church Official.

Walter Laidlaw, Secretary of the New York Federation of Churches, asserted yesterday that the Federal estimate which put the population of New York City at 6,504,185 was excessive by about 1,000,000. Mr. Laidlaw pointed out that on April 15, 1910, this city contained, according to the census, 5.18 per cent. of the population of the United States, while the present Federal estimate credits New York City with having 6.28 per cent. of the population of the country, which he asserted was an unreasonable rate of increase.

Mr. Laidlaw said that the State census showed that New York City had a population of 5,047,221 on June 15, 1915, nearly a million and a half less than the number credited to this city by the Federal authorities. Mr. Laidlaw's own estimate, worked out on available statistics, places the population of the city on July 1 of this year at 5,368,306 as a minimum and 5,886,468 at the maximum, with 5,500,000 the best guess in round numbers.

Mr. Laidlaw said that the liberal estimates of the population of cities was correct policy, because of the necessity of drawing recruits from the cities and leaving them on farms and in rural districts, but that exaggerated figures were liable to exploitation by realty speculators.

Columbia Sessions Register 6,046.

Registration for the Columbia Summer session to date is 6,046 students, it was announced last night. This exceeds the expected number and is due largely to the new courses for war emergency. More women than men are registered and especially in the banking, farming, and secretarial courses, which equip women to take the places of men. It was announced that a new course had been added to train men for work in the Quartermaster's Department.

Albert W. Wishard.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 12.—Albert W. Wishard, former Solicitor General of the Department of Internal Revenue at Washington, died suddenly at a hospital here last night from a heart attack. He was appointed Solicitor General of the Internal Revenue Department in 1900 by President McKinley. For many years he was an active worker for the Republican Party.

Patrick O'Brien, Irish Party Whip.

DUBLIN, July 12.—Patrick O'Brien, who had represented Kilkenny in the House of Commons since 1895, died in a private hospital here today. He was a Nationalist and whip to the Irish Party. Mr. O'Brien was a mechanical and marine engineer and formerly represented North Monaghan in the House of Commons.

Obituary Notes.

ALEXANDER MONIHAN, owner of The Fort Wayne (Ind.) Gazette, died in Long Beach, Cal., yesterday, aged 58 years of age. He retired from management of the paper a year ago because of poor health.

Mrs. MARY H. SUYDAM HENDRICKSON, Chaplain of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Bushwick Hospital, of which she was a charter member, died on Wednesday at her home, 1,185 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 72 years. She was the widow of Elias J. Hendrickson and was the oldest living member of the South Bushwick Reformed Church.

CHARLES A. CANNER, a traveling salesman for Hurst & Co., Inc., book publishers in Manhattan, died on Tuesday at his home in Flushing, L. I. He was 36 years old and left a wife, two sons, and two daughters.

CHARLES BLUME, 77 years old, a retired business man of Riverhead, L. I., died at his home in that town on Wednesday.

WILLIAM HENRY MIDDENDORF, 82 years old, a retired grocer and real estate operator of Manhattan, died at his home, 517 Second Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. He was born in Hanover, Germany, and was a brother of Frederick Middendorf, President of the East New York Savings Bank. He is survived by his wife, a son, and five daughters.

THEODORE A. CORDLER, a retired builder of Manhattan and a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,069 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 71 years.

JAMES BLAKE, head of the firm of James Blake & Son, furriers in Manhattan, died at his home, 2,214 East Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. Mr. Blake was a native of London, England, and a thirty-second degree Freemason. He was 71 years old.

JOSEPH O. PEARSON, formerly well known as a designer of music titles and covers for sheet music, died suddenly from apoplexy on Wednesday at the home of his brother-in-law in Little Falls, N. Y. Mr. Pearson, whose home was at 1,525 Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn, was a member of the Seventy-first Regiment during the civil war and was President of the Relief Association of his regiment. He was a member of the Crescent Athletic Club.

FRARAY HALE, Treasurer of the International Silver Company, died at his home in Wallingford, Conn., yesterday. He was 60 years old.

FREDERICK PAIN, a code compiler for the United States Steel Corporation and son of the Rev. Thomas Lloyd Pain of Liverpool, England, died yesterday at his home, Bayonne, N. J., in his sixty-ninth year.

Professor ERNEST E. SEVERY, head of the Modern Language Department in Simmons College, Abilene, Tex., killed himself by taking poison yesterday at Columbus, Ohio, because of ill health.

MAITLAND DAVIES, brother of the late Acton Davies of New York, and for several years part dramatic critic of The Los Angeles Times, died under an operation at his home in California yesterday. He was 45 years old.

CHARLES F. PUNDT, a cigar manufacturer, died on Tuesday at his home, 304 West Sixty-seventh Street, in his sixty-second year.

Colonel BENJAMIN B. HERBERT of Chicago, founder of the National Editorial Association, died at the University of Minnesota Farm School Hospital, St. Paul, Minn., on Wednesday night.

Captain CHARLES GAUVAIN, a ship Captain for more than forty years, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,744 Clay Avenue, the Bronx, in his eighty-sixth year.

JAMES AUGUSTUS BEATLEY, 65 years old, for many years a teacher in the Boston English High School, died on Wednesday at his Summer home at Boothbay Harbor, Me.

WILLIAM G. BEE, friend of Thomas A. Edison, and the inventor's coworker in many scientific experiments, died Wednesday at his home, 477 Main Street, Orange, N. J., in his forty-ninth year. In the Spanish-American War Mr. Bee was commanded for bravery for repairing under fire a gun bench on the U. S. S. Gloucester.

SAMUEL I. HYMAN DEAD.

President of Central Jewish Institute Dies Suddenly at 47 Years.

Samuel I. Hyman, President of the Central Jewish Institute of New York and head of the firm of S. I. Hyman & Brother, feather importers at 52 East Tenth Street, died suddenly yesterday morning at his Summer home, 6 Jessica Avenue, Arverne, L. I. Though he had been feeling ill for several days, Mr. Hyman, who was 47 years old, did not consider his ailment serious, and continued actively in his business through the day before his death. He is thought to have died from heart disease.

Mr. Hyman, in addition to large business interests, was prominent in Jewish religious and philanthropic work. He was a member of the Distribution Committee of the Federation of Jewish Charities, of the Executive Committee of the Kehillah, a Director of the Kehilath Jeshurun in Eighty-fifth Street, Manhattan, and a Director of the synagogue at Arverne. His city home was at 981 Park Avenue.

His wife and two children, George M., 16 years old, and Norma, 9, survive him.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

TISCHLER.—July 10, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. Tischler, a daughter, Ruth Hasel.

Married.

CARPENDER — DE HAAS.—On Thursday, July 12, 1917, at Magnolia, Mass., Alice Preble Tucker de Haas to William Carpender of New York City.

LENNINGTON—WRIGHT.—On Tuesday, May 1, 1917, at Grace Church, New York City, Eleanore Wright, daughter of Mrs. Caroline V. R. Wright, to George Drury Lennington, both of Staten Island, N. Y. C.

KROOGMAN—FRECHETTE.—July 11, Bella M. Frechette to Harry F. Kroogman.

Died.

AMEND.—On Thursday, July 12, 1917, Catherine J., widow of Edward B. Amend. Notice of funeral hereafter.

AUL.—On July 11, Isaac Aul, aged 47, beloved husband of Flora, devoted father of Melvin. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 68 East 88th St., on Friday, July 13, at 1 o'clock.

BEE.—At his home, 477 Main St., Orange, N. J., on July 11, 1917, William G. Bee, in his 49th year. Funeral services from Orange Lodge of Elks' Home, Main St., Orange, on Saturday, July 14, at 3 P. M. Interment at Hartford, Conn. Boston and Chicago papers please copy.

BOOTH.—At Harper's Ferry, Va., on July 11, 1917, Mrs. Emily S. Booth, wife of Rev. Eugene S. Booth of Yokohama, Japan. Funeral services at New Brunswick, N. J., on Monday, at Second Reformed Church, Friday, July 13, at 2:30 P. M.

CANNER.—At Flushing, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 10, Charles A., beloved husband of Clara B. Canner, in his 36th year of his age. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, 404 Amity St., Flushing, N. Y., on Friday, July 13, at 3 P. M.

CLARKSON.—Suddenly, at his home, Interlaken, N. J., Frank Jackson Clarkson, husband of Fannie Egbert Clarkson and son of Colonel Floyd Clarkson and Harriet A. Van Boskerck Clarkson, in the 44th year of his age. Services at his home on Friday, July 13, at 11 A. M. Interment Woodlawn, N. Y.

CLARKSON.—Frank J., suddenly, at his home, Interlaken, N. J., Wednesday, July 11, 1917, at 1 A. M., husband of Fanny E. Clarkson and son of Floyd and Harriet Clarkson. Autos will meet train arriving at Allenhurst, Pennsylvania Railroad, at 10:40 A. M.

CLARKSON.—The members of the Society of Exempt Members of the Second Company, 7th Regiment, announce with deep regret the death of Frank Jackson Clarkson. Funeral service Friday, July 13, 11 A. M., Interlaken, N. J.

Capt. J. R. STEWART, President.
J. E. GRAEF, Secretary.

CURTIS.—On Wednesday, July 11, 1917, at Simsbury, Conn., Rev. George Louis Curtis, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Bloomfield, N. J. Funeral service and interment at Simsbury, Conn., Saturday, July 14, on the arrival of the train leaving Hartford at 2.10 P. M.

DAVIS.—Suddenly, July 12, at Los Angeles, Cal., Maitland St. George, husband of Regina Schmitz, in his 41st year.

DE WITT.—At Castile, N. Y., on July 10, Jennie Dowling, beloved wife of the late Gashem C. De Witt of Belleville, N. J. Services at the chapel, 524 Orange St., Newark, N. J., Friday, July 13, at 2:30 P. M.

EVANS.—On July 12, French E. Evans, father of Walter F. and Mrs. Robert Paulmier. Funeral from his late residence, 214 West 110th St., Friday, at 2:30 P. M. Please omit flowers. Interment Pittsburgh, Penn.

GAFFNEY.—At her residence, 454 West 58th St., Mary Gaffney (nee Nevins,) beloved wife of the late Patrick Gaffney. Funeral service at the Paulist Fathers' Church, 59th St. and Columbus Av., Saturday, July 14, 10 A. M.

GAVEY.—Alfred K. Gavey suddenly, at Grandview-on-Hudson, N. Y., July 11, 1917. Funeral private.

GRABOSKI.—Augusta, beloved wife of the late Max Graboski, mother of Jennie, Joseph, Gustav and Mrs. Buskwitz. Funeral Friday, July 13, at 1 P. M., from her late residence, 138 West 116th St.

HILLE.—At Bogota, N. J., on July 11, 1917, Elsa R. J., beloved daughter of Mrs. Minna Hille-Taw, in her 23d year. Services at the residence of Oliver P. Taw, 22 Orchard St., Bogota, on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn.

HYMAN.—Samuel I., on Thursday, July 12, 1917, after a brief illness, Samuel I. Hyman, beloved husband of Tillie M. Hyman (nee Eudel) and father of George M. and Norma. Funeral services will be held at the synagogue of the Congregation Derech Emunoh, at Arverne, L. I., at 1 P. M. on Friday, July 13, 1917. Interment at Union Fields Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

HYMAN.—A special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Congregation Kehilath Jeshurun, called for the purpose of taking action on the death of Mr. Samuel I. Hyman, was held at the Synagogue July 12, 1917, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His divine providence to remove from us by death our beloved fellow-trustee, Mr. Samuel I. Hyman, who was a most valuable friend, serving as Vice President for a number of years and Trustee up to the time of his death; and

Whereas, He was taken from us at a time when he was about to realize the fruit of his self-sacrificing labor and efforts to serve Judaism and the cause of humanity; who devoted his time, money, and his counsel in promoting the welfare of the Synagogue, and who, in the many years of our mutual contact, has become endeared to us by reason of his sterling qualities as a man, his devotion to the Jewish cause, and his contribution to the progress of mankind; therefore be it

Resolved, That we give expressions to the feelings of heartfelt sorrow that overwhelm us on the occasion of his untimely death. We feel that by his departure in the prime of life, Judaism and the cause of humanity have lost an ardent advocate, the Congregation Kehilath Jeshurun an earnest, able, and zealous worker; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our most sincere condolence to the sorrowing family in this, their sad affliction. His spirit lives after him, and the Congregation Kehilath Jeshurun, the progress of which was in a great measure due to his wisdom and energy, stands as a perpetual monument to his beloved memory. May he live in the memory of his near ones for his love and goodness, and in our memory for his deeds and accomplishments; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of this board, a copy sent to the bereaved family, and a copy forwarded to the press for publication. MOSES H. PHILLIPS, President.
ISAAC COHEN, Hon. Secretary.

HYMAN.—Samuel I. The officers and Directors of the Central Jewish Institute bow to the judgment of the Almighty in taking our leader from his earthly labors. We cannot with all human endeavor say enough of the tireless work which our beloved President, Mr. Samuel I. Hyman, did in the uplift and welfare of his fellow-human kin. He was in one sponsor, founder, President, and leader of the institute, and up to the very last emulated in almost superhuman fashion the ideal combination of thorough man, loyal American, and pious Jew. We recognize and mourn his loss, for we feel that his influence cannot be replaced. Our prayers go forth that the good he did during his life may give him deserved eternal rest.

I. M. ASINOF, Vice President.
VICTOR FRIEDMAN, Hon. Secretary.

HYMAN.—Samuel I. The Directresses of the Young Women's Hebrew Association join in the expression of their bereavement in the untimely demise of their friend and adviser, Mr. Samuel I. Hyman, husband of our beloved Honorary Secretary. We know that we can say nothing in mitigation of the loss which we and the community have sustained, and acknowledge now, as we had the privilege to acknowledge during his valuable and useful life, that he was our friend and guide. His counsel on our Advisory Board, whereon he served for many years, we always sought, and we proclaim in full accord that much of our success is due to his good, noble

OUIMET, ANDERSON, AND EDWARDS BOYS SURVIVE IN GOLF TOURNEY

OUIMET IS WINNER BY FOURTEEN HOLES

Woodland Golfer Has Record Margin in Third Round of Western Tournament.

GUILFORD IS DISPOSED OF

Anderson Remains to Help Bostonian Keep Title from Edwards Brothers at Midlothian.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Three closely contested matches and one "walkover" marked the third round of the Western amateur championship at the Midlothian Country Club today, leaving an evenly divided sectional field, in which Donald Edwards of Chicago will meet Francis Ouimet of Boston and Kenneth Edwards of Chicago will oppose John G. Anderson of New York in the penultimate round tomorrow.

The outstanding feat of the round was the defeat of Paul Burnett of Maywood by Francis Ouimet by 14 up and 13 to play. This was the biggest winning margin ever obtained in a Western championship. It equals the national amateur mark made by Travers when he defeated George Crump, the portly Philadelphian, at Detroit two years ago.

Two brilliantly fought matches were played in the lower half of the draw. Kenneth Edwards of Midlothian defeated Jesse Guilford, the Massachusetts champion, 1 up, and John G. Anderson of Siwanoy eliminated Ned Sawyer of the Bob o' Link Club by a similar margine. In the upper half Donald Edwards of Midlothian disposed of Jack May of Buenos Aires, the Argentine champion, 3 and 2, to gain his bracket along with Ouimet.

Favored by an ideal day, the contestants produced a golf of championship brand. The two matches which reached the thirty-sixth hole were nerve-trying affairs.

Kenneth Edwards, who for the second time in his golf career attained semi-finalist brackets, was cut down to mere Guilford in the morning, despite the fact he turned in a card of 75. The Massachusetts champion came home with a brilliantly played 71, which would have been a record for the remodeled course had he holed out two short putts.

Conditions were reversed in the afternoon when the little Midlothian representative, keeping straight down the fairways, outplayed his long-driving opponent and squared the match at the twenty-seventh hole. The Boston player was not able to win a hole of the first nine in the afternoon. Turning for home Guilford again took the lead, but Edwards squared at the twelfth and, taking the lead at the fifteenth, stuck tenaciously to his advantage until the final putt was made.

Shooting a 75 in the morning, Sawyer was 2 up at the noon rest, a lead he increased to 3 at the second hole in the afternoon. Two long-distance putts by Anderson on the fifth and sixth holes, netting him birdies of 3 and 2 respectively, put the stalwart Eastern player back in the running. However, it was not until the seventeenth green was reached that Anderson regained the lead he lost at the fourth hole in the morning.

After his gruelling forty-two-hole match of the previous day Sawyer gave a great exhibition and it was not surprising that he was a little off form in the closing stages. Anderson played with few mistakes, making the afternoon round in 73.

The Edwards-Guilford match in the morning was marked by the fine approaches of Guilford, whose remarkable was responding accurately. Guilford turned the ninth hole 1 up and gave a clocklike display coming home. He had par figures at every hole except at the twelfth, where he got a birdie 3. He was 4 up at the interval. The morning cards:

Edwards—										
Out	4	4	4	5	4	3	5	4	4	—37
In	5	3	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	—38—75
Guilford—										
Out	5	4	4	6	3	3	4	4	5	—38
In	4	5	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	—38—71

Edwards's accurate tee shots and his splendid putting carried him safely through in the afternoon. Guilford lost the third hole by pulling his tee shot into the ball-grabbing rough in heavy grass. Guilford had 79 in the afternoon for a total of 150 to 75, 73—148 for Edwards.

The summaries for the championship flight:

Third Round.—Donald Edwards, Midlothian, defeated Jack May, Buenos Aires, 3 and 2; Francis Ouimet, Boston, defeated Paul Burnett, Maywood, 14 and 13; Kenneth P. Edwards, Midlothian, defeated Jesse P. Guilford, Boston, 1 up; John G. Anderson, New York, defeated D. F. Sawyer, Bob o' Link, 1 up.

The summary of play for the President's Cup, third round:

C. W. Van Vleck, Jr., New York, defeated J. O. Leduc, Westmbreland, 1 up; A. Haines, Rockford, defeated S. S. Jackson, Hinsdale, 9 and 8; W. McDonald, Calumet, defeated P. M. McCann, Wheaton, 4 and 3; Guy A. Miller, Detroit, defeated W. D. Mahoney, Beverly, 7 and 6.

RIOT STOPS LEONARD BOUT.

Police Order Arverne Club Vacated Before Fight.

Men and women endured a panic, a riot, a thorough wetting, and bruises innumbered in hopes of seeing Benny Leonard, the lightweight champion, box ten rounds with Frankie Burns of California at the Arverne Sporting Club of Arverne, L. I., last night, and then were denied the opportunity of seeing fistic action. Just previous to the time set for Leonard's appearance in the ring police officials announced that the building, in which the crowd was collected, was inadequate and unsafe and ordered it cleared immediately.

Before police action came there were two panics, in which women fainted and several boys were injured, but none seriously.

Peter Prunty, a veteran announcer, calmed the crowd and got most of the patrons to their seats in time to be in a position where a sudden downpour drenched every one. Another stampede followed, and again Prunty managed to calm the crowd. The management put on a semi-final boxing bout, but in the fourth round the police ordered the building vacated and closed up shop for the night.

RED SOX FEEL THE BRUSH.

Tigers Apply Whitewash to World's Champions, Winning 5 to 0.

DETROIT, Mich., July 12.—Ehmke held Boston to four hits today, and Detroit won, 5 to 0. The score:

DETROIT. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	BOSTON. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Jones,p	2	2	2	0	1	Hooper,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Vitt,3b	4	1	1	3	4	Janvrin,2b	3	0	0	1	4
Cobb,cf	4	1	3	0	0	Hoblitzel,1b	4	0	1	9	1
Veach,lf	4	0	1	1	0	Gardner,3b	3	0	1	2	1
Heilman,1b	4	0	1	10	2	Lewis,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Harper,rf	4	0	1	4	0	Walker,cf	4	0	0	2	2
R. Jones,2b	4	1	1	2	3	Scott,ss	3	0	0	2	1
Stanage,c	3	0	1	7	1	Agnew,c	3	0	0	5	3
Ehmke,p	3	0	1	1	3	Shore,p	1	0	0	1	1
						Pennock,p	0	0	0	0	2
Total	33	5	12	27	12	S. Jones,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aShorten	1	0	1	0	0
						Total	30	0	4	24	15

a Batted for Pennock in eighth.

Errors—Hellman, R. Jones, Hoblitzel.

Detroit	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	—5
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Lewis, Shorten. Three-base hits—Cobb, (2,) Jones, Vitt. Stolen bases—Cobb, Gardner. Sacrifice hit—Janvrin. Double plays—Stanage, Hellman, Vitt, and Stanage; Walker, Hoblitzel, and Agnew. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; Boston, 7. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; Boston, 1. Base on balls—Off Ehmke, 3; Shore, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Shore, 9 hits, 3 runs in 4 innings; Pennock, 3 and 2 in 3; S. Jones, 0 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Ehmke, 6; Shore, 1. Time—1 hour, 56 minutes. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

Eastern League Results.

Hartford, 7; Springfield, 2.
Lawrence, 7; New Haven, 4.
Bridgeport, 4; Portland, 2.
Worcester, 2; New London, 5.
(First game.)
Worcester, 2; New London, 1.
(Second game.)

GETAWAY DAY AT AQUEDUCT.

J. J. Lillis Shows Liking for Mud and Wins Feature Race.

The Aqueduct race meeting closed yesterday under the same moist conditions that have marked its progress for sixteen days. Though no rain fell during the races, the storms of the morning had left their mark on the track and the contestants had to flounder through heavy going.

There was little of a distinctive character to signalize getaway day, the Myrtle Selling Stakes at one mile, which was the advertised feature, bringing only three starters to the post. James Butler's Paddy Whack, the top weight, was made the odds on choice over J. J. Lillis and Kilmer, but the gelding with the Irish name lacked the punch when the finish came and had to bow before the mud-running qualities of J. J. Lillis.

Hal Parr's Shannon River continued his winning streak in the steeplechase in which he was coupled with Mausolus. The slippery going suited the son of Black Dick, and after allowing his stable mate to make the pace for the first turn of the course he moved to the front at the same time that L. S. Thompson's Slipshod, the favorite, elected to make his run.

There was a pretty race for a couple of jumps on the backstretch with Shannon River, Slipshod, and Mausolus taking the jumps abreast. Then the smooth jumping of Shannon River told its inevitable tale and he moved away from the contenders. H. W. Sage's The Brook came with a rush around the last turn and reached Shannon River at the last jump, but the old campaigner came away on the flat to win by three lengths.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling; purse, $1,141.25; five furlongs. Time—1:02.

Comsora, G. H. Thierot's br. f., 112 pounds, by The Commoner-Hawksora; 9 to 2, 9 to 5, and even. (A. Shuttinger).....14
George W. Avery, Calumet Stable's ch. c., 115, by Contestor-Fannie W. Fonso; 2 to 1 and even. (R. Troxler).....2t
All Bright, F. Schwarz's ch. c., 115, by Peep o' Day-Lena Goodrich; even money third. (M. Buxton).....3t
Rapid Firer, Portia, Poor Jos, Billet Doux, Tumble In, Peace and Plenty, Frank Keogh, and Doc also ran. Starry Banner, Balsarien, Paddy Cavan Boy, Dianthea, Oriskany, and Josie A. scratched.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; for four-years-olds and upward; by subscription of $10, with $700 added; about two miles. Time—4:24 2-5.

*Shannon River, Rai Parr's blk. g., aged by Black Dick-Tentera, 17 to 10, 8 to 5, and out. (W. Allen).....1st
The Brook, H. W. Sage's b. g., 4, 140, by Troutbeck-Hattie, 5 to 2 and even. (E. Flenck).....2nd
Slipshod, L. S. Thompson's b. g., 4, 145, by Burgomaster-Slippers, out for third. (V. Powers).....3d
*Mausolus, Marchena, Torero, and Elect also ran. Orme's Head and Ben Wyvis scratched.

THIRD RACE.—Myrtle Selling Stakes; for three-year-olds and upwards; by subscription of $15, starters to pay $25 additional, guaranteed value $1,500; one mile. Time—1:40 4-5.

J. J. Lillis, Marrone Stable's blk. g., 5 years, 111 pounds, by Bannockburn-Tootsy Mack, 2 to 1, 1 to 4, and out. (B. Kiesel).....1st
Paddy Whack, James Butler's br. g., 4, 116, by Celt-Network, out for place. (L. Lyke).....2d
Kilmer, Rai D. Earle's ch. c., 4, 106, by Plaudit-Expressing, out for third. (M. Buxton).....3d
Only three starters. Viewpoint, Brooklyn, Wooden Shoes, Poiroma, and Dorcas scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won at this meeting; handicap; by subscription of $10, with $600 added; six furlongs. Time—1:14 2-5.

Ed. Cudihee, Mrs. G. H. Browne's br. g., 4 years, 115 pounds, by Golf Ball-Purse Rose, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even. (W. Knapp).....1st
Rhine Maiden, E. F. Whitney's b. m., 5, 114, by Watercress-Gold, 8 to 5 and 7 to 10. (J. McTaggart).....2d
Brooks, J. H. Davis's b. g., 4, 105, by Leonid-Insolence, 5 to 2, third. (M. Rowan).....3d
Cocktail, Marie Muller, Trial by Jury, and Yankee Witch also ran. Fernrock and Defense scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won more than one race since June 1, 1917; selling; purse $1,241.25; one mile. Time—1:41 3-5.

Roly. S. C. Hildreth's b. h., 5 years, 118 pounds, by Golden Maxim—Lotawanna; 4 to 5, 2 to 5, and 1 to 4. (J. Butwell).....1st
Armament, J. A. Coburn's b. g., 6, 113, by Armeath II—Hot Bird; 4 to 1, and 2 to 1. (R. Troxler).....2d
Spectre, L. J. Price's ch. c., 3, 100, by Ballot—Star Dreamer; 4 to 1 third. (H. Griffith).....3d
Surprising, Zouave, Intriguer, Andes, Pollyanna, Hickory Nut, Humiliation, Preston Lynn, Rockport, Brickley, Sole Star, and Muckross also ran. G. M. Miller, Balgee, Melodrame, Robin Goodfellow, Dan, and Onwa scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; non-winners of two races; purse $1,241.25; five furlongs. Time—1:00 4-5.

Bully Boy, Glen Riddle Farm's ch. c., 110, by Ogden-Lass Stocker, 8 to 5 and out. (J. Butwell).....1st
Cousin O'Mine, Frederick Johnson's b. c., by Uncle-Ballymend, 3 to 1 and 3 to 5. (M. Buxton).....2d
Decisive, A. H. Morris's ch. g., 115, by Marathon-Lottie Darr, out for third. (J. P. Ryan).....3d
Cave Man and Albert A. also ran. Happy Go Lucky, Nominee, Prunes, Winsomvera, Trophy, Jusqu'ou Bout, and Lady Rookie scratched.

Weather cloudy; track heavy.

RACES AT YONKERS TODAY.

Roamer at Top Weight in Empire City Handicap.

EMPIRE CITY HANDICAP FIELD.	
Horse, Age, and Jockey.	Weight.
Roamer, 6, A. Schuttinger	126
Borrow, aged, F. Robinson	124
Spur, 4, F. Lyke	112
Dick Williams, 4, S. Connelly	100
Daddy's Choice, 4, A. Collins	102

Residents of Manhattan will have racing brought nearer home by the opening of the Empire City Racing Association meeting at the Yonkers track today. Excellent programs have been arranged for the meeting, which will last until July 31, when the thoroughbreds will be shipped to Saratoga to fill engagements through the month of August.

Racing in the handicap division has been so severe in the last few weeks that many of the eligibles for the Empire City Handicap, the feature of today's card, have declined the issue. Only five have been named in the overnight entries, but these are headed by the ever willing performer, Roamer, which showed at the top of his form in his last effort at Aqueduct.

Roamer has a liking for the mile track at Empire City, and it was on this course that he scored his only victory of last season. He will meet a formidable opponent in Borrow, which, though owned by Harry Payne Whitney, will race in the colors of L. S. Thompson. Roamer is asked to concede two pounds to Borrow.

There are many good two-year-old stakes to be decided at the meeting, and in the Frivolity Stakes for horses of this age to be run today George W. Loft's Papp will pick up top weight. The overnight events have filled well, assuring excellent racing.

The entries for today follow:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. *Xylon, (Imp.,) 121 pounds; *J. J. Lillis, 115; Electron, 108; Ballad, 109; Blue Thistle, 109; Phacion, 109; Starfinch, 106; *Ed Roche, 104; Courtship, (Imp.,) 103; *Onwa, 101.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; claiming; about six furlongs. King Baggot, 120 pounds; Counsel, 115; *Polly J., 113; Broom Sweep, 109; Mother Machree, 107; Basil, 107; Dan, 107; Sorcerer II., (Imp.,) 107; Scarpia II., (Imp.,) 107; *Nemesuch, 104; *Mae Murray, 103; *Spring Song, 103; *Owaga, 102; *Right, 102; *Margaret L., 99; *The Baroness, 99.

THIRD RACE.—The Frivolity; for two-year-olds; selling; five and a half furlongs. Papp, 117 pounds; *Tippity Witchet, 107; Poscher, 104; Star Spangled, 102; Land Lubber, (imp.,) 102; *Stella Mia, 99; Edith F., 99.

FOURTH RACE.—Empire City Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and an eighth. Entries above.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. G. M. Miller, 115 pounds; The Grader, 115; Sostus, 115; *Ed Bond, 114; *Dovedale, 114; *Checks, 110; Past Master, 108; *Carlton G., 107; Plaudito, 107; *Tobacco Box, 103; *Stalwart Helen, 98.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; five furlongs. Currency, 115 pounds; Runcraft, 115; Top Coat, 115; Malvolio, 115; Trophy, 115; Dr. Johnson, 115; Belle Mare, 112; Perplexing, 112; Ben Lire, (imp.,) 112. *Apprentice allowance claimed.

REDS BEAT GIANTS IN PAIR OF GAMES

Jaunty Polo Grounders Suffer First Double Defeat of Season, 2 to 1 and 5 to 1.

The pennant bees in the bonnets of Christy Mathewson's Cincinnati Reds buzzed overtime yesterday at the Polo Grounds, and the Giants limped off the field at the end of a double-header stunned, shocked, and bewildered. For the first time this year the Giants lost both ends of a bargain day bill, the Reds tumbling them over in the first game with a ninth inning rally by a score of 2 to 1 and running away with the second encounter, 5 to 1. Mathewson has at last impressed folks around here that he has a troupe which has all the architectural beauty of a well-built ball club.

The Giants were sailing along serenely into the ninth inning of the first game with that confident arrogant air of having the game all salted away by a score of 1 to 0, when the Reds landed on Ferdie Schupp with both feet and jingled out some hits while Fletcher and Holke mixed in a couple of lifesized errors and—the Reds had won, 2 to 1. Prince Hal Chase broke out into a violent imitation of Ty Cobb in the second game and ran wild. Chase has done some neat work hereabouts in the past, but he never shone with the brilliancy which lighted up the gray twilight of yestereve. All that Hal did in the second game was to jam out a triple, a double, a single, score two runs and steal a base right under Pol Perritt's long nose.

The lodging which the Reds have in the first division has fired them with baseball possibilities which the national club never dared do a dream of before. For many years it has been generally known that the Reds had a life lease on the second division, but now along comes Big Six who breaks the ice and takes a nice apartment in the first division. It may be due to Matty's soft, soothing words, or it may be due to some kind of Hindu magic that he is exercising, but, whatever it is, the Giants' former boxman has the Cincinnati team playing the best ball that any National League crowd has shown here this year. They have the pitching and they have the hitting, and they have an infield which performs just like a troupe of Jap acrobats. And not only have these praiseworthy qualifications, but they also know how to obey the umpires, an important feature of the game which is rapidly becoming a lost art.

A ball club never had more provocation to howl to the upper height on the cloudy sky than the Reds had yesterday in the second game. In the fourth inning with Hal Chase on second, Neale, the Reds' left fielder, perpetrated a gorgeous home run to right centre, and dashed home amid a storm of applause. No sooner had he rounded the bag he was ordered to bat again because it seems Umpire Harrison had called time temporarily to remove a ball from the infield.

The ball was thrown from the stands and Umpire Hank O'Day didn't see it, so Harrison raised his hands to call time. Perritt, the Giant pitcher, had no eyes in the back of his head, so he didn't see Harrison before he threw the ball. Mathewson ran out and asked for an explanation, and when he got it he turned around and walked into the bench as a gentleman should.

Burns poled a double to left in the first inning of the second game and Herzog filed to Roush. Kauff's single to centre sent Burns home. Zim and Fletcher were both tossed out at first by Schupp. In the second frame Griffith doubled to left centre and went to third when Fletcher muffed the relay to third. Neale rolled to Fletcher, who threw Griffith out at the plate. The Reds tied the count in the third. Ivy Wingo smashed a triple over Kauff's head, and he scored on Groh's sacrifice fly.

With one out in the fourth, Chase singled to centre, and Griffith was thrown out at first by Perritt. Neale then cracked out as fine a home run as was ever seen on the Polo Grounds, the runner making the circuit behind Chase as the ball rolled to the fence in right centre. The hit didn't count, as has been explained.

Manager Mathewson accepted the ruling with good grace, and Neale, all tired out from his home run, went to the bat. This time he hit a single to left and scored Chase, but was out trying to stretch his way to second.

Eddie Roush smashed a double to left in the sixth, with two out. Hal Chase poled a single to left centre, pushing Roush home. Griffith put an end to Perritt's uncomfortable feeling when he flied to Kauff.

Groh was hit by a pitched ball in the eighth, and Kopf sacrificed. Roush's out at first forced Heinie to third. Hal Chase banged a hit to right centre, scoring Groh, and while the Giants were asleep Hal reached second. Chase then stole third. Griffith's infield hit scored Chase, and when Neale singled to left Griffith was out on his way to third.

Schupp was going merrily on his way to get his twelfth victory, in the first tilt, when a sudden upheaval of hits and errors won the game for Matty's lads. Up to the ninth Schupp had permitted only two hits, both coming in the third inning. Mike Regan, a newly-plucked husky from Kansas City, did some fancy pitching for the Reds and was embarrassingly effective with Giants aboard the bases.

It wasn't until the sixth that the Giants were able to push over a run. Herzog opened the sixth with a smart two-base crack to left. Kauff's sacrifice sent Herzog to third, and he scored on Zimmerman's sacrifice fly to Griffith.

No one surmised that any danger lurked in the ninth, for Heinie Groh, the first batsman up, hoisted to Robertson. Kopf got a single to left and stole second. Eddie Roush, the Cincinnati slugger, hit the ball with the handle of his bat and the ball just sputtered over Schupp's head and just out of Herzog's reach. Herzog overran the elusive sphere and Fletcher scooped it up, but the wet and muddy pill slipped out of his hand and rolled past Holke. When Holke finally got it he made a poor throw to the plate and Kopf scored with the tying run. Roush went along to third. Chase was walked intentionally. After Griffith skied to Holke, Jim Thorpe cracked a hit through Fletcher and Roush skipped home with the victory. Shean hoisted to Robertson and the trouble was over.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	NEW YORK. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Groh,3b	4	0	0	2	2	Burns,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Kopf,ss	4	1	2	2	4	Herzog,2b	4	0	1	1	0
Roush,cf	4	1	1	1	0	Kauff,cf	3	0	2	0	0
Chase,1b	3	0	0	11	0	Zim'man,3b	3	0	2	0	2
Griffith,rf	4	0	0	2	0	Fletcher,ss	4	0	0	3	2
Neale,lf	4	0	1	1	0	Robertson,rf	4	0	1	4	1
Shean,2b	3	0	0	4	2	Holke,1b	4	0	0	9	1
Clarke,c	3	0	0	0	1	Gibson,c	4	0	0	6	2
Regan,p	3	0	1	0	3	Schupp,p	3	0	2	2	2
Total	32	2	5	27	12	Total	33	1	8	27	11

Errors—Kopf, Zimmerman, Fletcher, (2,) Holke.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hit—Herzog. Stolen bases—Kopf, Chase. Sacrifice hits—Thorpe, Zimmerman. Left on bases—New York, 7; Cincinnati, 5. First base on errors—New York, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Schupp, 2. Earned runs—Off Schupp, 1; Regan, 1. Struck out—By Schupp, 5. Time—1 hour 40 minutes. Umpires—Harrison and O'Day.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	NEW YORK. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Groh,3b	4	0	1	2	3	Burns,lf	4	1	2	1	1
Kopf,ss	3	0	0	2	3	Herzog,2b	4	0	0	2	4
Roush,cf	4	1	1	3	0	Kauff,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Chase,1b	4	0	1	12	0	Zim'man,3b	4	0	0	1	2
Griffith,rf	4	0	0	2	0	Fletcher,ss	4	0	0	2	3
Neale,lf	4	0	1	1	0	Robertson,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Shean,2b	4	0	0	2	3	Holke,1b	4	0	0	9	1
Clarke,c	3	0	0	5	0	Gibson,c	3	0	0	6	0
Regan,p	3	0	0	0	3	Perritt,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	33	1	4	27	12	Total	34	1	4	27	12

Errors—Kopf, Fletcher, Holke.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Burns, Griffith, Roush, Chase. Three-base hits—Wingo, Chase. Stolen base—Chase. Sacrifice hit—Kopf. Double play—Kopf, (unassisted.) Left on bases—New York, 4; Cincinnati, 8. Hits and earned runs—Off Perritt, 10 hits, 5 runs in 8 innings; Middleton, 0 and 0 in 1; Schneider, 1 run. Hit by pitcher—By Perritt, (Groh.) Struck out—By Perritt, 2; Schneider, 4. Time—1 hour 27 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

PIRATES SUBDUE SUPERBAS.

Bezdek's Clan Takes Game, 2 to 1, After Wagner Gets Loving Cup.

It was to have been Wagner Day at Ebbets Field yesterday, but it turned out to be outfielders' day instead. Pittsburgh won, 2 to 1, in a ninth inning rally. Both the Pittsburgh and Brooklyn teams, which were contenders at the national pastime, had their batting clothes on and walloped the horsehide further and yon all through the game, keeping the outfielders busy and giving the infielders a chance to appear in unwonted roles of "among those present," and watch their confreres perform.

It was an unusual game in that seventeen of the Pittsburgh players were put out on fly catches and sixteen of the Brooklyn players were disposed of in the same fashion. As three players struck out on each team that left but fifteen players to be disposed of by the infielders, an unusual occurrence at a major league game.

The Wagner end of the day consisted mainly in giving to the veteran player, now in the twenty-first year of his professional ball playing, when he came to bat at the beginning of the second inning, a huge silver loving cup, with Wilbert Robinson, manager of the Dodgers, at the presentation and Johnnie Wagner at the receiving end of the affair.

Brooklyn got its single run through in the third inning. With Chief Meyers disposed of on a fly to deep left field, Pfeffer drove one of Cooper's offerings to the same spot, but so low that it could not be caught. He reached second on Olson's drive to the same field, and as Hy Myers and Hickman hit safely in succession to the same field, Pfeffer was able to bring home a run. Hickman got too gay at first and led off so far that Cooper caught him napping and so ended the run getting for the Superbas then and there.

In the ninth Pittsburgh, with two out, saved an extra inning game, and once more a pass did the business. Fischer got to first without even making an attempt to slug the pellet, stole second, and on the throw, which went through Cutshaw and then on out into centre field and between Hickman's legs, raced home with the winning strip of bacon, putting the score 2 to 1 for Wagner Day. The score:

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	BROOKLYN, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Carey,cf	4	0	0	4	0	Olson,ss	4	0	0	1	1
Bigbee,lf	4	0	1	6	0	H. Myers,1b	4	0	2	8	0
King,rf	4	0	0	1	0	Hickman,cf	3	0	1	7	0
J. Wagner,1b	4	0	0	7	0	Stengel,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Fischer,c	3	1	0	4	0	Wheat,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Ward,ss	4	0	1	2	1	Cutshaw,2b	3	0	1	1	2
Pitler,2b	2	1	1	2	3	Mowrey,3b	3	0	0	3	0
McCarthy,3b	3	0	0	1	1	Meyers,c	2	0	1	4	0
Cooper,p	3	0	0	0	1	O. Miller,p	0	0	0	0	0
Carlson,p	0	0	0	0	1	Pfeffer,p	2	1	1	0	4
aWilhoit	1	0	0	0	0	bSmyth	0	0	0	0	0
						cJohnston	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	2	3	27	7	Total	30	1	6	27	7

a Batted for Carlson in eighth.
b Batted for Pfeffer in eighth.
c Batted for Meyers in eighth.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Peckinpaugh, Pipp, Miller, Alexander. Sacrifice hits—Leibold, E. Collins. Sacrifice fly—Weaver. Double play—Weaver, E. Collins, and Gandil. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; New York, 6. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Danforth, 2; Shawkey, 3; A. R. Russell, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Scott, 2 hits, 2 runs in ¼ inning; Shawkey, 6 and 4 in 7 1-3; Danforth, 4 and 1 in 5 2-3; Cullop, 1 and 0 (with none out in eighth;) A. R. Russell, 0 and 0 in 3; A. Russell, 1 and 0 in 1-3. Struck out—By Danforth, 2; Shawkey, 2; A. R. Russell, 2. Time—1 hour 48 minutes. Umpires—Owens and Evans.

YANKS BOW TWICE BEFORE WHITE SOX

Donovan's Lads Lose First Game in Tenth, 2 to 1, and Second by 5 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 12.—The Yankees carried one game against the White Sox into extra innings this afternoon and carried a lead from the first inning to the eighth in the other half of the double-header, but did not get as much as one victory for their afternoon's work. The Sox won the opener after two had been retired in the last half of the tenth by the score of 2 to 1. A blow-up by Bob Shawkey in the eighth inning of the second game gave the verdict to the Sox, 5 to 3.

Helplessness with the stick marked the work of the Yankees throughout the double bill, with the exception of the first inning of the second game. In this frame they collected three doubles and a single, first driving Jim Scott out of the pastime and then welcoming Dave Danforth, his successor, with a brace of doubles. After this one outburst the Donovan boys subsided and were even more tame than they had been in the first game. They got only two hits after that big first inning.

The Sox began the scoring in the third inning of the opener. Schalk beat out a bunt along the third base line and Cicotte sacrificed. Peck fumbled Leibold's grounder and the latter was safe, Schalk taking third. Weaver's sacrifice fly to Hendryx allowed Schalk to register.

The Yankees tied up the game in the sixth. Bauman opened with a single to left and Nunamaker hit to deep left for two bases, sending Bauman to third. After Mogridge had fouled to Weaver Hendryx hit a long fly to Felsch and Bauman scored.

Hendryx doubled with one out in the ninth; Peck flied out; Caldwell drew a pass, and Pipp fouled to Gandil. In the tenth Miller and Bauman got singles with one out. Nunamaker fouled to Schalk, and E. Collins followed with a circus catch of Mogridge's line drive, ending the inning.

The Sox turned the trick in their half of the tenth. With one out Weaver singled to left and E. Collins sacrificed. Felsch's grounder hopped high and caromed off Pipp's glove for a single, Weaver coming over with the winning run.

The second game had all the marks of a Yankee victory up to the eighth, as Donovan's men grabbed an early lead and Shawkey followed by pitching great ball. Hendryx opened on Jim Scott with a single to left and scored on Peck's double to left centre. After Aragon lined to J. Collins, Scott was taken out and Danforth was put in the hill. Pipp's double to right centre sent Peck home. Baker's infield out put Pipp on third, and he counted when Miller doubled to centre.

The Yanks had a chance to put the game out of the Sox's reach in the fourth, when Bauman walked with one out and Alexander doubled. Neither Shawkey nor Hendryx could furnish any help. In the last five innings the Yanks failed to get a hit off Danforth or Russell, the latter coming into the game after Murphy had batted for Danforth in the sixth.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	NEW YORK. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Leibold,lf	4	0	1	4	0	Hendryx,cf	3	0	1	4	0
Weaver,3b	4	0	1	2	3	P'paugh,ss	4	0	1	1	3
E. Collins,2b	4	0	2	3	1	Aragon,lf	3	0	0	3	0
J. Collins,rf	4	0	1	4	0	aCaldwell	0	0	0	0	0
Gandil,1b	4	0	0	9	0	Magee,lf	0	0	0	0	0
Risberg,ss	4	0	0	2	3	Pipp,1b	4	0	0	12	0
Schalk,c	4	1	1	6	2	Baker,3b	4	0	1	0	5
Cicotte,p	3	0	0	0	3	Miller,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Felsch,cf	3	0	1	2	0	Bauman,2b	4	1	2	0	3
						Nunamaker,c	3	0	0	8	0
Total	34	2	10	30	9	Mogridge,p	4	0	0	2	4
						Total	34	1	6	*29	17

a Batted for Aragon in ninth.
*Two out when winning run scored.

Errors—Pipp, Baker.

Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Nunamaker, Hendryx. Sacrifice hits—Cicotte, E. Collins. Sacrifice flies—Weaver, Hendryx. Double plays—Peckinpaugh and Pipp; Mogridge, Bauman, Peckinpaugh, and Pipp. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; New York, 5. First base on error—

MORGAN SYNDICATE GETS CITY BOND ISSUE

The Entire Offering of $55,000,000 Sold at 100.6507—Price Satisfies Controller.

TOTAL BIDS $193,865,830

Syndicate Includes First National Bank, National City Company, and Guaranty and Bankers Trust Cos.

A syndicate consisting of J. P. Morgan & Co., the First National Bank, the National City Company, the Guaranty Trust Company, the Bankers Trust Company, Brown Brothers & Co., and Harris, Forbes & Co., took the entire offering of $55,000,000 worth of city bonds yesterday at the sale in the Controller's office in the Municipal Building. The price was 100.6507, which Controller Prendergast said was satisfactory in view of war conditions and the unusual demands being made upon the financial and material resources of the country.

The sale consisted of two lots, one being $47,500,000 of 4½ per cent. corporate stock and the other $7,500,000 4½ per cent. corporate stock, fifteen-year serial. The former are fifty-year bonds and the latter will mature in from one to fifteen years. The syndicate put in two bids, one for the entire $55,000,000 at 100.6507 on an "all or none" basis and another for any part of both lots at 100.6207. Another banking group headed by William A. Read & Co., put in a bid offering to take all or any part of the $47,500,000 lot at 100.277. There were 131 bidders altogether. The income basis for the fifty-year bonds will be 4.48 and the serial bonds, 4.39. The total amount of the bids received was $193,865,830. The Controller issued this statement:

"The syndicate's total bid price was $55,357,885. The highest bids for $55,000,000 of bonds outside of the syndicate's bid would have brought $55,304,133.70. Thus the syndicate's bid was better for the city by $53,751.30. The average of the highest non-syndicate bids was 100.5329, as against 100.6507 for the syndicate.

"In my judgment, the sale today has been a successful one for the city, considering that the country is at war and that unusual demands are being made upon the financial and material resources of the country.

"In May, 1913, when the great European countries were at peace, the best price we were able to secure at a sale of $45,000,000 of 4½ per cent. bonds was 100.137. Although the figure realized today is below that of the sale of 4½ per cent. bonds in June, 1915, the difference is slight."

Some Unsuccessful Bidders.

Among the unsuccessful bidders for yesterday's fifty-year bonds were:

Speyer & Co., $10,000,000, at 101.29&100.42.
Fidelity Trust Co., $114,000, at 101.035.
Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, $500,000, at 100.956.
Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, $500,000, at 101.001.
Lehman Bros., $1,100,000, at 100.66@101.66.
Kings County Trust Co., $500,000, at 101.75@102.80.
William Salomon & Co., $5,000,000, at 100.513.
C. A. Stern & Co., $100,000, at 100.23@101.80.
Barr & Schmeltzer, $110,000, at 100.53@101.125.
W. J. Wollman & Co., $800,000, at 101.636@100.351.
Sutro Bros. & Co., $250,000, at 100.51@100.11.
The Coal and Iron National Bank, $101,500, at 100.01@102.50.
Herrick & Bennett, $150,000, at 101.50@100.80.
Gillespie, Livingston & Co., $200,000, at 100.125@100.50.
Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $1,000,000, at 100.38.
Adiel & Co., $1,000,000, at 101.64@100.39.
Salomon Bros. & Hutzler, $275,000, at 101.25&101.75.
Homans & Co., $100,000, at 100.875.
Guaranty Trust Co., $67,000, at 101.20@100.
J. P. Morgan & Co., First National Bank, National City Bank, Guaranty Trust Co., Bankers Trust Co., Brown Brothers & Co., and Harris, Forbes & Co., $47,500,000, at 100.0207.
Herzog & Glazier, $102,000, at 100.00@101.625.
Zimmermann & Forshay, $1,561,000, at 100.25@101.68.
R. H. Piero &o., $150,000, at 100.8134@101.7512.
White, Weld & Co., $225,000, at 101.55@102.21.
The State Bank, $50,000, at 100.25@100.50.
Guaranty Trust Co., $50,000, at 101.125.
Brooklyn Trust Co., $100,000, at 100.75@101.
Strithers & Hiscoe, $50,000, at 101.0625.
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Kidder, Peabody & Co., William A. Read & Co., $47,500,000, at 100.277.
Bank of United States, $100,000, at 100.125@101.0625.

Following are some of the unsuccessful bidders for the fifteen-year serials:

Jerome J. Danzig & Co., $250,000 at 100.32 to 100.51.
Dry Dock Savings Institution, $450,000 at 100.65.
Salomon Brothers & Hutzler, $7,500,000 at 100.0711.
Blake Brothers & Co., $300,000 at 100.69.
Eugene Meyer, Jr., & Co., $900,000 at 100.8191 to 101.4807.
Coal and Iron National Bank, $150,000 at 100.01 to 100.20.
J. S. Bache & Co., $1,050,000 at 100.1975.
J. P. Morgan & Co., First National Bank, National City Company, Gbaranty Trust Company, Bankers' Trust Company, Brown Brothers & Co., and Harris, Forbes & Co., $7,500,000 at 100.0207.
Sutro Brothers & Co., $250,000 at 100.06 to 100.26.

Results of Other Sales.

The following table shows the results of previous bond sales:

Date of Sale	Rate.	Average Income Basis.	Total Amt. and Amt. P.C. Yrs.	Price.	Bid for.
Sept. 10, 1907:					
$35,000,000	4½	50	102.063	4.39	
5,000,000		10	100.30	4.46	$160,632,030
Feb. 14, 1908:					
$47,000,000	4½	50	104.22	4.29	
5,000,000	4½	10	100.90	4.38	271,675,130
Nov. 23, 1908:					
$12,000,000	4	50	102.355	3.89	
500,000		10	101.53	3.82	143,266,630
March 2, 1909:					
$10,000,000	4	50	101.57	3.93	43,068,130
June 8,1909:					
$38,000,000	4	50	100.71	3.96	
2,000,000	4	10	100.14	3.98	68,777,330
Dec. 10, 1909:					
$12,500,000	4	50	100.84	3.98	43,747,780
March 21, 1910:					
$50,000,000	4½	20-50	101.28	4.155	194,562,650
Jan. 24,1911:					
$80,000,000	4½	50	100.904	4.207	326,322,180
May 7, 1912:					
$65,000,000	4½	50	100.747	4.214	265,388,870
May 20,1913:					
$45,000,000	4½	50	100.137	4.49+	76,083,010
April 15.1914:					
$35,000,000	4½	50	101.45	4.18	193,187,350
June 29, 1915:					
$46,000,000	4½	50	101.2537	4.437	
$8,000,000	4½	1-15	101.3064	4.2973	224,618,000
April 19, 1916:					
$40,000,000	4½	50	102.618	4.12	
$5,000,000	4½	1-15	101.432	4.08	162,645,090

NEW HAVEN ISSUES EMBARGO

Order Does Not Apply to Freight for Government Use.

A new embargo on many classes of freight was announced by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company yesterday to become effective at midnight tonight. J. O. Halliday, Superintendent of Transportation, who sent out the notice to all connecting lines and agents, made it clear that the embargo was not applicable in any instance upon freight consigned to or for use of the United States Government, its allies, or the Red Cross.

Item No. 1 of the embargo covers carload freight coming from connecting rail carriers at Harlem River and Maybrook, N. Y., and also from coastwise steamship lines via the Harlem River. It also included Piers 31 to 70, East River, Brooklyn terminals or lighter service. The exceptions had to do with perishable goods and livestock, feed for livestock, foodstuffs for human consumption, coal, copper, spelter, zinc, lead, in cans, and a variety of other articles or commodities, including farming implements.

Item No. 8 places an embargo upon all carload freight regardless of point of origin, whether consigned direct, reconsigned or reshipped for specifically mentioned firms located in New England. The commodities affected by this order are coal, scrap iron, lumber, grain, cotton linters, cotton, machinery, oil, and pulp.

The New Haven road's embargo affects carload freight for export at the Bush Terminal, South Brooklyn, except freight for the Belgian Relief Commission. Many other local freight terminals or docks are affected by the New Haven's embargo.

CAHILL LEFT $500,000.

Establishes Fund for Support of French Soldiers' Widows.

The will of John H. Cahill, Vice President, General Counsel and Director of the New York Telephone Company, who lived at the Hotel Buckingham, and died on July 5, disposed of an estate estimated at more than $500,000. Mr. Cahill, who had been aiding the widows of French soldiers through George Rousset, a French merchant, by sending four of them $5 a month, left a trust fund of $50,000 to carry on the work. He directed that the income of the fund be divided equally between Mmes. Louise and Juliette Marchal, Jeanne Durand and A. Gaummeaux. The fund reverts to the residuary estate on the death of the women.

Mr. Cahill left to M. Rousset $500 and to Professor Raphael d'Amour of 729 Kelly Street, the Bronx, his French teacher, through whom he became interested in aiding soldiers' widows, he gave $5,000. Lincoln Jones of 719 Avenue J, Brooklyn, received $5,000, and $1,000 went to Peter Straugh.

The will set aside a trust fund of $100,000 and a cash bequest of $1,000 for Miss Anna Lorillard Collins of 1 West Fifty-ninth Street. Mary J. Cahill, a sister, and Thomas W. Cahill, brother, each received $25,000 and will divide the testator's estate at Delanco, N. J.

Walter L. Cahill, son of the testator, received $10,000 outright, to be paid immediately, and the residuary estate in trust, including the trust fund for Miss Collins on her death. The son has power to dispose of the principal in his will.

Mr. Cahill executed a codicil to his will on June 29, in which he directed that the body of his wife, Ernestine Cahill, be removed from Greenwood Cemetery, Long Branch, N. J., to his plot in Woodlawn Cemetery, and interred beside his body. He directs that a suitable monument be erected for himself and wife.

HATTERS MAY SAVE HOMES.

Danbury Case, It Is Reported, Will Be Settled by Lump Payment.

DANBURY, Conn., July 12.—It developed today that there is a possibility that the case of D. E. Loewe & Co. against the union hatters, known as the "Danbury hatters' case," will be settled by payment of a lump sum before the date set for foreclosure on attached property of the defendants.

This would prevent the sale of the homes of about 140 hatters in Danbury, Bethel, and Norwalk, which the Federal Court recently ordered sold to satisfy the judgment of about $250,000 awarded to Loewe & Co. A conference of counsel in the case is understood to be in progress in New York.

So far as the unions are concerned, it is said here the matter rests with the American Federation of Labor.

Mrs. Stiefel Gets More Alimony.

Mrs. Natalie Stiefel, who obtained a divorce with $25 a week alimony in 1912 from Samuel J. Stiefel, a former member of the New York Stock Exchange, got an order yesterday from Justice Tierney increasing her alimony to $40 a week. She said her former husband inherited a third interest in the Japanese Fan Company from his mother, and is now well to do. Stiefel opposed the increase and said that while he didn't desire to shirk his responsibility to his former wife and his children, he is unable to pay more and will have to go to jail if ordered to do so.

PUT WALDENEN TO DEATH.

Participant in Nichols Murder Unconcerned at the Last.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, July 12.—At the height of the thunder storm tonight Arthur Waldenen was executed for the murder of Mrs. Elizabeth Nichols in her home at 4 East Seventy-ninth Street, New York City, on Sept. 8, 1915. Waldenen, who was Mrs. Nichols's butler, went to his death apparently unconcerned. He entered the death chamber at 11:06 o'clock, and was pronounced dead by Dr. Amos Squire at 11:12 o'clock. When he was being strapped in the electric chair he said to the keeper:

"Not so fast, boys." Again when the headpiece was being fastened he cried out: "Go easy! You're choking me."

Waldenen was accompanied to the chair by the Rev. Anthony Petersen and the Rev. J. E. Lillback of the Finnish Calvary Church of New York.

Waldenen is the first to be put to death for the murder of Mrs. Nichols. Thomas Mulholland, who has confessed his part in the crime, is now in the death house. Onnie Talas has gone to prison for life. Another man, Edward Lehto, who is accused of having participated in the murder, is still at large.

Mrs. Nichols was the widow of James Nichols, once a partner in the firm of Austin, Nichols & Co. A plot had been made to rob her of her jewels and she was killed while it was being carried out.

CAUGHT IN DRUG RAID.

Woman Detective Sets Trap for Alleged Seller of Narcotics.

Charged with attempted felonious assault, also with having narcotics in his possession in violation of law, and with violation of the Sullivan law, I. N. Finkel, a chiropodist, of 536 West 145th Street, was locked up in the West 152d Street police station last night, following a visit to his office of Mrs. Mary A. Sullivan, a detective attached to the office of Inspector Ryan.

Mrs. Sullivan went to the chiropodist's office with Lieutenant McAuliffe and Deetctives McGovern and Quialin. They remained outside until they received a signal from Mrs. Sullivan. Then they rushed in and placed Finkel under arrest. They said they found a revolver and a quantity of narcotics in his office.

Mrs. Sullivan said she went to Finkel's office last night by appointment. While having her feet treated Finkel attempted to kiss her, she charged. Later she asked him for heroin and, she said, he gave her a powder and then tried to push a hypodermic needle into her arm. She fought him for a time, and then gave the signal to the waiting detectives.

FOOTE UNCONSCIOUS IN CELL

Political Leader's Malady Puzzled Atlantic City Doctors.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 12.—Harry F. Foote, a well-known political leader in this city, who was arrested three days ago on the charge of personating an officer of the United States Governmnet in order to get the use of an automobile, was found unconscious today in his cell in the City Jail.

He was hurried to the City Hospital, where he appeared to be dying. Physicians who examined him were unable to account for his condition. No symptoms of poisoning were found. Foote, who came here three years ago from New York, was one of the managers for Senator Austin Colgate in the last Gubernatorial campaign.

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Leave Pier 14, North River, foot Fulton Street, daily, 5:30 P. M.

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Leave Pier 14, North River, daily, except Sunday, 6 P. M.

Fall River Line Steamers Providence and Plymouth in Service

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$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms — Inside Staterooms Always Cool

NEW BEDFORD LINE

To New Bedford and Summer resorts on Buzzard's Bay, Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., 6:00 P. M. July 13-16. Then Daily except Sun.

BRIDGEPORT LINE

Lv. Pier 27, East River, w'kdays, 3:00 P. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., ft. East 22d St., w'kdays, 3:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:45 P. M.

NEW HAVEN LINE

To New Haven, Hartford, Springfield. Leave Pier 28, E. R., near Catharine St., weekdays, 2:00 P. M., Sundays, 9:30 A. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., foot East 22d St., weekdays, 2:15 P. M., Sundays, 10:00 A. M.

NEW LONDON LINE

To New London and Norwich. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., w'kdays, 5:30 P.M., Pier 70, E.R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P.M.

Tickets, Staterooms and Information at City Ticket Offices, 171 and 1180 Broadway. Also at N. Y. Transfer Offices, Tourist Agencies, and at Piers.

Sunday Excursions

To Bridgeport
Steamer City of Lowell
Lv. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., 10:00 A.M.
Lv. Pier 14, N. R., Fulton St., 10:30 A.M.
Due Bridgeport, 2:00 P. M.
Return leave Bridgeport, 4:00 P. M.
Due N. Y., Pier 14, N. R., 8 P. M.
Fare: Adults $1.00. Children 50c

To New Haven
Steamer Richard Peck
Lv. Pier 28, E. R., Catharine St., 9:30 A.M.
Lv. Pier 70, E. R., 22d St., 10:00 A.M.
Due New Haven 2:30 P. M.
Return leave New Haven 4:30 P. M.
Due N. Y., Pier 70, E. R., 9:00 P. M.
Fare: Adults $1.50. Children 75c

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Hard Coal. No Smoke. Comfort.
Next Sunday and Every Sunday and Holiday
Lake Hopatcong
$1.50 for adults. Children 5 to 12 75c.
Lv. W. 23d St., 8:50; Liberty St., 9 A.M.
Jackson Av., Jersey City, 9:17 A.M.
Broad St., Newark, 9:30 A.M.
Sunday, July 15, Wed., July 18
Atlantic City
$2.50 for adults. Children 5 to 12 $1.25
Lv. W. 23d St., 7:50; Liberty St., 8:00 A.M.
Jackson Av., Jersey City, 8:17 A.M.
Broad St., Newark, 8:20 A.M.
Wed. leave Newark 8:15 A.M.
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A DAY ON THE OCEAN, STR. "TAURUS"
Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R., ONLY. Bait, Tackle, Restaurant, etc., on board.
CONEY ISLAND
Special Schedule FRIDAY, JULY 13th. Lvs. W. 129th St., 9:30, 10:40, 11:40, 12:40, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6:20, 7:30, 8:30. Pier 1, N. R., 10:15, 11:25, 12:25, 1:25, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 7, 8:20, 9:30. Coney Isl., 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:55, 8:25, 9:25, 10:30.
ROCKAWAY BEACH
Lv. W. 129 St., 9:30 A.M.; Pier 1, N.R., 10:15 A.M.; Rockaway, 5:15 P. M. Tel. Rector 872.
SIGHT SEEING YACHTS
AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND.
Lv. Hudson River Day Line Pr., ft. W. 42d St., 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Tel. 8979 Bryant.
SIGHT-SEEING YACHTS
Lv. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 8373.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.
Trips to NAVY YARD, every half hour, 25c.
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Leland Sterry, Manager.

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Paul Smiths Hotel, N. Y.

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LANE DEFENDS ADVISORY BOARD

Members Patriotic and Would Not Exploit Government if They Could, Secretary Says.

TELLS OF GREAT PROBLEMS

Prices for Commodities Must Be Reasonable, and Nobody Permitted to Get Rich Out of the War.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The relationship of business men to the Government was described today by Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior and one of the six Cabinet members who compose the Council of National Defense. Answering talk in Congress and elsewhere suggesting that members of the council were in position to make contracts with themselves and thus derive personal profit from the war, Mr. Lane said the business men composing the Advisory Commission had no control over contracts, and, in fact, gave to the Government infinitely more than they received. Analyzing the organization further, Mr. Lane gave high praise to the business men, experts in their several fields of industry, who comprise the many committees on supplies, including raw materials of all kinds and manufactures.

The statement was given to The Associated Press as the result of inquiries concerning recent criticism of the commission and a persistent report that reorganization of the council was imminent. The response was characteristically Frank from the opening question, which bore on the possibility of Cabinet members constituting the council making any personal profit out of contracts.

"We have nothing to sell," he said. "When it is considered that the Council of National Defense consists of Secretary Baker, a lawyer; Secretary Daniels, an editor; Secretary Lane, a lawyer; Secretary Houston, a college President; Secretary Redfield, a retired business man, and Secretary Wilson, a labor union official, you will realize that there is not much chance for that charge being true.

The Council Buys Nothing.

"No, nobody thinks that we are dealing with ourselves. The confusion has come about because of the peculiar organization of the council. Get into your head one of two facts, and you will see how this confusion has arisen. The Council of National Defense buys nothing. That body was created by Congress as a measure of preparedness to mobilize resources—a sort of stock-taking body.

"If we came to war what did we have in the way of resources to make war with? That was the idea. It is not a war council, in the English sense, which can direct policies. The President is our war council. It is not a purchasing board, because there is not a man in it who can buy anything except the Secretaries of War and the Navy, and the council cannot direct them what to buy.

"But it is a very important board, nevertheless; it is supposed to know just what the Government has for the carrying on of the war, and just where that can be had. Regard its makeup and you will see that. The Secretaries of War and the Navy know what the army and navy need. The Secretary of the Interior, who has the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines under him, is supposed to know what minerals this country produces, and how they can be had. The Secretary of Agriculture knows what the food supply is, and how it may be augmented. The Secretary of Commerce knows what we can get abroad, and what we manufacture here. And the Secretary of Labor is in touch with the great primary force, essential to all production.

"But when Congress provided for this council it created a supplemental body, which is sometimes confused with the council itself, which is called the Advisory Commission, and these are real business men. They are nominated to the President by the council, and appointed by him. These gentlemen donate their services, and were chosen because they were specialists, successful specialists. I doubt if any country in Europe could produce a finer body."

Mr. Lane reviewed briefly the achievements in the business world of those who comprised the Advisory Commission.

"The function of these gentlemen," he said, "is to advise the Council of National Defense. They make no contracts. They have no executive or administrative power.

"That is the full legal machinery—a council of Cabinet officers, complemented by an advisory commission of business men. Congress created both bodies."

Quick Action Necessary.

The Secretary's attention was directed to the fact that much of the criticism had been aimed at the committee of business men who advised the council respecting copper, lumber, and other subjects requiring technical knowledge.

"What part do these men play?" he was asked.

"That is a simple story. When the war came we had card indexes and reports by the carload. But these could not be converted into guns and aeroplanes. We had to move quickly. So the council sent for men who had been in Europe and knew what had been done in France and England, and gained the benefit of their experience. We listened for days to the purchasing agents and the reports of all the allied countries. They talked of commandeering all the primary resources of the country, the ores and the foods and the industrial plants. They told of the contracts they had made and the methods they had taken for paying for what they got.

"It was a thrilling tale of man's organizing skill, his quickness to adjust himself to conditions. We heard labor union men from the other side, and manufacturers. And then we called in the representatives of the army and the navy and asked them what they had on hand and what they needed. We saw at once the size of the task. There never was one like it.

"Undismayed, we determined on a start and a quick start. Now, if you wanted to know what lumber you could secure at once for building houses for a million men, what would you do? Or if you wanted copper for a billion shells, or steel for 10,000 cannon? You would of course, call together the men who knew how much lumber, or copper, or steel the country had or could produce. And if you wanted coal for the industries, or oil for submarines, would you ignore the men who produce these things, and deal with them at long range as if they were alien enemies? Of course not. You would call them to your side. Well, that is what the Advisory Commission told us we should do—get the business men of the country around the table to help out. And we did.

Have More Than Made Good.

"We roughly classified our needs and told the members of the Advisory Commission to recommend to us the men they thought were foremost in those lines of industry. And these men we turned into committees. It gave them standing to be organized. It made them properly feel that they were in the business of fighting Germany. Their boys were going to the trenches, and they were anxious to do their bit. These men who made up these committees came down here for the war—and they came down to help us. And they have helped us. They have worked day and night and paid their own way, crowded a half dozen in a room, and annoyed all the time because they couldn't satisfy their good strong Yankee executive instinct by doing things, instead of advising how they could be done. They made no contracts; they made no decisions. The contracts and the decisions were made by the only people who had the legal power, the Secretaries of War and the Navy.

"But these committees sat with the Captains and Colonels and Admirals and told them how they, the industrial managers, would go about this unprecedented task if it was up to them—how they would build cities, with water works and sewers, and electric lights, and all complete for a million men in three months—how they would induce our great manufacturing plants to give up their trades and go into the business of making airships in a country that invented the airplane, and yet hasn't a capacity of 500 a year—how they would get lumber without bidding the market up.

"I have heard that some of these men were not as disinterested as they might be, that they wanted to make money. That wouldn't be unnatural if it was true. However, I have looked up all the rumors that have come to my attention and found them to be baseless—mere flings by the unsuccessful. Of course, all can't be satisfied, and where things are done quickly there must be some mistakes. I honor those men, and I hope that Congress or some other authority will authorize for them an emblem similar to that given in Canada and elsewhere showing that these men are in national service.

Must Have Fervor and Enthusiasm.

"We can't make war without fervor and enthusiasm any more than we can run a revival meeting without them. There is no such thing as a cold-blooded democracy, and a democracy can't make war cold-bloodedly. There is no passion that is manly that we should not use—pride, rivalry, the gang spirit, love of humanity, love of country. And the more proud or vain men are, of working for the country, the better work we will get. These committees have been, are, and will continue to be, invaluable in the conduct of this war. In England they have twenty times as many as we have."

Mr. Lane did not contend that the organization as created was wholly satisfactory.

"No, it is not," he replied when asked the direct question. "It is an emergency organization. But it is along the right line. The council is planning a reorganization, which is now, I believe, up to the President, under which there will be greater consolidation and more direct power. Under the Constitution the President is the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy. He is the real head of our council. We recommend to him. He is the ultimate deciding and directing force."

When asked if he was to prevent them from recommending favors to themselves in the form of high prices, Mr. Lane said:

"Three things—perhaps more. First, patriotism. There is a small percentage of American business men who would rob a church or an orphanage, but the percentage is negligible. Our business men come from the same stock as the rest of us and have got as high standards as any other class. And they have a bit more weight than most of us, because they have broader experience. The theory to work upon with the business man is the thing to use with the boy; that he is a patriot.

"So long as he was making money out of engineers this theory was not usable. For business is war. That was the theory we have all been raised on. We learned it from Adam Smith and Ricardo, and Mill, and Spencer. Only recently have we come to see that this theory must have its modifications. The abused Socialists have been largely responsible for teaching us where we went to if we logically carried out the theory of unlimited competition.

"So the business men took all the traffic would bear from the Allies, as they did from the public. But when this country is threatened, when our national life is at stake, the making of money becomes secondary. This is not mere idealism or theory. It is fact, and the business man knows it.

Sentiment Not a Dead Thing.

"So I say the first call upon the business man is the patriotic call. I took a man from a $30,000 place and put him to work at $2,500 by telling him that he had a call to the colors. Sentiment is not a dead thing. The railroad men at the time of the threatened national strike yielded to it, so did the coal men when they volunteered to cut their prices over 30 per cent.

"Then there is the gang spirit. Men that industry is not allowed to take what it can get. To indulge selfishness, the selfishness which underlies trade in normal times, is to bring about the Governmental ownership and operation of industries which have never been thought of as public utilities. So that this is a time when, by following the 'business-as-usual' standard, you will put yourself out of business. We must have more business of some kinds and less of other kinds, and profits must not climb, or the people will pull down the ladder.

"I am persuaded that these reasons of expediency and far-sighted policy are realised by our industrial leaders. The most of them need no such danger as a threat. They will do what they are told to do in the name of the nation. And I favor telling them just what we want and letting them unite in every honorable way to bring about the end we seek. Direction—that is the word. And the Government must have a board that will say who comes first and what comes first, a real priority commission. Otherwise all will be confusion and the law of competition, instead of working to lower prices, will work to raise them, for, instead of industries competing against each other for orders, the purchasers will be bidding against each other as at an auction sale, as they are today.

"Suppose that some one were to come forward today with an invention that would effectively sweep the ocean of submarines, a machine invaluable to us and to our allies? Would we allow him to fix his own price? No one would think of pursuing such a policy. We would ask what he wished, and if his price was exorbitant we would take his invention and talk price later. But we would negotiate first and be fair with him. The policeman's billy would not fall on his head unless he resisted.

"One of the great difficulties in price-fixing either by groups of industries or by the Government is that some industries are so much better run than others or have superior natural advantages. Here are five railroads running between two points. One can live and make a profit on a dollar a ton; perhaps four can run on that same figure. But the fifth needs a dollar and a quarter. We need all the roads. We, therefore, cannot make a rate of a dollar without bankrupting the fifth road. Why not make the rate $1.25 and take from the four roads as war profit the extra 25 cents, or a large part of it? Or why not make the rate $1 and pay the difference to the fifth road out of the Government's treasury? Or why not pool the earnings of all and give to each only a fair profit? This is a simple illustration of a perplexing problem which runs all through the economics of our situation.

Inequalities of Production Cost.

"We need all the steel we can get, every furnace must be kept hot. One plant can make it cheaper than others. Shall we pay that plant only its costs plus a profit and pay the others on the same basis? Who will be forced to take the product of the plants where the cost is highest? Shall we strike an average that will give some a rich profit and others none at all? Or shall we allow prices to be fixed by competition and, after allowing each a good profit, take for the war in taxes all the surplus? That can be done.

"Whatever method is followed, the supreme end to be sought is the stimulation of output. Every railroad car must be made to carry its full load just as often as possible. And every mine must yield as much of its deposit as can be blasted out. That means efficient, pushing, enthusiastic administration and labor. Those men must be made to feel that they are doing Uncle Sam's work, soldiers in Woodrow Wilson's army, battling to make the world safe for democracy. They must have countenance, appreciation, honor and reward—and none of them skimped. The man who killed the goose that laid the golden egg thought he was a genius, but the world holds him to be a fool.

"So far as the war news of the Government is concerned, the answer to any criticism is that whenever tested, the Administration has met the situation. For instance, Secretary McAdoo floated the unprecedented Liberty Loan with speed and a 50 per cent. over subscription; Secretary Baker has sent Europe our first division in such a way as meet the FULL expectation of both our own people and the Allies; Secretary Daniels has his fleet of destroyers moving in foreign waters; Secretary Houston's campaign for great food production has exceeded even beyond expectation—and so with Secretary Redfield's dealings with foreign commerce as Export Executive, and Secretary Wilson's handling of the difficulties arising out of the labor situation. The trial so far made has proved that the Cabinet and the Council have been a disappointment only to those who did not wish them well."

New Discount Successful.

According to the coat and suit manufacturers, who have reduced their discount terms to 2 per cent. in ten days, the plan is working out successfully and they are having little trouble in selling the usual amount of merchandise. In the buying offices a different story is heard. According to store representatives, there is plenty of goods being offered, but the old discount of 7-10-2. The action of several of the leading firms who represent prominent out-of-town department stores, in meeting the change without complaint, is regarded as something that will inspire the manufacturers with confidence.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Thunder showers Fri. and probably Sat.; moderate, shifting winds.

S. Car., Ga., and Ala.—Thunder showers Fri. and probably Sat.; gentle to moderate winds, mostly s. and w.

Miss.—Fair in n., thunder showers in s., Fri. Sat., showers; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Tenn.—Fair Fri. Sat., probably showers.

Ky.—Fair Fri.; showers at night or Sat.

Fla.—Thunder showers Fri. and Sat., except fair in extreme s.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ind.—Cloudy, Fri.; probably showers at night. Sat., fair; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Fri., except showers in n. e. Saturday fair; gentle, shifting winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair in w., showers in e. Fri. Sat. fair; gentle, shifting winds.

Ohio—Fair and warmer Fri., showers at night or Sat; gentle to moderate, shifting winds.

La.—Fair Fri. and Sat., except probably scattered thunder showers n. n. e.

Ark., W. Tex., Okla.—Fair fri. and Sat.

E. Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat., except scattered showers on coast.

Ill.—Fair Fri. and Sat., except probably thunder showers in n. and cent. Fri.; not much change in temperature.

Mo.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; not much change in temperature.

Wis.—Probably showers Fri. Sat., fair; not much change in temperature.

Minn.—Unsettled Fri., probably showers in e., cooler in n. e. Sat., fair.

Iowa—Cloudy Fri., showers in e. Sat., fair; not much change in temperature.

N. Dak., S. Kak., Neb., and Kan.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; not much change in temperature.

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CLOTHS.—American 11070, brown, navy; reindeer, sol satin. Call Madison Square 6375.

CLOTHS.—Serges and poplins; U. S. 235 and American 90610. Farragut 2616.

CLOTH.—Open for Pom Pom, in all shades. Leo Sturm, 48 West 35th St.

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DRESSES AND SKIRTS.—Out-of-town jobber open to buy job, any quantity, for cash. Call or write 43 West 27th, Room 401. Phone Farragut 5154.

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DRESSES.—Contractors on ladies' serge and satin dresses; big orders placed. 22 West 26th, fourth floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Fall silk dresses. Orders given eleventh floor, 54 West 25th St.

DRESSES, silk, gingham, white, fancy voiles, immediate delivery. Glockner Dress Co., 40 W. 27th.

DRESSES.—Jobber wants satin and crepe de meteor dresses for Fall. 1,133 Broadway, Room 514.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on serge dresses. Fourth floor, 129 West 29th.

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MERCHANDISE.—The Menter Company, Inc., are now located at their new general offices, 45 East 17th St., where they are ready to look at merchandise.

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SILK JERSEY.—Open for all colors; must be cheap. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th.

SUITS.—Placing orders for stock on suits of the better grade only; bring newest styles. Mornings, 11th floor, 36th St. entrance, 1,333 Broadway.

SUITS.—Jobber placing large order on smart suits; all prices. 32 W. 27th St., 10th floor.

TAFFETAS.—Open for big quantity of black, navy, and stripe taffetas; also stripe satins, at a price for spot cash. J. Blumenthal & Brother, 14 West 24th St.

WHITE GOODS.—Will buy for cash fancy white goods; all take manufacturers' surplus stock. B. M., 224 Times Downtown.

WOOLENS for cash, light weight, plain or fancies; suitable for cloaks, suits, or skirts. R. & W. Cloak & Suit Co., 50 West 17th.

WOOL POPLIN.—Open for quantity of P. P. L.; all shades. Call Farragut 4903.

Offerings to Buyers

BEARSKIN.—For immediate delivery, big quantity high-pile bearskin. See Mr. Ringel, 7th floor, 326 5th Av.

BUNTING.—54-inch, all wool, red, white, and blue; solid color. Farley, Harvey & Co., Franklin 1390.

BUTTONS.—Composition; 100,000 gross on hand; complete stock, latest patterns, lowest prices. Wolf & Skal, 39 West 27th St.

CLOTH.—American Burella cloth No. 11070. Chelsea 9017.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, 48 inches long, 72-inch sweep, serge lining, with belt all around and collar, at $10. Call and see this wonder of this season. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 W. 29th St.

COATS, Suits, and Skirts.—Complete stock of Spring and Summer garments at big discount. Hamilton Garment Co., 307 5th Av.

COATS.—Wonderful styles and values broadcloth and plush coats. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—Silk plush; trimmed; guaranteed lining, $10. Metropolitan Coat, 40 W. 27th.

COATS, suits.—Fall line ready, better kind; popular prices. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Silk jersey coats, $4.75 up; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—Spring coats to close out, cheap. Plotkin Bros., 108 West 25th.

CORDUROYS.—To close: wide wale, 10,000 yards; white and colors. M. & L. Silk Co., 130 West 25th St. Farragut 9666.

COTTON DRESSES in stock for immediate delivery at low prices. Belle Dress House, 130 West 25th St.

COTTON YARN for ducks 12-4, 35,000 pounds, spot. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

DRESSES.—On our racks for immediate delivery, early Fall serges, satins, also taffetas and crepes; new styles continually; special prices on quantity lots; large sizes at all times. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—500 wash and taffeta dresses to close; good values. Balsam Dress Co., 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Good-looking silk Summer dresses to close out at a price. Samuel Eisenlauer, 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th St.

DRESSES.—Colors and white; quantity to close at low prices. Little Duchess Dress Co., 115 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—White voile dresses for immediate delivery, $3.75 up. Geist & Co., 145 West 30th.

DRESSES.—Navy taffetas for immediate delivery, $6.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES, high-class taffeta and Georgette; close out. Adelson-Weinberg, 5 West 31st.

DRESSES.—Wash and taffeta dresses to sell cheap. Paragon, 130 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—200 taffetas to close out. Gross & Liebowitz, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES, gingham, 300 at a price. National Garment Co., 1 East 28th St.

DRESSES.—100 wash dresses to close out, $2 each. Simon, 44 East 32d.

DRESSES.—Wash dresses to close, $1.25 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

EMBROIDERIES.—Domestic, large stock; closing out at sacrifice. Meyer Barish, 545 Broadway.

FLAG HOLDERS.—Automobile flag holders; best in market, $14.40 gross. Mason Bros., 253 Church.

FLANNEL.—Amoskeag 2701, 20,000 yards; khaki, olive, blue; submit offer. V 78 Times.

HOUSE DRESSES.—200 dozen to close out. 15 West 24th, fourth floor.

JERSEYS, wool, to close out at $1.05 a yard. Samuel Englander, 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th St.

LINEN.—Irish linen, French finish, 45 inches. Telephone Farragut 3990.

MATELAM.—Sydney Blumenthal, $1.50 net. Orchard 6548.

MIDDIES.—500 doz. in silk, cotton, and smocks, for immediate delivery. G. & L. Middy Blouse Co., 446 Broadway.

MOP YARNS, good quality; skeins, 10,000 pounds weekly. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

NET.—140 pieces white net at 37½c. I. B. Skudowitz & Bros., 129 West 29th.

PLUSHES.—Blumenthal 1410 F; immediate delivery. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av.

POM-POMS.—Also ¾ cheviots; any quantity; must be reasonable. Merit, 22 West 27th.

SERGES.—Navy, Gera 787, and Waterhouse 731 for sale. Chelsea 3186.

SHANTUNG.—Fifty pieces 36-ounce, cheap. Telephone Farragut 9501.

SKIRTS.—Exceptional value; 500 skirts consisting of wide wale corduroy plaids and serges, $1.50; also 50 dozen washable shepherd check skirts, $6 dozen. H. B. Schwartz, 127 West 26th.

SKIRTS.—Fancy silks and taffetas to close, $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SUITS.—Sport stripe silk poplin suits, to close out, $8.75; also Spring and automobile coats. Triangle Coat Co., 127 West 29th.

VELOURS.—Mountain Breeze; ten navy, five brown, two taupe, one Copen; $2.15 net cash. Phone Farragut 9351.

VELOURS.—We have all colors Raritan 1273 to deliver. Chel. 9884.

VELVETEENS, fine quality, cheap; also wool plushes, astrachans, fancy velvet. Farragut 9612.

WAISTS.—100 dozen of cotton waists to close out at a price. Deutschman Bros., 15 West 20th.

WASH SKIRTS—500 dozen white and fancy, to close. Greenwald Petticoat Co., 1,241 Telephone Madison Square 6032.

WASH SKIRTS.—500 doz. fancy and white to close, $5.50 doz. up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

WASH SKIRTS. Queen Costume, 149 West 36th.

WOOLENS.—Five pieces American wool velour, K544, at $2.30 net cash; brown, green, and navy. Mad. Sq. 8497. Room 910, 308 Fifth Av.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, to represent manufacturers, to sell jobbing and retail trade in Texas; only standard and representative lines considered; will sell on commission and pay my own expenses. Address J 67 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..4¼@5 per cent. for the best names
Wednesday..4¼@5 " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

***

Underwear Sales Are Heavy.

While buying had tapered off quite a little yesterday on the Spring, 1918, lines of underwear there were still enough jobbers on hand to give the agents a fairly busy day. A very large part of the merchandise that the mills want to sell has already been disposed of, particularly in the case of balbriggans and ribbed union suits, and it is expected that by tomorrow noon there will not be much of these goods to be had unless the mills have a change of heart. The chances are now that not many salesmen will take to the road this season, for the simple reason that there will be little, if anything, to take out. Buyers and sellers do not exactly agree on the subject of who is responsible for the "censored" orders that are heard of, though most of the credit seems to belong to the agents. It is understood that where buyers tell of ordering less goods than in previous years they are taking just as much from a dollars and cents point of view as they ever did.

***

To Lessen Wrong Addresses.

In an endeavor to lessen the number of delivery errors due to wrong addresses one of the local stores has put up a bulletin board, on which will appear weekly postings of the ten departments which are the worst offenders and the departments which have a clean slate. For the week ended last Saturday fifteen departments were on the honor side of the board. The store in question has a weekly average of about 450 to 500 wrong address errors in the case of C. O. D. deliveries and about 125 address errors on "paid" parcels. Many of the C. O. D. errors are chargeable to women who deliberately give fake addresses in order to avoid the trouble of sending goods back after a day's shopping for amusement only. In quite a few of the "paid" errors it is found that customers are responsible, in that they give incomplete, incorrect or old addresses inadvertently.

***

Raw Silk Prices Firmly Held.

Reports from the Yokohama raw silk market say that prices have again advanced and are very firm. Last week, that cable communications are in such a state that business is being interfered with seriously. Arrivals from the interior are being absorbed rapidly, which gives stocks no chance to pile up. Shipping difficulties are also adding to the hardships of doing business. At Canton still higher prices are looked for as a result of the reduced output of the first four crops. The same condition is true in Shanghai, where the steam filatures offered for investment from November forward are quoted at high figures. It is announced that freight rates for August will be advanced another 20 per cent. Japanese tram stock and extras are scarce here and are among the varieties that are bringing premiums for spot and nearby shipments.

***

Military Effects for Fall.

Military effects are looming up on the style horizon for Fall, says a bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America. The high Russian turban effect gives promise of popularity, it says, and there is a possibility that Spanish turban effects may come into the style arena, especially so if Spain should enter the war. For the current season the manufacturers tell of good business in velvet and silk combinations, in black velvet with white silk, brown with sand, black with sand, and black with Copenhagen. Georgette hats with touches of velvet are also in the running, the velvet being used in bands and side crowns. They are best in the medium and large sizes, with white and pink the favored shades.

***

Silks Find Good Demand.

Word that the Government was considering the use of silk along with other commodities seems to have exerted its influence on buying in the silk trade. Buyers have the experience of their fellows in other lines to draw upon, and consequently they show no desire to be left without their usual supplies of merchandise. The strong tone to the raw silk market is also regarded as a bullish factor that is helping out a sale of manufactured goods. At present the Fall business that is being done is confined to what properly come in the staple class, taffetas and satins. The latter temporarily have the upper hand. Colors have returned to the sombre shades that were popular last year.

***

Hosiery Openings Will Be Late.

In spite of the fact that the opening of Spring, 1918, lines of underwear came considerably ahead of the time that certain factory in the trade were predicting a year or three months ago, the hosiery manufacturers appear firm enough in their intentions to hold off to the very last minute. From present indications it appears that little is to be expected in the line of hosiery openings until some time next month, and the impression is that not a few of the producers would be pleased to hold off until after Labor Day, if possible. It is said that they are strengthened in this desire by the fact that quite a few goods from the last Spring season have not yet been shipped to the jobbers, who are in turn waiting to get them for shipment to their retail accounts. The retailers are hard after the jobbers for the goods, and the jobbers are said to be hounding the agents for them. The agents are after the mills, and the mills are after more labor.

***

Dress Goods Yardage Not Less.

The dress goods yardage that is selling does not compare unfavorably with that of normal times. Sellers regard this as an important phase of the present situation, owing to the various adverse conditions that would seem to controvert the fact. For one thing, it is pointed out, the propaganda in favor of silk over dress goods because of the Government's need of woolens has not influenced the sale of dress goods adversely. The reason given by one factor was that it is only necessary to tell either a woman or a buyer that something is not to be had to make it more popular than ever. In other words to place a premium on dress goods or woolens is only to make them more desirable in the women's wear trade.

***

Changes in Boys' Clothing.

Although the clothing retailers are quite strongly opposed to any radical style changes in men's wear for next Spring, it may be that the boys' clothing manufacturers will see fit to adopt a general policy of economy in the use of material. Such action, it was pointed out, would be dictated not only by patriotic motives, but by good business judgment. The manufacturers of boys' clothing, it was said, have been harder put to meet the advancing cost of woolens than producers in other branches of the industry. Styles such as the Norfolk models take up an appreciable amount of material that is not considered necessary, but owing to the popularity of these garments no way has yet been devised to make the designs plainer.

***

Gray Goods Sales Small.

Feature was lacking in the business done in the local gray goods market yesterday. August-September deliveries of 3.95-yard drills were sold at 13 cents, while in the printcloths business was reported on July lots of 38½-inch 64-60s at 10⅝ cents. August-September deliveries of 39-inch 72-76s were sold from second hands at 13 cents. Aside from this there was little that was worthy of comment. Mill prices for printcloths were firm at these nominal bases:

39-inch, 80-80s	14½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	10⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s	13½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	10½c
39-inch, 68-72s	12c	38½-inch, 60-52s	9½c
39-inch, 58-44s	8½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	9½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	11c	37-inch, 64-60s	7½c

BUSINESS RECORDS

DUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

NATHAN LANE'S SONS, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Nathan Lane's Sons, Inc., printers and stationers, 116 Pearl Street, a business established sixty-three years ago, by these creditors: A. L. Solomon & Co., $400; Henry Bainbridge & Co., $45, and Boorum & Pease Company, $92. Liabilities are $12,500 and assets $4,500.

PERFECT SAFETY WINDOW GUARD COMPANY, manufacturer of safety devices for window cleaners, 15 East Fortieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $18,292 and assets of $500, consisting of office furniture, $95, and a claim, $515. Among the creditors are John K. Green, the President, $13,213, for unpaid salary for six years, and Frank E. Hume, $1,476. It was incorporated in 1906.

DALCO & FRUCHTMAN, INC., manufacturers of shades, curtains, and floor covering, 4,223 Third Avenue, has made an assignment to Guido J. Gaudio. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against it by these creditors: Louis Castagnetta, $5,000; Frank Dalco, $500, and Abraham Welser, $316. Liabilities are $12,000 and assets, $6,000.

ERNEST WEINERT, 523 East Eighty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,759 and no assets. The largest creditor is Charles Kaltenbach, $7,542.

GEORGE E. PLANCON, clerk, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $537 and no assets.

SAMUEL DE SALVA, tailor, 102 Fulton Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $4,572 and assets of $2,500 in stock.

HENRY C. ANDRESEN, grocer, 213 Third Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $3,894 and assets of $500 in stock.

EMPIRE ROMPER COMPANY.—Judge Hand has dismissed a petition in bankruptcy filed on May 26 against Max Trachtenberg, Harry Greenberg, and Max Masher, who did business as the Empire Romper Company, 154 Grand Street, on a settlement with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar.

F. CHRISTIANO & CO.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of F. Christiano & Co., wines and liquors, 383 Broome Street, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

LOUIS D. GREENBERG & CO.—John L. Lyttle has been appointed receiver for Louis D. Greenberg & Co., Inc., clothing manufacturers, 54 Broadway, in bond of $1,000.

SAMUEL L. SAHN, family wine and liquor store, 2,268 Amsterdam Avenue, has made an assignment to Henry Schapiro.

ANNA TUCHMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Anna Tuchman, 608 Cleveland Street, Brooklyn, by the following creditors: Eastern New York Marble Co., Inc., Charles Marceca, $50, and the Klein Material Company, Inc., $130.

MARTIN RATHJEN, grocer, 981 Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $2,673.91; assets, $749.46.

VICTOR MORITZ, salesman, 2,302 Carnegie Avenue, Far Rockaway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $1,107.61.

YETTA BERNSTEIN, 259 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $5,004.35.

MORRIS SILVER, 239 Wallabout Street, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $3,593.08; assets, $1,495.50.

WOOLF PEIREZ, 86 Shapola Avenue, Corona, L. I., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $3,038.45; assets, $1,685.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 12.—B. F. Cox, drugs and confectionery, East Moline, Ill., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $8,083; assets, $9,101.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 12.—La Bar Wagenen Company, dry goods dealer, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $123,964, and assets, $84,820, consisting of stock, $48,000; fixtures, $5,000; accounts, $13,500; equity in real estate, $1,500; cash in bank, $870; autos, $350, and insurance, $1,600. Among the creditors are the State New York Bank, $15,000; Kingston National Bank, $5,000, secured, and Folwell Bros. Co., Philadelphia, $2,740.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 12.—Abraham Richter, a tailor, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $70,389; assets, $20,763.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Amalgamated Photo Play Service, Inc. —Mail and Express Co. $233.38
Bradley Auto Supply Co., Inc., John L. Bradley and Thomas W. O'Connell—H. Meyers 651.08
Brady, Thomas J. Jr.—R. B. Eason, Jr., et al. 1,362.63
Blech, Caroline—Blue Valley Butter Co. 165.72
Buckley, James—Ideal Islander 151.46
Brown, Louise—People, &c. 300.00
Bunny Studios, Inc.—Whitman Amusement Co., Inc. 2,758.20
Coral Realty Co.—City of New York 262.91
Campbell, Peter C.I.—Same 265.91
City of New York—E. A. O'Brien 960.88
Cluff, Florence—William Lennox, Inc. 221.30
Carroll, Kate M.—E. J. Rothschild 524.40
Cohen, H. S.—J. M. Walk 340.31
Com Roe Co., Inc.—Rosen Contracting Co., Inc. 360.03
Diaz, Angelina.—Interborough Rapid Transit Co. 107.70
Freedman, Adolf—Swift & Co., Inc. 213.91
Fuschman, Dora—S. Wasserfall 122.55
Franck, Charles—P. Hansen 2,024.10
Fields, Abraham H.—Goldsmith 216.27
Fischer, William C.—T. Taylor 524.40
Gubin, Sidney—D. Tomback 101.90
Graves, Clifford, and Charles Starek—W. 2,261.51
Goodstein, Isaac—City of New York 263.91
Gumez, Augustine—People, &c. 300.00
Globe Indemnity Co.—E. R. Aparicio. 1,407.96
Hazard, Jane—H. Cook ..

Exempt from Federal Income and New Jersey State Taxes

Passaic County
New Jersey
4½% Gold Bonds
Maturing 1918 to 1922
Yielding 4.30%
Maturing 1923 to 1932
Yielding 4.35%
Legal investment for Savings Banks in New Jersey.
Full particulars on request for Circular AG-129

The National City Company
National City Bank Building
New York

Municipal Bonds

We own and offer a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal bonds exempt by law from the Federal Income Tax which we recommend for investment. We shall be pleased to send descriptive circulars to investors on request.

Send for General Circular 90

Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

"Ordered Overseas"

Fiscal and Investment Service

to Americans going abroad.

Booklet on request

Bonbright & Company
Incorporated
Nassau & Cedar Streets
New York
London — Paris
William P. Bonbright & Co. — Bonbright & Co.

To Residents of New York State

We have prepared a booklet giving both a digest and the full text of the New York State Investment Tax Law, which went into effect June first. This booklet should be in the hands of every investor in New York State. We shall be glad to furnish a copy on application.

Write for Booklet No. 1599
"Investment Tax Law"

Spencer Trask & Co.
Investment Securities
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

Neglecting Your Investments

may result in loss if conditions affecting their value undergo a change.

The wise man undertakes periodically to determine their status.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Open Down on President's Statement of Position, but Rally Easily.

President Wilson's outline of the Administration's views as to the proper theory to be followed in fixing prices and profits during the war took the stock market very much by surprise yesterday. It opened with rather wide overnight losses, particularly in the steel and shipping issues, which were mostly concerned in the discussions turning upon the President's utterances. The weakness, however, disappeared almost as suddenly as it had developed, and at the end of the first half hour prices were moving along easily toward higher levels than those seen in the previous session. Before the close many issues, some of them of companies seemingly in line for drastic price reductions if their managers meet the Administration's suggestions, carried substantial gains over the previous levels, although final prices were in some instances below the best figures of the afternoon. International Mercantile Marine preferred closed unchanged, at 88¼, after fluctuating between 85½ and 90¼, while Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies ended the day at 107¼, off 3⅝, after swinging from 105 at the opening to 110¾. The issues which profited by the day's dealings were mostly specialties, prominent among them being American Malting, Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Kelly Springfield preferred, National Enameling and Stamping preferred, and Stutz Motor. The shares of United States Industrial Alcohol performed their commonplace feat of fluctuating nearly 9 points, closing with a net gain of 2¾.

Why the stock market first took an unfavorable view of the President's declaration on patriotism in business and then swung over to the belief that it could not be translated into anything affecting the profits of industrials, it is difficult to explain. It may be that the announcement yesterday that it had been agreed by members of the American Iron and Steel Institute Committee to supply all of the steel which will be needed by the Government on fair, leaving prices to be fixed on the basis of cost, the latter item to be determined by the Federal Trade Commission, offset the earlier unfavorable interpretation of the President's statement. His views were not well received in banking circles, where, it was pointed out, that a fair price for plates produced by one plant might not be a living price with another. The essential thing is, of course, to secure the production of all the steel and copper that is needed. The price is a seconday consideration, and too much stress can easily be laid upon it if it is to mean a contraction in activity.

The city bond sale proved fairly successful in view of the unfavorable conditions surrounding any large municipal offering at this time. The number of bids, two of them covering the entire issue, indicated a widespread interest in the offering, which was due in part to the expectation that the issue would sell close to par.

Call money enjoyed a little flurry yesterday, selling up to 4 per cent. in the afternoon, though most of the day's loans were made at 2½ per cent. The advance followed heavy withdrawals of Government funds from the banks.

LONDON MARKET RECOVERS.

Russian News in Particular Has a Cheerful Effect.

LONDON, July 12.—The stock market today recovered from yesterday's late depression and a fair business was transacted in allied stocks and gilt-edged securities at generally steady prices. The Russian news had a cheerful effect, and industrial shares were active, but speculative stocks were dull, and Argentine rails easy. American securities were firmer on a small amount of business.

Money and discount rates were quiet, and Treasury bills were well absorbed.

Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 12.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 60 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 45 centimes.

LIBERTY BONDS AT PAR.

Quoted as Low as 99 44-50 for Small Lots, but Recovery Follows.

Liberty Loan bonds, which sold below par on the Stock Exchange on Wednesday for the first time since trading in the securities began on June 15, were quoted as low as 99 44-50 (or $99.88 for $100 bond) for small lots, and 99 45-50 for round amounts. The previous low price was 99 46-50 for small lots and 99 48-50 for round amounts. The closing price, however, was par, the last sale amounting to $95,000, the largest single transaction of the session. With the single exception of this sale all the other dealings were made at prices below par. The total sales were $551,750, compared with $369,000 on Wednesday and $1,500,000 on Tuesday.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ..... 4% Last 3%
Low ..... 2½ Renewals 2½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATL ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days...3¾@4 Sixty days....4 @4¼
Ninety days...4 @4¼ Ninety days...4¼@4½
Four months...4¼@4½ Four months...4¼@4½
Five months...4¼@4½ Five months...4¼@4½
Six months...4¼@4½ Six months...4¼@4½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2@2¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3¼@4¼

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days.....4¼
4 to 6 months.....4½
Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....4½@5

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand..	$4.5570	$4.5562½	$4.5562½	+.00[illegible]
Cables ..	4.7655	4.76½	4.76½	+.00[illegible]
France—				
Demand..	5.75¼	5.75½	5.75½	—.00¾
Cables....	5.74⅛	5.74⅜	5.74⅜	—.00¾
Rubles—				
Demand	23.70	23.70	23.70	..
Cables	23.80	23.80	23.80	..

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand.	Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.75¾		4.76⅛
5.7825 Paris	5.75½		5.74½
China—			
Hongkong	62.75		62.83
Peking	98.25		98.35
Shanghai	92.25		92.33
19.295 Greece	19.80		19.90
32.44 India	41.23		41.37½
Bombay	32.75		33.00
Calcutta	32.75		33.00
5.1826 Italy	6.26		6.26
49.84 Japan—	7.21¾		7.20¾
Kobe	51.25		51.87½
Yokohama	51.25		51.87½
50.00 Philippine Islands—			
Manila	50.12½		50.23
51.85 Russia	23.70		23.80
26.79 Scandinavia—			
Copenhagen	29.10		29.25
Stockholm	31.25		31.50
Christiania	29.10		30.00
19.205 Spain	23.00		23.15
South America—			
32.41 Rio	26.87½		27.00
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.87½		44.00
5.1836 Switzerland	4.73		4.69

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial—	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, $78,527,959; balance, $664,563,584; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $410,453; Federal Reserve credit balance, $53,567,892.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston par, Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $2.15@2.50 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 40¾d, up ⅛d; in New York, 80¼c, up ¼c; Mexican dollars, 62c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	822,895	678,603	528,491
Year to date	106,450,981	89,351,812	66,853,853

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
30	30½	13,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	29	31⅝	29	30½	+1½
83¼	84	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	83½	83¼	83½	83⅞	+⅞
92	93½	200	Amer. Ag. Chem.	92	93	93	93	—1
92½	93¼	2,000	Amer. Beet Sugar.	92¼	93½	91½	93	+ ⅝
49⅝	50	6,400	American Can.	49⅝	50	49⅝	50	..
76⅜	77⅜	4,200	Amer. Car & Fdry.	76⅝	76⅞	76⅝	77¼	—.⅛
37½	40	100	Amer. Cotton Oil.	38	38	38	38	+2
13½	14	100	Amer. Hide & L.	13½	13½	13½	13½	..
10¼	11	200	American Ice.	10¼	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
54½	54¾	200	Amer. Ice pf.	54½	54½	54½	54½	— ½
55½	56	500	Amer. International.	54¾	55	54½	55	..
25½	25¾	9,500	Amer. Linseed.	25	26¾	24¾	25¾	+ ⅞
62	62¾	1,500	Amer. Linseed pf.	62	62¾	62	62½	+ ⅛
72½	72¾	5,600	Amer. Locomotive.	71⅞	73½	71⅝	72½	+ ⅞
14½	14⅝	8,200	Amer. Malt w. g.	12¾	13½	12½	13	+ ⅛
68⅝	69	7,400	Am. M. w. g. 1st pf.	68¼	70¼	68	69	+ ⅞
105½	106	4,100	Amer. Smelt & Ref.	103¾	106¼	103	105¾	+ ⅞
70¼	70¾	1,900	Amer. Stl. Fdries.	70¼	70¾	69¾	70¾	+ ⅜
120	121	5,300	Amer. Sugar Refin.	120¾	121¾	120¾	121¾	+ ⅞
52⅜	53	8,600	Amer. Sum. Tob.	118¾	121½	118¾	120	+ ¼
120¾	120¾	300	Amer. Tel. & Tel.	51¼	53	50¾	52½	+ ⅞
196	197½	100	Amer. Tobacco.	120¾	122	120¾	120¾	— ⅝
100	101	500	Amer. Tob. pf new.	105	105	105	105	—1
53¾	54¼	400	Amer. Woolen.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ⅜
31	31⅛	200	Amer. Zinc L. & S.	53¾	54½	53¾	54⅛	+ ¼
79¾	80	8,400	Anaconda Copper.	31½	31⅝	31	31	..
50	59	100	Asso. D. G. 1st pf.	79¾	80½	79¼	79½	— ½
100¼	100¼	1,500	Atch., Top. & S. Fe.	53	53	53	53	+1½
107⅜	108	13,500	At. Gulf & W. I.	100¼	100½	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
70¾	71	6,900	Baldwin Locomo.	105	110¾	105	107¼	—3⅝
72¾	72¾	1,600	Balt. & Ohio.	70½	72⅝	69¼	70¾	—1
108½	109¼	100	Balt. & Ohio pf.	72	72½	71½	72⅝	+ ⅜
1¼	1⅝	100	Barrett Co. pf.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	— ⅛
131¾	132	37,000	Batopilas Mining.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	+2⅞
118	121	100	B. St. class B. t. cfs.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
59	60	1,200	Beth. Steel pf.	131	133¾	131	131½	—2⅝
11	11½	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	120	120	120	120	..
100	101	100	Bruns. Ter. Ry. Sec.	59¾	60	59½	60	+ ⅛
39¾	40	100	Burns Brothers.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
38¼	38¼	200	Butte & Superior.	101	101	101	101	— ½
159	160	700	California Packing.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	..
89¼	90¼	4,700	Canadian Pacific.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	..
89	91	3,300	Central Leather.	159	160	159	159½	+ ¼
60¾	60¾	800	Chandler Motor.	89	90¾	89	90¾	+ ⅛
32½	33	200	Chesapeake & Ohio.	90	92½	89¾	89¾	—1
72¼	72⅜	6,300	Chicago Gt. W. pf.	59¾	60¾	59¾	60¼	..
109	110¼	200	Chi., M. & St. Paul.	33	33¼	33	33¼	+ ¼
106¾	110	200	Chi., R. I. & P. pf.	71	72½	70¾	72⅝	+ ⅛
66½	67½	100	Chicago & N. W. pf.	110	110	110	110	+ ¼
			Chi., Rock Island & P. cfs. g. dep. f. p.	108¾	109	108¾	100	+ ½
36	36¼	2,900	Chi., R. I. & P. w. i.	67½	67½	67½	67½	+ ½
77	77½	1,500	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 7 p. c. pf. w. i.	36½	37¾	36¼	36¼	+ ⅛
67¼	67½	3,400	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf. w. i.	77½	78¾	77½	77½	..
67⅜	67¾	1,100	Chile Copper.	67⅜	68½	67⅜	67½	+ ⅛
21	21¼	800	Chino Copper.	21	22	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
54½	54¾	1,400	Col. Fuel & Iron.	54½	54¾	53¾	54⅜	+ ⅛
52¼	52½	100	Col. Southern.	52¼	52½	52¼	52¼	— ⅛
25⅝	25⅞	200	Columbia G. & E.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
41	41	300	Computing T. Rec.	41	41¼	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
40	40	100	Consolidated Gas.	40	40	40	40	..
109	109	100	Continental Can.	109	109	109	109	..
100¼	100½	19,000	Corn prod. Refin.	100¼	100½	100¼	100½	+1
36¼	37	26,600	Crucible Steel.	36¼	37	35⅝	36⅞	— ⅞
84¾	86¾	100	Crucible Steel pf.	84¾	86¾	84½	85½	— ⅞
103	103	100	Cuba Cane Sugar.	103	103	103	103	+ ⅛
42¾	43¾	400	Cuba Cane Sug. pf.	42¾	43¾	42¾	43⅜	+ ⅜
90	90	100	Cuban Am. Sug. pf.	90	90	90	90	..
102	102	100	Deere & Co. pf.	102	102	102	102	+1½
100	100	400	Delaware & Hudson.	100	100	100	100	..
113	113	300	Denver & Rio G. pf.	113	113	112	112½	— ⅞
12¾	12¾	1,800	Distillers Securities.	12¾	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
21¾	21¾	100	Dome Mines.	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¼	— ⅞
11¼	11¾	100	Du., S. S. & At. pf.	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ⅛
6	6	4,900	Erie.	6	6	6	6	—⅜
25	25¾	300	Erie 1st pf.	25	25¾	24¾	25	+ ⅞
38	38	400	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	38	38	38	38	— ⅛
46	46¾	2,900	Gaston Wil. & Wig.	46	46¾	46	46¾	+1¼
34¾	36¾	500	General Electric.	34¾	36¾	34½	36	+ ⅞
138¾	139¾	38,200	Gen., Mo. temp. cfs.	103¾	106¼	103	150¾	+ ⅞
121½	124½	400	G. Mo. pf temp. cfs.	70¾	70¾	69¼	70¾	+ ⅛
91	91	400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	118¾	121¼	118¾	120	+ ¼
50⅞	51¼	300	Gt. Northern pf.	51¼	53	50¾	52½	+ ⅛
104¼	104½	6,100	Gt. N. cfs. for O. P.	104¼	104½	104¼	104½	— ⅛
38¾	39	400	Greene Can. Cop.	38¾	34½	33½	33½	— ⅛
100	100	100	Haskell & Barker.	41	41	41	41	— ⅛
38½	38½	800	Homestake Mining.	38½	38½	38½	38½	— ⅛
101	101	100	Inspiration Copper.	101	101	101	101	— ⅛
61¾	61¾	700	Interboro Consol.	61¾	61¾	61	61½	—1½
9½	9¾	100	Interboro Cons. pf.	9½	9	9	9⅛	..
56	56	100	Inter. Agricultural.	56	56	56	56	+ ½
19¾	19¾	400	Inter. Agricul. pf.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+7
56¼	56¾	100	Inter. Harv. N. J.	56¼	56¾	56¼	56¾	+ ⅛
111¾	111¾	38,300	Inter. Mer. Marine.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	+1⅜
28½	31½	70,000	Inter. Mer. Ma. pf.	85½	90¼	85½	89¼	+ ⅞
85½	90¼	1,550	Inter. Nickel.	40	40	39¾	40	..
40	40	600	Inter. Paper.	35¾	36¼	35¾	36	+ ⅛
35¾	36¼	200	Inter. Paper pf.	72	72½	72	72½	+1½
72	72½	200	Kan. City Southern.	21¾	22	21¾	22	..
21¾	22	50	Kelly Springf. Tire.	50	50	50	50	+¾
50	50	2,500	Kennecott Copper.	44	44¼	44	44¼	..
44	44¼	6,900	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	109¼	110	109½	110	+ ⅛
109¼	110	1,600	Lackawanna Steel.	93	94½	92¾	93½	— ⅞
93	93½	400	Lee Rubber & Tire.	22½	22½	22	22½	..
22½	22½	100	Lehigh Valley.	75	75	75	75	— ⅛
75	75	100	Louis. & Nash.	62⅜	63¾	62⅝	62⅝	+3⅛
62⅜	63¾	2,100	Mackay Cos.	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	..
128¾	128¾	100	Mackay Cos. pf.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	..
81¾	81¾	2,100	Maxwell Motors.	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	— ½
64¼	64¼	3,800	Mexican Petroleum.	49¾	49¾	48	48	—1¼
49¾	49¾	900	Miami Copper.	97½	99	97½	97½	— ½
97½	99	7,700	Midvale Steel.	41	41	40¾	41	..
41	41	600	Minn. & St. L. new.	61	61¼	60¾	60¾	—1¼
61	61¼	100	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	16⅞	17	16⅞	17	—1⅛
16⅞	17	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	102	102	102	102	..
102	102	15,700	Mo. Pac. tr. ctfs.	6¾	6¾	6½	6½	+ ⅛
6¾	6¾	1,200	Mo. P. pf. tr. ctfs.	11½	11¾	11½	11½	+ ⅛
11½	11¾	200	Montana Power.	50¾	52¾	50¾	52¾	+ ⅞
52¾	54	300	National Acme.	57	58½	57	58½	+1½
94	95	15,700	Nat. Conduit & C.	94	94	94	94	— ½
35¾	35¾	1,900	Nat. Enam. & S.	34¾	35¼	34¾	35½	+1
38	38	100	Nat. E. & S. pf.	41¼	42¼	41¼	41¾	— ⅛
99¾	99¾	100	Nev. Con. Copper.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	+2¼
22⅞	23	700	N. O. T. & M.	22⅞	23	22⅞	23	..
25¼	25¼	900	N. Y. Central.	25	25¼	25	25¼	..
80¾	80¾	595	N. Y. N. H. & H.	80¾	90	80¾	90	— ⅛
36¾	36¾	1,100	Northern Pacific.	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	..
100½	100½	3,900	Ohio Cities Gas.	100½	101¾	100½	101¾	..
118½	122½	600	Ohio C. Gas rights.	118½	122½	118½	121	+ ½
63	64¼	900	Ontario Mining.	63	64¼	63	64¼	—1
5¾	5¾	700	Pacific Mail.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	—1⅛
26¾	27¼	100	Pan-A. P. & T. pf.	26¾	27¼	26¾	27¼	+ ⅝
90	90	900	Penn. Railroad.	90	90	90	90	—1
52¼	52¾	300	People's G. Chi.	52¼	52¾	52¼	52¾	..
78	78¼	2,700	Pere Marquette.	78	78¼	78	78¼	+ ⅛
19¾	21¼	12,600	Philadelphia Co.	19¾	21¼	19¾	20¾	+ ⅛
37¾	40	500	Pierce Arrow.	37¾	40	37¾	39¾	+ ⅝
39¾	40¼	100	Pierce Arrow pf.	39¾	40	39¾	40	—1½
97½	97½	11,500	Pitts. & cfs of dep.	97½	97½	97½	97½	+ ½
57	58¾	5,600	Pitts. & West Va.	57	58¾	56¾	58¼	+ ½
32½	34	200	Pitts. & W. V. pf.	32½	34	32½	33½	+ ½
64¼	64¼	300	Pressed Steel Car.	64¼	64¼	64	64	+ ½
75	75¼	200	Pullman Co.	75	75¼	75	75¼	+ ⅛
141¼	142	3,100	Railway S. S.	141¼	142	141¼	142	+ ½
53¾	53¾	5,400	Ray Con. Copper.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	+ ⅛
28	28¼	200	Reading.	28	28¼	28	28	+ ⅛
96¼	96¼	20	Reading 2d pf.	96¼	96¼	95¼	95¼	+ ⅛
41	41	7,400	Repub. Iron & Steel.	41	41	41	41	—1
91½	92½	2,300	Royal Dutch, fr. r.	91½	92½	91½	92½	+ ⅛
64¾	65	100	St. Louis Southwest.	64¾	65	64¾	65	—1⅛
31	31	300	Savage Arms.	31	31	31	31	+ ⅛
92	92	100	Saxon Motor.	92	92	92	92	..
19	19	100	Seaboard Air Line.	19	19	18½	18½	—1
13	13	100	Shattuck-Arizona.	13	13	13	13	— ⅜
25¼	25¾	1,800	Sinclair Oil & R.	25¼	25¾	25¼	25¾	..
42⅜	43	100	S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf.	42⅜	43	42⅜	43	+ ⅛
95	95	1,400	Southern Pacific.	95	95	95	95	..
93¼	94	3,300	Southern Railway.	93¼	94	93¼	94	..
26⅞	27¾	26,900	Studebaker Co.	26⅞	27¾	26¾	27½	+ ½
93	98	100	Studebaker Co. pf.	60¾	62¾	60¾	62¾	+ ⅛
40¼	45	100	Stuts Motor.	95½	95½	95½	95½	+ ⅛
47½	48½	300	Superior Steel.	40	40	40	40	+1½
101	103	100	Superior S. 1st pf.	47½	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ⅛
17	17⅜	200	Tenn. Cop. & Chem.	102	102	102	102	— ⅞
193½	194	1,600	Texas Co.	17½	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
		400	Texas Co. rights.	194½	195	193¾	194	+ ½
16¼	16⅝	2,600	Texas & Pacific.	62¾	63¼	62	62¾	+ ⅛
62¾	62½	10,400	Tobacco Products.	16	17½	15¾	17⅜	+ ½
101	102¼	200	Tobacco Prod. pf.	62	63¼	62	62½	+ ⅛
41¼	45	100	T. & W. S. F.	101	102	101	102	+ ⅛
98	100	200	Underwood Typew.	45	45	45	45	+ ⅛
134¾	135	1,700	Union Pacific.	98¼	98¼	98½	98½	+1
70½	80	100	Union Pacific pf.	135	135¾	134¾	135	— ⅛
112¼	112¾	17,800	United Cigar Stores.	80	80	80	80	..
135	136½	200	United Fruit.	109¾	113½	109¾	111¾	— ⅛
9¼	9¾	2,500	United Rys. Invest.	136½	136½	136½	136½	+2
19½	20	1,600	United Rys. I. pf.	8¾	10¾	8¾	9¾	+1¼
23	200		U. S. C. I. P. & F.	19	21	19	20¼	+2¼
162	162¼	29,900	U. S. Indus. Alcohol.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	+1⅛
61¾	61¾	1,000	U. S. Rubber.	158	165¾	157	162¾	+2⅝
59¾	60	800	U. S. S., R. & M.	61¾	61¾	61	61¾	+2⅝
125	126¼	151,300	U. S. Steel.	60	61	60	61	— ⅛
117¾	118	1,400	U. S. Steel pf.	126¼	127¾	125	126	—1½
108¼	108¾	2,400	Utah Copper.	118½	119¾	118	118	— ½
43	45	100	Va.-Car. Chemical.	108	109¼	108	108½	— ½
12¾	13	1,300	Wabash.	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ½
49¾	50	2,400	Wabash pf. A.	12	12¾	12	12¾	—1
26¾	27	1,300	Wabash pf. B.	50	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ⅛
16½	17	500	Western Md.	26¾	27¼	26¾	27¼	+ ⅛
92¼	93	100	Western Pacific.	21¼	21¾	21	21	— ⅛
50½	50¾	300	West. Union Tel.	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ⅛
16¾	16¾	2,900	Westing. E. & M.	93½	98¼	93½	98¼	+ ⅝
34	34½	5,800	Wheeling & Lake E.	50¼	50¾	50	50¼	+ ⅛
70	71	1,400	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ⅛
31¾	32	400	Wilson & Co.	33¼	34¼	33¼	34	+ ⅝
95½	96	4,000	Willys-Overland.	72	72	70¾	70¾	—1¼
48	49	100	Willys-Overl'd pf.	32¾	33¾	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
35¾	36½	700	Wisconsin Central.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	— ⅛
59	61	1,000	Worthington Pump.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
		300	Worth'g'n P. pf B.	35	36¼	35	36¼	+ ⅛
				58¾	59½	58¾	59½	+1½

ENTERS TELEPHONE DECREE

Judge Dever Orders Independent Company Out of A. T. & T.

CHICAGO, July 12.—By a decree of the Cook County Superior Court, the Central Union Telephone Company, operating in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, has been divorced from the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and all stock held in the former company by the latter has been ordered sold at public auction.

The decree, which was entered yesterday by Judge W. E. Dever, directs the Central Union Company to operate as a separate, independent company. It is said to derive an annual income in the neighborhood of $10,000,000 from $70,000 stations. The decree is similar to an opinion given in the case by Judge Dever last January.

The court holds that the Bell system is a monopoly and has been since its organization, and holds that all notes of the Central Union Company held by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, amounting to more than $40,000,000, be surrendered and canceled.

The court further orders an accounting against the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in favor of the dependent company for "wrongful diversions of business, for unfair treatment in payment of so-called originating commissions."

Investment Tax Payments.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 12.—Payments under the new Investment Tax law, which supplanted the old Secured Debt Tax law, may be made in the cities in which the investors reside instead of at Albany, State Comtroller Eugene M. Travis ruled today. Coincidentally, he announced the appointment of A. A. Kemter of Syracuse as collector for this class of taxes. Mr. Kemter will visit the various cities at stated periods to receive the payments.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	71.04	70.57	70.81	+ .18
25 industrials	93.23	91.00	92.17	— .37
50 stocks	82.13	81.08	81.49	— .19

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THE COTTON MARKET

Nervousness and Irregularity Continue—Sharp Advance in Prices in Early Trading.

The cotton market yesterday showed continued nervousness and irregularity, but during the early trading there was a sharp advance in prices. October contracts sold up to 25.76c, making a gain of 36 points over Wednesday's closing figures. The buying on this bulge seemed to leave the market without much support, however, and October contracts broke to 25.26c, closing at 25.38c. The general list closed irregular at an advance of 18 to 29 points on the old crop months, but generally 2 to 3 points net lower.

The weather map failed to show as much rain in the Southwest as had been suggested by private reports of the previous day. The details, when they appeared during the middle of the morning, indicated nothing more than a few light showers, while the official forecast was for clear weather. This showing was doubtless a disappointment to sellers on the big break of Wednesday afternoon, and there was a good deal of covering during the morning.

The market opened steady at an advance of 19 to 25 points. The political news from Germany was considered against the idea of immediate peace overtures, and the appeal of the President to business evidently made an impression on sentiment as likely to operate against advances in commodity values. These features probably accounted for some irregularity and reactions right after the call, but the covering movement was active enough to send the market about 25 to 38 points net higher before the end of the morning. Demand then tapered off, and the market turned easier on a private report indicating that the average condition of the crop had improved over 2 per cent. since the end of June. Later selling was encouraged by reports of an easier spot basis in the Southwest, where a few bales of new crop cotton are said to be making an appearance. There were also some further private reports of showers in the Southwest, which may have influenced sentiment, although there was nothing to indicate the good soaking rains which were believed to be needed in that section. Trade interests were moderate buyers of October on declines; otherwise business seemed to be almost entirely local. No exports were reported.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Wednesday.
July	26.35	26.40	26.32	26.23@26.25	26.05
Aug.	.....	.....	.....	26.00@26.05	25.80
Sept.	26.10	26.10	26.10	25.63 bid	25.56
Oct.	25.50	25.76	25.26	25.38@25.40	25.40
Nov.	.....	.....	.....	25.40 bid	25.40
Dec.	25.70	25.83	25.35	25.43@25.46	25.45
Jan.	25.75	25.88	25.44	25.53@25.58	25.53
Mar.	25.96	26.04	25.60	25.70 bid	25.73
May	26.05	26.10	26.05	25.80 bid	25.83

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 20 points lower at 26.75c for middling upland; Southern spot markets were as follows: New Orleans, 25.88c; Savannah, 26½c; Augusta, 25.75c; Galveston, 26.10c; Memphis, 26c; Houston, 25.50c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics follow:

	Thursday.	Last Wk.	Last Year.
Port receipts	3,818	11,192	4,567
Exports	.....	20,454	26,086
Port stocks	705,132	761,414	684,138
N. Y. arrivals	250	2,939	4,623
N. Y. stocks	80,069	84,636	137,034

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton dull at 25 points decline; middling upland, 19d. Sales, 2,000 bales, all American. Imports, 5,000, all American. Futures, 25 points lower; July-Aug., 17.65d; Oct.-Nov., 16.60d; Jan.-Feb., 15.95d; March-April, 15.77d; May-June, 15.61d.

American Malt Sells Detroit Plant.

Directors of the American Malt Corporation have sold the concern's Detroit plant. This was one of the old-style factories, of which there were five when the new management took charge. Some time ago two others in New York City and one at Rondout, N. Y., were sold for $600,000 cash. There remains now only one old-style plant, in Chicago. The American Malt Corporation has eight modern pneumatic plants in operation.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	4.98	4.75
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.05	4.80
Canadian North	1917-'26	4½@5	5.75	5.50
Canadian Pacific	1917-'28	4½	5.88	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.00	4.75
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	4.85	4.70
Chi., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½	5.95	5.25
C., St. P., M. & O.	1917-'30	5	5.00	4.75
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	5.45	5.05
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	6.30	5.10
Del. & Hudson	1917-'22	4½	5.10	4.75
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	5.30	5.00
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.65	5.20
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	4.90	4.65
Louis. & Nash	1917-'23	5	4.95	4.70
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	5.10	4.80
Mo., K. & Texas	1917-'23	5	6.10	5.25
Missouri Pacific	1917-'22	5	5.85	5.10
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	5.40	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	5.10	4.85
Norf. & Western	1917-'24	4½	4.85	4.60
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	5.45	5.00
Penn. Gen. Fr'ght	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.85	4.60
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.80	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1917-'26	5	5.35	5.00
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	5.05	4.70
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½@5	5.05	4.85
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	1918-'27	4½	5.10	4.90

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	62.50	.....	62.75	.....
Lead	.....	11.12½	.....	11.25
Spelter	16.00	16.12½	.....	.....
Antimony	*16.00	16.50	*16.00	16.50
Quicksilver	105.00	.....	105.00	.....
Aluminium	*56.00	.....	*56.00	.....
Iron, No. 2 X Phila.	53.75	54.75	52.75	53.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 31½@32c, carload lots, spot delivery; 29c, third quarter; 28c, fourth quarter delivery.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	130	0	0	130	0	0
Copper, futures	129	10	0	129	10	0
Tin, spot	244	0	0	245	0	0
Tin, futures	230	0	0	240	10	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	34	36	Iron C pf	16	16¾
Bay S G	8	10	Iron Blos	1	1¼
Bingham	12¾	13	Jerome V	1¼	1½
Begole	50	75	La Rose	40	50
Bohemia	1¼	1⅝	Majestic	41	45
Bost Ely	30	45	Mex Met	28	29
Bost & M	54	56	Mojave T	83	85
Butte & L	15	17	New Balt	1¾	1¾
Butte & D	45	55	Nev Doug	1¼	1½
Bost & Ar	1¾	3	N U Bing	..	50
Calaveras	3¼	4	Nixon	37	40
Chief Cons	2⅜	2⅝	N Cortella	17¼	18¼
Crown R	28	32	N Z & L	65	67
Con Ariz	2	2¼	Oneco	50	75
Cortes	20	25	Ohio Cop	1⅞	1¼
Champ Cl	6	7	Onondaga	40	50
Cal Cortez	1½	2	Plom Con	1¾	1⅞
E & B B	2⅜	2¾	Rilla	2	3
Earl Eagle	15	17	Ray Herc	3¾	4
Fortuna	7	8	S W M	2	2¾
Gold Law	16	18	Tip Top	2¼	2½
Houghton	75	90	Truro	1¼	1⅝
Homa Oil	1¼	1⅝	U V Ext	37	37¾
Humboldt	90	95	Yukon G'd	1⅝	2
Iron Cap	16	16¼			

*Full paid. †Part paid.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

John J. Broderick, Jr., has been elected Treasurer of the Hudson Trust Company.

The Irving National Bank is distributing a booklet on the Federal Reserve act, as amended, with regulations, analyzes, and indexes.

The resignation of John C. Emory as assistant cashier of the Seaboard National Bank of the City of New York was accepted by the Board of Directors yesterday afternoon. The board elected the following to be assistant cashiers: Joseph D. Smith, Bertram I. Dadson, and James E. Orr.

A Chicago Board of Trade membership has been sold at $5,375 net to buyers, up $375 from previous sale.

Gold coin to the amount of $1,300,000 was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury yesterday for shipment to San Francisco.

Alexander Millar, Secretary of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for forty-five years, has been retired on a pension, owing to ill health. His successor is Thomas Price, formerly Assistant Secretary. Charles T. Bowes was appointed Assistant Secretary to succeed Mr. Price.

The meeting of stockholders of the Merchants National Bank, called for yesterday, was adjourned until Tuesday, July 31, when it is expected that several new directors will be elected. These will represent the interests identified with the Royal Bank of Canada, who have recently purchased a considerable block of stock in the bank. The meeting of Directors was also adjourned until July 31.

CITY'S NATIONAL BANKS REPORT $98,341,400 GAIN

Increase Result of Seven Weeks' Business—Total June 20, $3,425,974,600.

The resources of the fifty national banks in the City of New York total $3,425,974,600, according to a statement compiled by the Clearing House from reports furnished to the Controller of the Currency in response to the call for condition on June 20 last, the day previous to the date when the new reserve requirements, as provided for in the Federal Reserve act amendments, went into effect. The last previous call was of May 1, and in the seven weeks the increase in resources was $98,341,400.

The aggregate deposits of the fifty banks totaled $2,779,593,700 on June 20, an increase of $94,252,500 for the period; and the loans and discounts amounted to $1,854,001,600, an increase of $70,984,800. The reserves held in vault and with the Federal Reserve Bank on June 20 totaled $440,529,300, a decrease of $35,450,000 compared with May 1 figures.

Following are the comparative figures for the fifty national banks:

RESOURCES.

	June 20.	May 1.	Increase.
Loans and discounts	$1,854,001,600	$1,783,016,800	$70,984,800
Overdrafts	912,900	230,500	682,300
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	32,182,700	31,080,300	1,102,400
Bonds to secure U. S. and postal deposits	124,547,900	22,099,400	102,448,500
Stocks, bonds, and securities	371,576,200	326,460,200	45,116,000
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank	7,902,600	7,893,600	9,000
Real estate and furniture	30,325,000	30,392,500	*69,500
Due from banks and bankers	110,672,300	130,486,100	*19,813,500
Exchanges for the Clearing House	311,405,300	393,144,300	*81,739,000
Other checks on banks in New York City	28,336,400	31,474,700	*3,138,300
Cash items, fractional currency, notes of other national banks, Federal Reserve notes	16,865,800	21,242,600	*4,376,800
Reserve in vault and with Reserve Bank	440,529,300	475,979,300	*35,450,000
Customers' liability under letters of credit	8,851,800	6,100,600	2,751,200
Customers' liability account of acceptances	76,179,800	56,230,100	19,949,700
Other resources	11,687,000	11,802,100	*115,100
LIABILITIES.			
Capital	$122,825,000	$122,800,000	$25,000
Surplus and undivided profits	214,074,200	210,112,700	3,961,500
Circulation	31,359,300	30,490,200	869,100
Gross deposits:			
Due to banks and bankers	1,032,268,800	1,167,927,500	*135,658,700
Demand deposits	1,690,121,900	1,636,741,100	53,380,800
Time deposits	57,203,000	69,177,600	*11,974,600
Aggregate	2,779,593,700	2,873,846,200	*94,252,500
Letters of credit	9,610,600	6,772,200	2,838,400
Acceptances based on imports and exports	78,047,200	57,371,200	20,675,000
Other liabilities	190,464,600	26,240,700	164,223,900
Total liabilities and resources	3,425,974,600	3,327,633,200	98,341,400

*Decrease.

MELLEN LOSES SALARY.

Former New Haven President Sued for $30,000 a Year on a Contract.

Charles S. Mellen, for years President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, has lost his action before Alton B. Parker, arbitrator, to recover $60,000 on a contract he entered into with the road after resigning as its President to serve it for five years in an advisory capacity at $30,000 a year. The $60,000 represented two years of service, but Judge Parker, in a decision made known yesterday, awarded Mr. Mellen $95,000 in repayment of expenses incurred by him in law suits growing out of his former employment as President, disallowing the salary claim. The railroad had incurred a great deal of litigation while Mr. Mellen was its head, and some of it was fought out in the courts after he had retired.

Judge Parker reviewed the incidents of the controversy that attended Mr. Mellen's resignation. There had been a great deal of acrimonious criticism due to certain financial transactions in the management of the New Haven, and it resulted in Mr. Mellen quitting the road. But on July 18, 1913, while he was still President, he entered into an agreement with the directors that after he had resigned he would be retained on the payroll as adviser at $30,000 a year, and that furthermore the company was to "indemnify and hold Mellen harmless from all loss, cost and expense incurred by him in defending himself in existing or future proceedings against him, whether civil or criminal, in any court or tribunal, on account of matters arising out of his acts as President of the New Haven Company."

When the public learned of this agreement there was a revival of criticism, it being alleged that the contract was merely a subterfuge for giving Mr. Mellen $150,000. On Oct. 20, 1913, Mr. Mellen wrote the directors of the road that he had decided not to accept the compensation agreed to be paid," but that this waiver in no way effected the other features of the contract.

Judge Parker, after listening to the testimony, decided that Mellen would have to abide by his letter to the Directors, but that, since he had not relinquished his claim for reimbursement for legal expenses, he was entitled to recover $95,000, the money he had actually spent.

Propose New Stock Exchange Rules.

Two amendments to the constitution governing the operation of the Stock Exchange were proposed for consideration by the Governing Committee at a special meeting yesterday afternoon. They are designed to accommodate those members of the Exchange who may enter the military service of the country, or who may be called to other public duty by the exigencies of the war. One amendment permits a member to authorize one of his partners to transact business in person on the floor of the Exchange, while the other cuts in half the rate of commission charged when a member transacts business for another member absent on duty for the Government.

Family Owns Five Exchange Seats.

Hendrick Hudson, the fourth son of C. I. Hudson, has purchased a seat on the New York Stock Exchange for $55,000 from Walter H. Mickens. This will give the Hudson family five memberships, the father and three sons already holding memberships. The price paid is the same as that of the last previous sale. The following were elected yesterday as members of the Exchange: Charles A. Burbank, Charles de L. Oelrichs, and Schuyler A. Orvis. E. J. Armstrong has been proposed as a substitute for Harry I. Nicholas of the firm of H. I. Nicholas & Co.

Ogden, Utah, a Reserve City.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Federal Reserve Board today designated Ogden, Utah, as a reserve city.

Australian Wool Clip Sold.

MELBOURNE, Australia, July 12.—The new Australian wool clip has been sold to the British Government on the same terms as last year.

COMMODITIES PRICES

WHEAT.

As long as the future of the wheat market continues in doubt as to the probable terms of the Food Control bill there is little probability of more than very limited operations. Moreover, factors which usually can be counted upon to bring about price movements one way or another have little influence. The market yesterday, however, showed a steadier undertone at the close prices for Chicago contracts were a cent per bushel higher. A better feeling was due largely to a show of firmness in the Northwestern markets. July contracts in Minneapolis were firm and higher and cash wheat there showed gains of from 5 to 10 cents. In the local cash market No. 2 hard wheat was quoted at $2.84, f. o. b., to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	$2.06	$2.03	$2.04	$2.03	$1.10⅛
Sept.	1.93	1.92	1.92¼	1.91¼	1.11⅛

RYE.—Market steady. New No. 2 Western, $1.85, c. i. f. New York, to arrive.

CORN.

There was another excited session in corn, with the new crop positions weak and lower, showing net losses of 5¼c to 5⅝c. The action of the Chicago Board of Trade, taken after the close on Wednesday, when a maximum price of $1.28 was fixed for the new crop months, caused heavy general selling. It seemed to be the prevailing impression that leaders in the trade are determined to co-operate with the Government in its endeavor to keep down the cost of food products, and that bull speculation will be frowned upon. The September position was relatively firm owing to the continued strength in the cash market. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $2.02, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	1.60¾	1.53⅝	1.59⅝	1.59¾	74½
Dec.	1.19	1.15¼	1.16¼	1.21⅝	63¾
May	1.17⅝	1.14¾	1.15⅝	1.21	.....

OATS.

The oats market was influenced but little by the action of corn. The July position was comparatively firm, closing ⅛c net higher, while the late months were ⅜ to ⅝c lower. Interior cash markets were firm and offset favorable reports on the new crop. The local cash market was quiet; standard quoted at 82½c; No. 2 white, 81¼ to 82c; No. 3 white, 81 to 81½c.; No. 4 white, 80¼ to 81c.; fancy clipped white, 82½ to 84½c; ordinary clipped white, 80¼ to 81½c.; all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	69¾	68¼	68¾	68¾	40¾
Sept.	58¾	57¼	57¼	56½	40¾
Dec.	55⅝	57⅜	57⅝	58	42

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was only moderately active and after showing early firmness prices eased off under selling by commission houses and packers. The close, however, was comparatively steady for pork, with July shorts inclined to cover. The action of corn had a bearish influence and the trade is still concerned over the export outlook. The hog market was firmer and receipts at Chicago were 16,000, with 13,000 expected on Friday.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	21.10	20.95	21.00	21.07	13.30
September	21.32	21.20	21.20	21.32	13.40
Ribs—					
July	.....	.....	21.57	21.70	13.40
September	21.82	21.70	21.72	21.82	13.52
Pork—					
July	41.00	40.75	41.00	40.60	25.90
September	40.40	40.10	40.25	40.25	24.70

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was comparatively quiet, total sales aggregating 21,400 barrels. Price changes were feverish and the undertone was unsettled. There was a moderate advance on scattered buying for local account and covering, but the close was easy, with quotations ranging from 2 to 15 points net lower. Range of prices:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Thursday.
Spot	.....	.....	.....	15.10@	.....
July	15.30	15.30	15.30	15.10@	15.25
Aug.	.....	.....	.....	15.12@15.16	15.17
Sept.	15.08	15.12	15.08	15.09@15.10	15.12
Oct.	15.06	15.10	15.01	15.08@15.04	15.06
Nov.	14.85	14.87	14.80	14.80@14.83	14.82
Dec.	14.83	14.87	14.76	14.76@14.77	14.80
Jan.	14.84	14.87	14.78	14.75@14.78	14.83
Feb.	.....	.....	.....	14.78@14.80	14.83

COFFEE.

The coffee market showed increased activity yesterday, and there was a sharp advance in prices. A growing impression that war revenue measures would not impose any retroactive tax, but merely an import duty, and reports that the Brazilian Government was planning to sustain the market seemed chiefly responsible for the buying movement, which carried September contracts up to 7.90c and March to 8.10c. The close was at practically the best point, showing a net advance of 20 to 23 points. Sales were reported of 70,750 bags. The local spot market was dull and nominally unchanged at 9¼c for Rio 7s and 10c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	.....	.....	7.75@7.78	7.52
August	.....	.....	7.82@7.84	7.61
September	7.90	7.73	7.90@7.91	7.69
October	.....	.....	7.94@7.95	7.73
November	.....	.....	7.98@7.99	7.77
December	8.03	7.85	8.02@8.03	7.81
January	.....	.....	8.07@8.08	7.86
February	.....	.....	8.12@8.13	7.91
March	8.19	8.00	8.18@8.20	7.97
April	.....	.....	8.23@8.24	8.02
May	8.28	8.25	8.27@8.29	8.07
June	.....	.....	8.32@8.34	8.12

SUGAR.

A firm and higher spot sugar market caused exchange prices to show a sharp advance on the call with prices 2 to 10 points higher. Trading continued quite active with values at one time showing net gains of 3 to 12 points, but a little Wall Street selling caused moderate declines from the best and final prices were net 3 to 7 points higher, with total sales 16,250 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	.....	.....	5.34@5.37	5.28
August	5.43	5.43	5.42@5.44	5.35
September	5.51	5.48	5.48@5.49	5.42
October	5.51	5.51	5.48@5.50	5.42
November	.....	.....	5.48@5.50	5.42
December	5.35	5.31	5.31@5.33	5.26
January	5.04	5.02	5.00@5.02	4.96
February	.....	.....	4.81@4.83	4.78
March	.....	.....	4.81@4.83	4.78
April	.....	.....	4.83@4.85	4.80
May	.....	.....	4.86@4.88	4.83

The local market for refined sugar was firm and unchanged at 7.50c to 8c for fine granulated. There was only a moderate business reported for domestic account, although it was rumored that further sales of granulated had been made for export. Raw sugar was quite active and prices showed advances of ⅛c. During the morning the Federal bought 6,000 bags Cubas, July shipment, at 5.19c, cost and freight basis, and later there was a sale of 6,000 bags Cubas, August shipment, at the same level. At the close it was reported that local refiners had bought upward of 50,000 bags Cubas, out of store, at 6.43c. It was also reported that other business in Cubas and Porto Ricos, in various positions, were under treaty, but details were lacking. Spot quotations follow: Centrifugal, 6.52c; molasses, 5.65c; cost and freight, 5½c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,604 packages. Stock was late getting in, and the volume of business was comparatively small up to a late hour. Feeling barely steady on the top grades of creamery, and a little weaker on the secondary qualities. Renovated also favors the buyer slightly. Ladies and packing stock hold up well. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 39¾@40¼c; extras, (92 score,) 39½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 38¼@39¼c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 36@38c; thirds, 34½@35½c. Creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 41@41½c; extras, 40@40½c; firsts, 39@39½c; seconds, 36½@38½c. State dairy, tubs, finest, 39c; good to prime, 37@38½c; common to fair, 35@36½c. Renovated, extras, 36@37c; firsts, 35@35½c; lower grades, 33@34½c. Imitation creamery, firsts, 35@35½c. Ladies, current make, firsts, 34@34½c; seconds, 33@33½c; lower grades, 31½@32½c. Packing stock, current make, No. 1, 35@35½c; No. 2, 32½c; lower grades, 31@32c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 21,500 cases. Trading is still quiet on the average offerings of Southern and Western, which are selling slowly at unimproved prices. On high grades there is a steadier tone, inclining to firmness on anything of exceptional quality. Low grades of clean eggs and No. 1 dirties and checks are selling well at steady prices. Fancy nearby eggs firm. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 37@38c; extra firsts, 36@36½c; firsts, 33½@34½c; seconds, 31½@33c; thirds and poorer, 28@31c; dirties, No. 1, 30@30½c; No. 2 and poorer, 25@29c; checks, good to choice, dry, 28@29c; undergrades, 23@27c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 41@42c; ordinary to good, 38@40c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 37½@40c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 35@38½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 38@40c; gathered brown and mixed colors, ungraded, 34@36c.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Controller's Statement, July 7, 1917.

Cash action.	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Outstanding June 30	$39,108,500.00	$48,001,000.00	$4,529,400.00
Net increase	.....	2,000,000.00	.....
Outstanding July 7	$39,108,500.00	$50,001,000.00	$4,529,400.00
Cash balance	.....	5,513,788.49	.....
Net obligation	$39,108,711.60	.....	.....

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Hold. of Record.
Amer. Navigation	.3	Q	July 20	July 10
Edison El. Ill., Brock.	$2	Q	Aug. 1	July 18
Elec. Bond & Share.	$1	Q	July 16	July 13
Do pf	1½	Q	Aug. 1	July 18
Fall River Gas Wks.	$3	Q	Aug. 1	July 17
Lowell Elec. Light.	$2.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 18

EARNINGS.

Railroad.

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
May gross	$46,546	$46,717	$45,214
Net aft. tax	11,121	10,701	13,484
Def. aft. chgs.	6,226	5,481	2,925
5 mos. gross	235,683	209,525	.....
Net aft. tax	77,183	38,512	.....
Def. aft. chgs.	6,392	48,222	.....

Public Utilities.

EASTERN POWER & LIGHT CO.—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
June gross	$364,884	$309,425	$55,459

GENERAL GAS & ELECTRIC CO.—

June gross	245,286	206,938	38,347

Miscellaneous.

The Grand Union Tea and the Globe Grocery Stores, operated by the Jones Bros. Tea Co., reports sales for the month of June of $1,021,773, compared with $810,777 for June, 1916, a gain of $210,996. For the first six months of the year sales were $5,566,044, compared with $4,636,523 for the same period of last year, a gain of $926,521.

The sales of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Inc., for the first eighteen weeks of the current year, ending June 30, 1917, were $38,049,712, against $21,007,773 for the corresponding period of 1916, an increase of $16,441,939.

S. S. Kresge Co. reports sales for the month of June, 1917, of $2,396,503, as compared with $1,991,588 for the same month of 1916, an increase of 20.33 per cent. Sales for the first six months of the current year are reported at $13,217,253, as against $11,195,456 for the same period of last year, an increase of 18.06 per cent.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Jacket	.06
Alta	.02	Justice	.02
Best & Belcher	.02	Mexican	.11
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.09
Caledonia	.09	Overman	.02
Challenge Con	.01	Savage	.06
Chollar	.03	Sierra Nevada	.12
Confidence	.09	Union Con	.17
Con. Virginia	.25	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry	.02	Mex. Dollars	.62¾
Hale & Norcross	.02		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.30	Goldfield Con	.52
Halifax	.25	Goldfield Merger	.06
Jim Butler	.84	Great Bend	.06
MacNamara	.19	Jumbo Ext	.31
Midway	.00	Jumbo Junior	.05
Mispah	.10	Kewanas	.12
Monarch Pitts	.08	Silver Pick	.10
Montana	.20	Spearhead	.05
North Star	.11	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.21	Big Four	.05
Tonopah Ext	2.40	Consolidated	.32
Tono. Nevada	6.30½	Morning Glory	.17
West End	.68	White Caps	1.35
West Tonopah	.18	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Big Jim	.67
Atlanta	.00	Nevada Hills	.22
Booth	.07	Packard	.32
Daisy	.03	Rochester	.50
Florence	.17	Round Mountain	.33
Fraction	.04	United Eastern	4.20
		United Mines	.50

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5¾	5⅞	Granite	50	60
Dr. J'kpot	4¾	6	Isabella	10	10½
Elkton	6	7½	McKinney	17½	18¼
El Paso	30	40	Portland	143	150
Fanny R.	3	4½	Vindicator	77	79
Golden Cy.	214½	215	U. Gold M.	22	22½
Gold Sov	4	5			

GEORGIA LIGHT, POWER & RAILWAYS

SINKING FUND NOTICE

To Holders of First Lien Five Per Cent. Thirty Year Gold Bonds:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that offers will be received up to 3 P. M. on Wednesday, August 1st, 1917, by the undersigned at the office of The New York Trust Company, 26 Broad Street, New York City, for the sale to the Sinking Fund, under its First Lien Indenture, of so many of said bonds as the Sinking Fund of Fifty Thousand Four Hundred Fifty-seven Dollars and Fifty Cents ($50,457.50) will pay for, at the lowest prices at which such Bonds shall be offered, not exceeding one hundred and five per cent. (105%) of the principal amount of said bonds, with accrued interest to September 1, 1917. Each offer must specify the denomination number of each Bond therein offered, and if more than one Bond be offered, shall be for all or any less number of Bonds so offered. Parties whose offers are accepted will be promptly notified and payment will be made upon delivery of the Bonds offered, together with all unmatured coupons thereunto appertaining, at the office of said The New York Trust Company on or after September 1, 1917.

GEORGIA LIGHT, POWER & RAILWAYS.

UNION GAS COMPANY OF SPOKANE

The

Will Buy

25 Central Aguirre Sugar
25 Empire Steel Pfd.
50 Eastern Steel Pfd.
50 Indian Refining Com.
25 Lawyers Title & Trust

Will Sell

50 American Graphophone
50 Carbon Steel Com.
25 Federal Sugar
20 Indian Refining Pfd.
100 Milliken Bros. Pfd.

C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

BUY—SELL

MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
GULF OIL CORPORATION
COSDEN & CO.
BONDS & STOCK

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phone 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

WANTED
100 Pacific Coast com.
50 Dayton Pow. & Ltg. pfd.
25 Singer M'f'g Co.
500 American Thread pfd.
25 Columbia National Life

HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated
34 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

Int'l Time Recording Pfd.
New York Dock Stock
Wire Wheel Corp. Pfd.
Chic. & Detroit Ext. 5s, '41
Int'l Gt. Nor. 5% Notes, '14
Wabash R. R.

Hanson & Doyle
30 BROAD ST. Phone 4684 Broad.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell
Guaranty Trust Stock & Rights
Industrial Finance Com. & Pfd.
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
Penn. Coal & Coke
Remington Typewriter

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Berdell Brothers
Public Utility Securities
111 Broadway, N. Y.

Kansas City Gas Company
1st 5s 1922

Private Phones to Philadelphia & Boston

Aetna Explosives
Preferred & Bonds

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Telephone 4501-2-3 Hanover

Mexican Eagle Oil
Wright Martin
General Development
Becker's Aniline Dye & Chem.
By-Products Coke

C. W. Pope & Co.
25 Broad St., New York City
Phone Broad 7110.

United Gas & El. (Ct.) 1st Pfd.
Connecticut Ry. & Lt. Com.
Standard Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
American Water Wks. & Elec. (all issues)
Washington Water Power
Tri City Ry. & Lt. Pfd.

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia

American Navigation Co.
Bought Sold Quoted
WEIL & CO.
51 Exchange Place New York

American Chicle
American Thermos
By-Products
Central Coal & C.
Eastern Steel
H. B. Claflin
Nat'l Surety
Pyrene
Savannah Sugar

American L. & T.
Sucyrus
Caddo Oil
Crocker-Wheeler
Federal Sugar
Liberty Nats. Bk.
Pitts. Plate Glass
Remington Type.
Springfield Body

LEONARD SNIDER & CO.
RECTOR 6810 62 BROADWAY

Cities Service
Midwest Refining
Mississippi River Power
Bristol Gas & Elec. 5s

CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2920 Broad

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific (new stock)
Fractional scrip bought and sold at the market
R. P. DOW
5 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. Han. 7115

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OR HOME BUILDING & SAVINGS
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UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98	99	4s, registered, 1925	105	106
2s, coupon, 1930	98	99	4s, coupon, 1925	105	106
3s, registered, 1918	98½	99¼	2s, coupon, 1936	96	96
3s, coupon, 1918	98½	99¼	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	96
3s, registered, 1946	90	90	3s, Panama, '61, reg	88	88
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	88	88
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day.	Wed's day.		Yester-day.	Wed's day.
	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
6s, Sept., 1917	100¼	100¼	4s, May, 1919	99½	99¾
4½s, June, 1965	102½	103½	4s, Nov., 1913	99½	99¾
4½s, Mar., 1963	102¼	103¼	3½s, Nov., 1954	84	85½
4½s, Nov., 1957	102	102¾	3½s, May, 1954	84	84½
4½s, May, 1957	102	102¾	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:		
4½s, Nov., 1917	99⅞				
4½s, April, 1960	97¾	98¼	4½s, 1924-1934	4.50	4.50
4½s, Mar., 1960-30	97⅞	98	4½s, 1918-1923	4.50	4.25
4½s, Mar., 1964	97½	98	4½s, 1924-1931	4.50	4.25
4½s, Mar., 1962	97¼	97¾	4½s, 1921-1923	4.50	4.25
4½s, Sept., 1960	97¼	97¾	4½s, April, 1920	4.30	
4s, May, 1959	94	95	4½s, 1918-1919	4.50	
4s, Nov., 1958	94	95	3½s, 1930-1939	4.50	4.25
4s, May, 1957	94	95	3½s, 1940-1953	4.50	4.25
4s, Nov., 1955	93	94½	3½s, 1922-1929	4.50	4.25
4s, Nov., 1956	95	98	3½s, 1926-1930	4.50	4.20

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,000 ‡Aetna Expl.	6	4⅝	5⅛
100 ‡Air Reduc.	88	88	88
500 ‡Baldwin Loc.	65	63	63
900 ‡Car L. & F.	2¾	2⅝	3
950 Carwen Steel	11¾	11¼	11¾
300 ‡Cent. Fdry.	35¾	35	35¾
6,000 Chev. Motor	100	96	97
2,200 ‡Cities Serv. w. i.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
1,800 Curtiss Aero	43	41¼	41¾
3,800 Do rights	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛
400 Emer. Phon.	2¾	2¾	2¾
950 Ev.-Hea.-Inc.	21¾	21¼	21¾
459 Holly Sugar	53	50	51
200 ‡Int. Trading	⅝	⅝	⅝
100 ‡LakeTor.Bt.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
30,000 ‡Maxim Mu.	2	1¾	1¾
100 N. A. P. & P.	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,050 ‡Ohio C. Gas w. i.	58	56⅝	57¼
23,000 ‡Wright-Mar. Aircraft	9⅜	9	9¼
1,100 ‡Zinc Conc.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

200 Ang.-Am. O.	19¾	19¼	19¾
25 S. Penn. Oil	290	290	290
10 St. O. of Cal	260	260	260

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

800 ‡‡Am. Ven. O.	16	12	14
500 ‡‡Barn. O. & G.	2	1⅞	2
500 ‡Bilt. O. & G. (a pros.)	½	½	½
1,000 ††Bost.-Wyo.	⅛	⅛	⅛
300 ††Con. Mex. Oil (a pros.)	51	51	51
1,000 ‡Cos. O. & G. ctfs.	13¼	13	13
1,500 ‡Cos. & Co. (O. Ref.)	13¼	13	13
2,110 ‡Crosby Pet. (a pros.)	5	5	5
4,900 Cumb. P. & R.	58	56	58
1,500 ‡Elk O. & G. Pet.	10⅛	10	10⅛
11,000 ‡Elk. O. & G. (a pros.)	⅝	½	⅝
1,500 ‡Esmer. O. C.	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,400 ‡Federal Oil	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
100 ‡Houston Pet.	20	20	20
1,000 ‡Inter. Pet.	13½	13½	13½
1,000 Kenova Oil (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛

MINING STOCKS.

5,900 Acme C. H.	2½	2	2
2,100 ‡Al.-Br. C.-M.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,100 ‡Alas. Mg. Cb.	2	1⅝	1⅝
2,500 ††Alas. St. C.	34	32	34
2,000 ††Atlanta	10½	10½	10½
4,900 Big L. Con.	2½	2	2½
4,700 Bis. C. (a p.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,000 ‡‡Booth	8	8	8
6,000 ‡Bos. & M.	55	55	55
1,500 Butte C. & Z.	1½	1⅝	1⅝
500 ‡Butte Det.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
200 Butte-N.	1½	1½	1½
2,300 ††Caledonia	50	50	50
6,000 ‡Cal. & Jer.	1½	1⅝	1⅝
500 Canada Cop.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100 Carlisle Min.	4	4	4
5,750 ‡Cashboy	7⅞	7½	8
10,500 ‡Coco R. M.	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,000 ‡Ariz. Sm.	2¼	2¼	2¼
500 ‡Cons.-Home.	3	3	3
3,000 Cress.	6	5⅞	6
1,100 Crystal C.M.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
8,500 ‡Emma Con.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100 First Nat. C.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3,700 ‡Gold. Bar.	6	5¾	6
2,000 ‡Goldf. Mer.	7	6	6¼
2,500 ‡Gt. Bend.	6	6	6¼
1,000 ‡Greenm. M.	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,200 Hedley Min.	8½	8½	8½
800 Hud. B. M.	1	1	1
100 ‡Iron Bloss.	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,000 ‡J. Ver. (a p.)	1½	1½	1⅝
4,500 ‡Jim Butler	84	81	83
500 Jos.-K. (a p.)	1	1	1
1,000 ‡Jumbo Ext.	32	32	32
1,000 ‡Jumbo M. of N. M., (a p.)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,200 Louisi. Con.	1	1	1
2,500 ‡‡Lucky Con.	11	15	15
700 Magma Cop.	48	48	48
400 ‡‡Magmat. C.	23	23	23
2,000 ‡Magnate Cop.	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,500 ‡‡Marsh Con.	14½	14	14½
800 Mason Val.	6¾	6¾	6¾
$5,000 ‡B. & O. 5% mts. (2yrs.)	98½	98½	98½
55,000 ‡Beth. Stl. 5s 2-yr. notes	98½	98⅝	98½
650,000 ‡N. Y. City 4½s, w. i.	102⅜	101½	101⅝

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

BONDS.

$33,000 ‡Rus. Govt. new 5½s	80	79	80
5,000 ‡Rus. Govt. 6½s	91	90	91
5,000 ‡South. Ry. 6% notes	98½	98½	98½

****

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Wed'day.			
	Bid.	Ask.	Bid.	Ask.
Aetna c. of d.	4¾	5⅛	4¾	5⅛
Am.-B. Mfg.	6	10	6	10
Do pf	30	35	30	35
Am. Cigar	10	15	10	15
Am. Tin & T.	15⅞		15⅞	
Am. Stores	34	36½	34	36⅝
Do 1st pf	96	98	96	98
Am. W. Paper	3	4	3	4
Atlantic Steel	135	150	135	150
Boyd Motors	3⅞	4	3½	4
Brit.-A. Tob. Ord. Bearer	18	19	18	19
Brit.-Am. T. Ord	17½	18	17½	18
Can. Nat. Gas	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Carbon Steel	100	104	100	104
Can. Fdry. pf	61½	65	62	65
Chal. Motors	10	12	10	12
Charcoal Iron	8¾	9	8¾	9
Charc'l I. pf	6	8	6	8
Cramp Ship	80	90	80	90
Curtiss A. pf	70	80	70	77
Eastern Steel	110	118	116	118
Electric Gun	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Elite Plan S.	2	3	2½	3
Fore, new	43	45	43	44
Fisk Rub. 1st conv. pf	100	103	100	103
Grant M. Car	4½	5½	4½	5¼
Hall Sig. pf	101	103	100	102
Hendee Mfg.	27	31	27	31
Int. A. & F	27½		27½	
Int. Trad. pf	1	1¼	1	1¼
Intern. Rubber	11	12	11	12
Kath. Bze. pf	1½	2½	1½	2½
Key. T. & R.	17	17½	17	17½
Do pf	17½	17⅞	17½	17⅞
Lake T. Boat 1st pf	85	90	75	80
L. Val. C. S.	76	80	76	80
Lima Locomo.	64	67	55	57

INDUSTRIALS. *Continued.*

	Yesterday. Wed'day.			
	Bid.	Ask.	Bid.	Ask.
Lukens Steel	42	47	42	47
Do 1st pf	102½	103¼	102½	103¼
Man. Transit	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Marlin Arms	2¾	3	2¾	2⅞
Mitchell Mot.	41	50	41	50
Motor Prod	38	40	38	40
Nav. Auto Cp.	15	25	15	25
N. Y. Transa.	16½	17	16½	17
N. Y. Shipbg.	44	46	44	46
Peerless T. M.	16	18	16	18
Poole Engine	75	90	75	90
Redden M. T.	17½	20	17½	20
Rep. Truck	70	72	72	74
Do pf	93	95	93	96
Smith, (A. O.)	84	88½	84	88½
Do pf	92	98	92	98
St. Jos. Lead	18½	19	18½	19
U. S. Aircr	6½	7		
United Sugar	88	94½	86	86½
Un. Zinc Sm.	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
West I. Sym.	40	45	40	45
Wright-M. pf	50	60	50	60

OIL STOCKS.

Atlantic Pet.	6¾	7	6¾	7
Am. Oil, N. B.	45	47	43	44
Knic.Wy.Pet.	1¾	2	1¾	2
Midw. Oil pf	99	100	99	100
Okla. Oil pf	50	55	50	55
Penn. Gas	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Penn.-Wyo	8½	8¾	8½	8¾
Pierce Oil	11¾	12¼	11¾	12¼
Sinel. Gulf C.	25½	27	25½	27
Utah Pet.	38	40	38	40
BOND. Pierce Oil 6s	82	84	82	84

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday.	Wed's day.		Yesterday.	Wed's day.
	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Anglo-Am. Oil	19¼	19¾	19		
Atlantic Refining	925	950	925		
Borne-Scrymser	410	440	410		
Buckeye Pipe Line	99	102	99		
Chesebrough Mfg.	390	410	390		
Colonial Oil	50	70	50		
Continental Oil	460	510	490		
Crescent Pipe Line	38	40	38		
Cumberland P. L.	155	165	155		
Eureka Pipe Line	210	215	210		
Galena S. Oil	150	160	147		
Galena S. Oil pf	139	142	139		
Illinois Pipe Line	209	213	210		
Indiana Pipe Line	96	99	96		
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13¾	13¾	13		
Nat. Transit	14	16	14		
N. Y. Transit	185	190	185		
Northern P. L.	98	101	97		
Ohio Oil	340	344	340		
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	47	53	47		

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday.	Wed's day.		Yesterday.	Wed's day.
	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Astna pf.	34	37	34		
American Brass	224	328	326		
Atlas Powder	158	162	159		
Do pf	99	101	99		
Babcock & Wilcox	125	127	125		
Bliss	550	560	550		
Do pf	78	78	78		
Can. Explosives	350	450	350		
Do pf	104	110	104		
Colt's Arms	108	115	100		
Du Pont	255	260	256		
Do old com	104	105	104		
Do deb. pf	99	101	100		
Hercules Powder	247	251	246		
Do pf	118	120	118		
Niles-Bem't-Pond	154	158	155		
Scovill Mfg		630	630		
Winchester Arms	1000	1200	1000		

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday.	Wed's day.		Yesterday.	Wed's day.
	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
American Cigar	108	112	108		
Do pf	95	99	95		
Conley Foil	250	325	250		
J. S. Young	180	170	180		
Do pf	105	110	106		
MacAndrews & F.	210	220	205		
Do pf	99	102	100		
P. R.-Am. Tob.	215	230	215		
R. J. Reynolds	320	560	560		
Do pf	112	114	111		

GOOD INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market in The Annalist affords facilities for investors to become acquainted with substantial bonds and stocks. Every Monday, 10 cents; $4.00 a year. Times Square, New York.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.
138	Am. Light & Traction	321½	320	320	321
150	Am. Water W. & Electric	8½	8½	8¼	8¾
725	Cities Service	280	277	278	279
746	Cities Service pf	86¼	85¾	85½	86
2,900	Cities Service new	30	29½	29¾	29¾
200	Republic Ry. & Light	32¼	31⅞	32	32½

Stocks.

Sales.		Bid.	Asked.
	Adirondack Elec. Power pf	20	22
	Adiron. Elec. Power pf	70	75
	Am. Gas & Electric	115	118
	Am. Gas & Electric pf	48¼	49
	Am. Light & Trac. pf	110	112
	Am. Power & Light	65	67
	Am. Power & Light pf	58	59
	Am. Public Utilities	35	38
	Am. Pub. Utilities pf	66	68
	Am. W. W. & El.	50	52
	Am. W. W. & El. 1st pf	80	85
	Carolina Power & Light	23	25
	Carolina P. & L. pf	93	97
	Colorado Power	99	101
	Colorado Power pf	28	31
	Commonwealth P. & L.	81	83
	Com'wealth P. & L. pf	101	102
	Consumers' P. & L.	76	78
	Dayton Power & L.	94	97
	Duluth Edison	85½	88
	Eastern Texas Electric	57	60
	Eastern Texas El. pf	83	85
	Electric Properties	60	100
	Electric Properties pf	68	70
	El Paso Electric	104	122
	El Paso Electric pf	95	98
	Empire Dist. El. pf	86	91
	Empire Gas & Fuel	98	100
	Empire Gas & Fuel pf	100	102
	Federal Light & Trac.	11	13
	Federal Light & Trac. pf	44	48
	Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310
	Gas & Elec. Sec. pf	34	37
	Interstate Elec. Corp.	15	20
	Interstate Elec. pf	91	95
	Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
	Miss. River Power	11	13
	Miss. River Power pf	82	85
	New Eng. Power pf	100	105
	New England Co	30	34

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
	Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	70	70	70
	Appa. Power 5s, 1932	78	78	78
	Central P. & L. 1st 6s	98	98	98
	Central Ill. Light 5s	98	98	98
	Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	99	99	101
	Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	85	85	85
	Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	100
	Conn. Pow. 1st 5s, '43	94	94	94
	Conn. River Pr. 5s, 1947	95	95	95
	Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	94	94	94
	Cumb. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	100½	101½
	Defiance G. & E. 1st 5s, '42	89	89	89
	Denver G. & E. 1st 5s, '51	94	94	94
	Eastern Ohio 1st 5s	97	97	97
	E. Texas Elec. col. 5s	88	88	88
	Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	87½	87½
	Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	90	90	90
	Galv.-Hous. El. 1st 5s	90	90	90
	Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	82	82	84
	Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	94	94	96
	Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s	41	93	93
	Knox. Gas 1st 5s	96	96	96
	L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	90	90	90
	Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	97½	98
	Mid. States P. 5s, '26	88	88	90
	Man. & P. Gas & El. 5s	89½	89½	90
	Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	69¾	69¾	70
	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	85	85	85

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
	Nat. Secur. prior lien 6s	89½	89½	92
	Nat. Secur. deb.	45	53	90
	Nat. Secur. incomes	10	10	13
	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	97	100	100
	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	80	80	90
	Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	97½	98½	98½
	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	92½	93½	93½
	Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	83	92	92
	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	100½	102
	Omaha & C. B. 5s	90	95	98
	P. G. & E. (Calif.) 6s, '31	95	100	100
	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	100	100
	Puget Sd. Trac. notes	98	100	100
	Standard Gas & Elec. 6 p. c. notes, 1935	90	90	94
	Stand. Gas & El. 5s, '46	94	94	96
	So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	93	93	96
	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, '37	88	88	92
	U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, '26	111	111	118
	Un. Light & Rys. deb. 5s, 1932	85	85	90
	Un. Light & Rys. deb. 1926	97	99	99
	United Utili. cv. 6s, '43	95	98¼	98¼
	U. W. Light 6s, 1925	90	90¼	91
	Western Power 1st 5s	96	96	98
	West. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	91½	93½
	West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	95	95	97
	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	93	93	96
	Yadkin River Pow. ctfs.	83	83	87

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

At the start of the trading on the Consolidated Stock Exchange the market was influenced by the overnight announcement from President Wilson of the Administration's price-fixing policy. There was a general setback in prices. Later on the whole market recovered, but softened quite generally in the final trading, with net changes for the day reflecting a good deal of irregularity. Nearly 40,000 shares of United States Steel common changed hands.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	Allis-Chalm.	32	30½	30½
200	Am. Beet Sug.	98½	91⅝	94
100	Am. Can	50⅝	49½	50⅝
100	Am. Cot.	72⅝	72¼	72¼
400	Am. Linseed	25⅝	25	25⅜
400	Am. Loco	73⅜	72¼	73
200	Am. Malting	15¼	15	15¼
210	Am. S. & R.	106⅛	104⅞	105⅝
300	Am. Sugar	122	119⅝	121¾
20	Am. Woolen	54	54	54
950	Anac. Cop	80½	79¼	80
50	A., T. & S. F.	100½	100¼	100¼
10	A., G. & W.	105¼	105¼	106½
560	Bald. Loco	73¾	72¾	73
100	Balt. & Ohio	72¾	72	72¾
2,750	Beth. Steel B.	138⅜	131½	131½
20	B'klyn R. T.	60	59¾	60
450	Cent. Leather	89	88¾	89¾
10	Chand. Mot.	92¾	92¾	92¾
10	Ches. & Ohio	60	60	60
180	C. R. & P.	72½	70¾	72½
20	Chile Copper	21	21	21
20	Chino Copper	55	55	55
250	Col. F. & I.	52¾	51½	52½
1,210	Cons. Gas	139⅝	138	138⅝
2,150	Crucible Steel	86¾	84¾	85½
100	Cuba Cane Su.	44⅜	43½	43½
20	Dist. Secur.	22	22	22
950	Erie	25½	24¾	24¾
980	Gen. Motors	124	120¼	121¼
10	Goodrich Co.	51½	51½	51½
90	Gt. Nor. Ore	33⅞	33½	33⅝
300	Inspir. Cop.	61⅝	61	61⅝
110	Interb. Con.	9¾	9¾	9¾
980	Int. Mer. M.	31⅝	30¾	30¾
5,110	Do pf	90	85¾	89¾
10	Int. Nickel	39⅝	39¾	39¾
200	Kenne. Cop.	44	43¾	44
50	Lack. Steel	94½	93¾	93¾
100	Max. Motor	49⅝	49	49
870	Mex. Petrol.	99¼	97¾	97¾
800	Mo. Pacific	32⅜	30⅞	32¼
100	Nevada Steel	61½	60⅞	60⅞
90	N. Y. Cent.	90¼	90¼	90¼
10	Nor. Pacific	101¼	101¼	101¼
10	Ohio C. Gas	122¼	121¾	121¾
10	Pac. Mail	28½	28½	28½
10	Pennsylvania	52¾	52¾	52¾
250	P. Marquette	21¼	20¾	21⅛
100	Pit. Coal tr. r.	58⅝	57⅞	57⅞
150	Pitts. & W.	84½	84¼	84½
450	Reading	86¼	85¾	86¼
540	Rep. I. & S.	91	90¼	91¼
150	Sinclair Oil	43	42¾	43⅛
20	So. Pacific	93⅝	93¼	93¼
250	So. Railway	27½	27	27
1,250	Studebaker	72	68¼	68¾
50	Tenn. Cop.	17¼	17¼	17¼
200	Tob. Prod.	63	62	62½
150	Tex. Pac.	136⅝	135	135¼
1,960	U. S. Ind. A.	165½	156¾	161¾
1,900	U. S. Rub.	61⅝	60¼	61⅛
39,800	U. S. Steel	127⅝	125¼	126⅝
10	Utah Copper	100	108⅝	108⅝
50	Westinghouse	50¼	50¼	50¼
100	Willys-Over	32¾	32¼	32½

MINING STOCKS.

1,600	‡Atlanta	.10	.10	.10
600	Dia. Bl.	.03	.03	.03
450	Gold. Con.	.53	.52	.53
500	Iron Blos.	1.00	1.00	1.00
800	McNamara	.19	.19	.19
1,200	Man. Cons.	.35	.35	.35
500	Mizpah	.13	.13	.13
300	Montana	.24	.24	.24
250	Ton. Ext.	2.42½	2.42½	2.42½
400	Portland	1.50	1.50	1.50
100	Ton. Min.	6.37½	6.37½	6.37½
400	Wh. Caps.	1.87½	1.87½	1.87½

Bonds.

$2,000	M. G. 4½s	86	86	86
1,000	M. G. 4½s	92	92	92
3,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	99	99	99
5,000	Swift 5s	99¾	99

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The sequel to the sale of the eighteen-story Broadway-Maiden Lane Building, at the southeast corner of those thoroughfares, 170 Broadway, was told in the Vesey Street auction room yesterday, when at foreclosure sale the plaintiffs bought back the property for $3,023,794.99. Stewart Browne, President of the Broadway Building Company, the plaintiff in the action, made the deciding bid of $200,000 over the first mortgage of $2,700,000, with interest amounting to $123,794.99. Four bids were made.

The property was sold to the Edwin W. Martin Company of Newark, N. J., in March, 1916, the latter giving a mortgage of $310,000, which, with interest charges, made the amount of the judgment $328,988. Joseph P. Day was the auctioneer.

$200,000 Theatre for Upper Broadway.

Plans were filed yesterday with the Manhattan Bureau of Buildings for the construction of a two-story theatre at the northwest corner of Broadway and Ninety-fourth Street, running L-shaped to Ninety-fifth Street. It will have a frontage of 86.8 feet on Broadway, 225 feet on Ninety-fourth Street, and 100 feet on Ninety-fifth Street. There will be accommodations for 2,760 people. Eugene Higgins is the owner. George Keister, the architect, has estimated the cost at $200,000.

Investors Buy West Side Loft.

The Julab Realty Company has purchased, for investment, from Abraham Rosenstein 136 and 138 West Twenty-eighth Street, a five-story loft building, on a plot 50 by 99, located 425 feet west of Sixth Avenue.

Deal in East Harlem.

Harry Sugarman sold for the Bowery Savings Bank 2,290 Second Avenue, near 117th Street, a five-story double flat, with two stores, on a lot 25 by 100, to a client for investment.

Bronx Sales.

Sophie Levin purchased from J. T. Harriot 1,442 Bryant Avenue, a four-story tenement, on a lot 20 by 100, near Jennings Street.

Isabella M. Weeks sold to the Harborn Realty Company for improvement a plot, 250.2 by 100.1, on the west side of Webster Avenue, 220.2 feet south of 182d Street.

Mary Armstrong Dunbar bought from Sarah E. McKay, as executor, 582 East 170th Street, a two-story frame dwelling, 16.8 by 111.2, between Fulton and Franklin Avenues.

Eugene J. Bueher sold to an investor for cash for Mrs. James J. Martin 2,920 Third Avenue, 26 feet south of East 152d Street, a three-story business building on a lot 25 by 87.6.

$259,500 in Bronx Mortgages.

Quinlan & Leland have placed for the Concourse-170th Street Company, Inc., $126,000 at 5 per cent. for five years on the two new buildings at Grand Boulevard and Concourse, northeast corner of 170th Street; for the Galveston Building Company, $48,000 at 5 per cent. for five years on the new buildings at Tyse Avenue, northeast corner of Home Street, and on the adjoining building $33,500 at 5½ per cent. for five years; $25,000 at 5 per cent. for five years on 856 East 172d Street, and $25,000 at 5 per cent. for five years on 843 East 181st Street.

Brooklyn.

B. J. Sforza, sold for John Kaiser to Paul Zugman, the one-story cottage, 1,673 Fifty-eighth Street, on a plot 30 by 100.

Arthur H. Strong has purchased the northeast corner of Newkirk Avenue and East Seventeenth Street, Flatbush, a plot, 131 by 85 feet, for improvement with Colonial dwelling.

$145,000 Apartment for Queens.

Plans have been filed with the building bureau of Queens for an apartment house, estimated to cost $145,000, to be erected on the north side of Metropolitan Avenue, 175 feet west of Lefferts Avenue, Kew Gardens, by the Riviera Construction Corporation of Manhattan.

The building will be four stories, with a frontage of 126 feet and a depth of 85 feet.

Resale of Harrington Park Tract.

Frederick Brown, operator, resold to ex-Congressman A. C. Hart of New Jersey a tract of 132 lots at Harrington Park Terrace, three miles from Hackensack, N. J. It was held at $20,000, and acquired by Mr. Brown in a trade for the apartment house at 530 West 144th Street, in part payment. Mr. Hart gave a cottage at Hillsdale, N. J.

Recent Buyers.

J. W. Beecher is the buyer of the loft building, 33 Water Street, sold recently by Elbridge T. Gerry.

James M. Whitney is the buyer of the flat, 3,307 Seventh Avenue, sold last week by the Right Realty and Security Company.

The Wells Holding Company is the buyer of the dwelling 523 West 131st Street, sold last week by the estate of Patrick Redding.

Commercial Leases.

William J. Roome & Co., inc., leased for Madison Grant, as trustee, the corner store in the Murray Hill Chambers, at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-third Street, to the United Cigar Stores Company, who have bought out the lease of Wallach Brothers and secured an extension from the owner for a term of years.

The West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company has secured for a term for storage purposes the seven-story and basement building at the southwest corner of Greenwich and Jane Streets. The lease was negotiated by L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co., and Goodale, Perry & Dwight.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company leased for George Rudd and Thomas Diamond the entire building at 1,212 Broadway, near Thirtieth Street, to the Sol Pudlin Company, for a term of ten years. After extensive alterations the Pudlin Company will occupy the premises for its own business, which is photographic materials. The rental aggregates about $100,000.

William A. White & Sons, with H. J. Schurmer, leased to Max Perle the four-story and basement building, 512 Greenwich Street, adjacent to the southwest corner of Spring and Greenwich Streets.

Realty Notes.

In the co-operative apartment house, 2 West Sixty-seventh Street, Malcolm E. Smith & Rudolph C. Culver, Inc., sold a studio apartment to Miss Jessie Watson.

The Holsworthy Chambers, an apartment house at 152 to 156 Madison Avenue, northwest corner of Thirty-second Street, will have the entire ground floor remodeled into stores, from plans by Sommerfeld & Stockler.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 170, s e corner Maiden Lane, 76.7x110.11x irreg; 18-story office building; Broadway Building Co. against Edward W. Martin Co. et al.; Wilder, E. & P., attorneys; due, $328,988; taxes, &c., $36,785; prior mortgage, $2,700,000; to the plaintiff for $3,023,794.99.

102d St, 11 West, n s 200 ft w of Central Park West, 19x100.11, five-story flat; withdrawn.

126th St, 223 West, n s, 213.6 ft w of 7th Av, 12.6x99.11, three-story dwelling; N. Y. Savings Bank against D. C. Judson et al.; J. A. Dutton, attorney; due, $4,782.06; taxes, &c., $351.25; to the plaintiff for $4,000.

By Charles A. Sheridan.

90th St, 219 West, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2, seven-story Roycroft apartment house; Ormond Realty Co. against N. Y. Realty Owners et al.; A. & H. Bloch, attorneys; due, $118,674.70; taxes, &c., $4,768.50; to the plaintiff for $100,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Pitt St, 100, e s, 125 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100, five-story frame and rear tenements; M. G. Richardson and another, trustees, against Maurice Weingarten et al.; E. J. Prest, attorney; due, $26,549.93; taxes, &c., $1,251.59; to the plaintiff for $24,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Pitt St, 102, e s, 100 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100, five-story front and rear tenements; M. G. Richardson against Jacob Lunitz et al; W. C. Orr, attorney; due, $26,076.83; taxes, &c., $713.40; to the plaintiff for $34,000.

By Henry Brady.

Sheriff's sale of all right, title, claim, and interest which M. M. Molenaor and Wilfred Molenaor had in and to any land whereof Wm. Molenaor died seized, situated within the following blocks: 1850, 1930 to 1934, 1949 to 1954, 1962 to 1967, 1974 to 1978, 2149, 2160, 2170-72, 2174, 2178-80, 2217, and 2220; Eisman, L. C. & L., attorneys; to the City Real Estate Co. for $41.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By J. H. Mayers.

Sedgwick Av, 1,793, at n w junction of Cedar Av, 123.7x15x100x74 2, five-story flat; American Savings Bank against Morris Heights Realty Co. et al; J. V. Irving, attorney; due, $47,784.47; taxes, &c., $4,951.80; to the plaintiff for $40,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Hughes Av, 2,140, e s, 169.7 ft n of 181st St, 16.7x86.5, two-story dwelling; adjourned to July 13.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Prospect Av, 671-673, w s, 150 ft n of Kelly St, 25x95, one-story store; L. B. Barry against Bronx Pythian Temple Corp. et al; W. L. Clark, attorney; due, $10,635.36; taxes, &c., $330; to the plaintiff for $7,500.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Prospect Av, 667, w s, 125 ft n of Kelly St, 25x95, one-story theatre; W. L. Clark and another against same; B. F. Edsall, attorney; due, $15,881.86; taxes, &c., $350; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

174th St, s s, 153.10 ft e of Park Av, for a one-story brick garage, 47.2x100.8; Newat Realty Co., Philip Wattenberg, 200 Broadway, President, owners; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $14,000.

Broadway, nw corner of 94th St, for a two-story theatre, 86.8x225 to 95th St x100; E. Higgins, 1 Madison Av, owner; G. Keister, 56 West 45th St, architect; cost, $200,000.

White St, 90 and 92, for a two-story warehouse, 46x103; Hungerford Brass and Copper Co., 80 Lafayette St, owner; W. E. Austin, 46 West 24th St, architect; cost, $25,000.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

97th St, 103 to 105 West, to two four-story dwellings, restaurant, &c.; E. Hill et al., Cleveland, Ohio, owners; L. V. Spinapont, 68 Bedford St, architect; cost, $5,000.

SURROGATE CITATION.

CHOATE, JOSEPH HODGES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Joseph Hodges Choate, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts, Choate & Sherman, 60 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of December next.

Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1917.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE, JR.,
MABEL CHOATE,
CARL A. de GERSDORFF,
Executors.

EVARTS, CHOATE & SHERMAN,
Attorneys for Executors,
60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan,
New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LOUIS WOHLWERTH, Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 24,733.

It appearing to my satisfaction from the petition of David W. Kahn, duly verified the 3rd day of July, 1917, that a petition was filed in this court on the 25th day of June, 1917, praying that the above-named Louis Wohlwerth be adjudged a bankrupt, and that a subpœna directed to said alleged bankrupt was duly issued out of this Court on the 25th day of June, 1917, and that an alias subpœna was thereafter duly issued by the Clerk of this Court, returnable on the 4th day of July, 1917, to the Marshal of this District, and that the said Marshal has been unable to serve the same upon the alleged bankrupt, and that said alleged bankrupt is not now within this District so that personal service may be made upon him, and that diligent efforts have since been made to ascertain the whereabouts of the said alleged bankrupt, Louis Wohlwerth, but that he is not now within the jurisdiction of this court, it is

NOW, on motion of ROSENBERG & BALL, attorneys for the petitioning creditor,

ORDERED, that the above-named alleged bankrupt plead or answer on or before the 30th day of July, 1917, to the petition herein, filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, on the 25th day of June, 1917; and in case of his failure to plead or answer thereto, adjudication shall be made against him according to the prayer of said petition.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 13th day of July, 1917, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said alleged bankrupt, at his last known residence, to wit, No. 247 Audubon Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the date of the first publication.

Dated, New York, July 5th, 1917.

LEARNED HAND, U. S. D. J.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24759.—In Bankruptcy.—LESTER N. GARDNER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Lester N. Gardner are hereby given notice that on July 2, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, July 26, 1917, at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, July 12, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24762.—In Bankruptcy.—HUBERT MOTZ, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Hubert Motz are hereby given notice that on July 3, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, July 26, 1917, at 11:15 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, July 12, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24580.—In Bankruptcy.—AU CAPRICE, INC., Bankrupt.

Au Caprice, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 18, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on July 27, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 24784.—In Bankruptcy.—DAVID COHEN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said David Cohen are hereby given notice that on July 9, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, August 2, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District, N. Y.—No. 24,747.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM HENRY DINSPEL, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said William Henry Dinspel are hereby given notice that on June 29, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, July 26, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT. SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—23803.

Notice is given that PHILIP SETTEL, an alleged bankrupt, has applied for the confirmation of a composition of 20 per cent. cash, and notes. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in the Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, July 25th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why the above composition should not be confirmed.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—24261.

Notice is given that DANIEL H. MOREY, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, Wednesday, August 15th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—24607.

Notice is given that HAROLD B. ABRAMS, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 15, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

MORTGAGE LOAN WANTED.

WANTED $10,000 @ 5½% FIRST MORTGAGE CHOICE IMPROVED BRONX PROPERTY

apportioned $5,000 on each of two three-story dwellings. 11 rooms and bath each. Value $17,000. Title and survey insured. DAVID STEWART, 208 Broadway.

Make No "DATES" For TO-MORROW

Put aside ORDINARY pleasures to enjoy the satisfaction of starting an investment that will repay you handsomely.

COME TO THE

Executor's Sale 199

Fully Developed City Lots

RIGHT AT EAST 174TH ST. SUBWAY STATION, AT BOSTON ROAD AND SOUTHERN BOULEVARD

First and only sale of high class improved property held this year.

Must Be Sold for Whatever They May Bring

TO-MORROW, Saturday, July 14,

At 2 P. M., on Premises, in Large Tent, Rain or Shine.
to Close the Estates of S. Sturges, Dec'd.

TERMS LIBERAL. 10% FOR ALL CASH.
LIBERTY BONDS WILL BE ACCEPTED IN PART PAYMENT.
5 CENTS SUBWAY FARE FROM CITY HALL WITHOUT CHANGE.
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156 BROADWAY. AUCTIONEER. Tel. 1547 Cortlandt.

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Pretty Brick Houses

$4500—Payments Like Rent—$6500

7 Rooms, Steam Heat, Electric Light, Parquet Floors; Beautifully Decorated, All Ready to Occupy. New Subway, Brooklyn. SILSBY, 217 Broadway, New York. Barclay 4585.

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MODERN ALL-YEAR HOME

consisting of 7 rooms and bath; water, sewer, gas, electricity, sidewalks, curbs, &c.; 27 minutes from city; privilege of restricted bathing beach; short distance to station and water; $500 cash, balance easy terms. B. STEPHENSON, 243 West 34th St.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SCARSDALE BARGAIN.

Have just completed attractive dwelling and garage on plot 75x150; 4 master bedrooms, 1 servant's room, 3 baths, dressing room and sleeping porch, at Greenacres, 20 miles from Grand Central Terminal, which I cannot occupy and must sell quickly. Will take small cash payment and balance like rent. If you can pay $85 per month rent you can afford to own this house.

W. E. NICHOLS,
169 Main St., White Plains, N. Y.

SCARSDALE

Offered for the first time—charming estate four acres; Colonial house; 5 master's bedrooms, 3 baths; garage and stable. Exceptional lawns, trees, gardens. Best neighborhood. Convenient to station. A complete small estate ready for immediate occupancy. Full details and photos.

GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, INC.,
18 East 41st Street, N. Y. City

AT $3,750

And Really Worth Much More

A DECIDEDLY ARTISTIC BUILDING PLOT $1x$350.

Brook, forest trees, evergreens, apple trees, lawn. Garden spot and rocky effect. Five minutes' walk to station, country club, tennis club and lake. A truly individual building site in the hills of Westchester County. Terms to suit. B. Z., 72 Times.

Bargain in Briarcliff Hills

17-acre place, 50 minutes Grand Central on main line; modern house, 4 master's bedrooms, 3 servants' rooms, 3 baths, vapor heat, electricity; stable, garage; gardens, brook, woods; splendid views.

KENNETH IVES & CO.
7 East 42nd St. Murray Hill 6037.

Beautiful Home in Bronxville

16 miles out, at bargain price, new house, 10 rooms, 3 baths, fine location. Built for owner; moving elsewhere. Photograph on request.

GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, INC.
18 East 41st Street, N. Y. C.

A BARGAIN—$8,000

At NEW ROCHELLE.

A very attractive 9-room house, bath, all improvements. Price means a sacrifice to owner. JOHN TROY, New Rochelle, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$3400 Little country home, for all-year occupancy, 6 rooms and bath, all improvements, decorated, screens, shades; ready to move right in. At Bellmore, South Shore; less than hour out, 5 minutes station, near Bay; swimming, fishing, boating. Take small first payment, remainder same as your rent. Only 4 left out of 20 built. H. J. McCORD, World Building, N. Y.

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SMALL FARMS—Two Acres.

Great elevation, wonderful view.

House, 7 rooms; steam heat; bath; barn, poultry house, fruits; mile station; $5,500.

Call and see photographs and details.

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Ridgewood, New Jersey. Tel. 555.

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Bogota, N. J.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.

For Sale, Furnished Cottage, eleven rooms, fronting on lake. Boat house with two slips. One mile from village by road or water. Ideal summer home. Particulars M. F. Ferris, 393 Canal St., N. Y. C.

FOR SALE—FAIRLEE, VERMONT

Cottage on Lake Morey with 5 sleeping rooms, bath, hot and cold water, sleeping porch, icehouse filled. EDWIN F. STRATTON, Box 467, Northampton, Mass.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24448.—In Bankruptcy.—LEWIS G. MORRIS, FRANK B. PORTER and JAMES H. POPE, Bankrupts.

Lewis G. Morris, Frank B. Porter, and James H. Pope, individually and as copartners doing business as MORRIS & POPE, were duly adjudicated bankrupts on April 30th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on July 23rd, 1917, at 2 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District, N. Y.—No. 24,773.—In Bankruptcy.—PASQUALE COLABELLA, also known as PASQUALA CALABALLA, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Pasquale Colabella, also known as Pasquala Calaballa, are hereby given notice that on July 6, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, August 2, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,757.

Notice is given that Martin E. Halvordsen, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on August 15th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,693.

Notice is given that HERMAN PINKIERT, a bankrupt, has applied for the confirmation of a composition. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 25, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,209.

Notice is given that ALFRED CANE, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on August 15, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Responsible management of the house you live in means Service, Comfort and Fair Rental. The following houses are under the management of

A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 East 42nd St.

ASPINWALL APARTMENTS

399-403-407-411

Audubon Avenue
185th to 186th St.

The most unusual apartments in the city. Splendid construction. Awarded prize by the American Institute of Architects. A short walk from 181st St. Subway Station. A few apartments to let from next October.

Suites.	Per Month.
3-room	$28 to $31
4-room	$29 to $40
5-room	$37 to $47

The HUDSON-FULTON

S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway

One block from Subway.

A few light suites to let from October in this elevator apartment house.

6, 7 and 8 rooms—rental $840 to $1,050 yearly.

140 WEST 71st STREET

Doctor's Apartment
3 rooms, $800.

3 and 4 Story Private Dwellings

Nos. 105-111-121-125-129-143

West 73d St.

A rare opportunity for those seeking well-located houses in New York. These dwellings to let from October 1st will prove most attractive.

Rentals $1,500 to $1,800.

Apply on premises or to above management.

The Riviera

Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

Modern Twelve Story Fireproof Apartment. Subway station half block distant.

FOR LEASE FROM OCT. 1st.

5 rooms	$750 to $780	Per Annum
7 rooms	$1100 to $1300	Per Annum
8 rooms	$1400 to $1500	Per Annum
9-10 rooms	$1600-$2000	Per Annum

with two or three baths.

Apply to A. J. Odell,
Manager, on Premises, Audubon 5400, or

Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS

(FORMERLY NAVARRO)

7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.

8 to 16 Rooms
2 to 5 Baths

One Physician's Apartment

Apply 175 West 58th St.

BUCKINGHAM COURT

310-320 West 99th St.

High Class Apartments of

8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS

To Lease from October 1.
Inquire Superintendent, on Premises.

Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St.
Telephone 6390—Barclay.

315 W. 94th St. NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE

5 rooms and bath;
will sublet, unfurnished, $42.50, $30 per month for balance of season. La Mond's apartment. Agent on premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

56TH ST., 109-111 EAST,

Near Park Ave., 2 to 3 rooms, bath, elevator, hall and maid service; select studio and bachelor apartments, large and light, $65 to $80. Supt. on premises, or

HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Ave. 1732 Vanderbilt.

A.—640 MADISON AVE.

"HOFFMAN ARMS," N. W. COR. 59TH.
6 TO 10 LARGE ROOMS.
$1,300 TO $2,000

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

THE WOOLSEY

141 EAST 44TH ST.
2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Furnished, $35 to $100.
Inquire on premises, or
RING & RING, 119 WEST 40TH ST.

REAL ESTATE.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS.
Fifteen minutes from Herald Square. Ready for occupancy; from $9,500 to $22,500, on reasonable terms.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Sale—House, barn, 1 acre; main highway; 45 minutes city; $2,500. 30 acres, buildings, $12,000. Other properties. Lewis H. Miller, Katonah, N. Y.

For Sale—Houses, farms, acreage. H. E. Dickenson, Real Estate, White Plains, N. Y. Box 396.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Must sell immediately; 9-room and 3-bath Hy-tex brick house; 33 minutes out; North Shore; beautiful situation; close to Hempstead Harbor; shorefront privileges; fireproof garage for 2 cars in basement; inclosed porch; sunken garden at side; will consider offer. Apply Mrs. Viola Jones, 500 West End Av.

Sage Foundation, Forest Hills; must sacrifice contract for 2½ exceptionally fine lots; 4½ years' payments made. Benson, Room 906, 88 Wall St.

For Sale.—Yaphank, L. I., plot 40x108, near United States Army Cantonment; bargain to quick buyer. A 880 Times Downtown.

$1,350 FOR COZY HOUSE and 2 acres; easy terms; trees; high and healthy spot; near lake. Owner, 249 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, much less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Exceptional Bargain.—Six-room modern home, $3,200, worth $3,700; also 5-room bungalow, $2,700, worth $3,000; all improvements; near station and trolley; restricted neighborhood; high ground; 30 minutes on Erie; small payment down, balance monthly like rent. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

HISTORIC ESTATE.

An attractive country home, and an up-to-date, fully equipped farm combined; one hour from Liberty Street. Write for catalogue to H. C. Higgins, P. O. Box 70, N. Y. City.

FOR sale or rent at Tenafly, N. J., modern house, 8 rooms, 2 baths, hot water heat; superb view Ramapo Mountains; fine lawn and garden; will sell ½ acre up to 2½ acres; rent $80. H. S. Mott, 233 Broadway, New York City.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—12-room cottage; all improvements; 2-story garage; lot 90x320 waterfront, Shrewsbury River; 3 minutes to Penn., Cent. R. R.; ideal location; sacrifice $5,500. Arthur Holtson, Long Branch, N. J.

Pay rent to yourself: artistic 7-room house; every convenience; Mountain Station, Lacka. R. R., 40 mins. N. Y.; owner leaving, must sell, you pay $40 month. W. S. Macintosh, Bldr., 15 Meeker St., West Orange.

We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County real estate titles, our guaranteed mortgages are a "safety first investment." Write for Booklet A. North Jersey Title Insurance Co., Hackensack, N. J.

FORTY acre plot for sale at Locust, N. J., between Red Bank and Atlantic Highlands; finest views of surrounding country. A. H. Matthews, 181 Broadway, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

FOR Sale or To Rent.—Gentleman's estate, Woodstock, Conn., beautifully situated in midst of charming country; all improvements; 100 acres of land; two miles from Putnam. William Ordway Partridge, care E. C. Morse, Putnam, Conn.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Magnificent estate on Strawberry Hill; 8¼ acres; large house with every modern improvement; garage; greenhouses, gardener's cottage, &c. Address B. S. H., (Suite 1933,) 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Greenwich, Conn.—Modern home, water front, garage, 3 baths, will sacrifice. Phone Wolfe, 5196 Col., or Marshall Remsay, Port Chester, 310 Manuel Home.

Real Estate Wanted.

1 or 2 family house, with garage, in or near city. Denker, 5 West 111th St. Harlem 897.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

BIGGEST FARM BARGAIN.

Fine 60-acre farm; rich, fertile soil, all cultivated; good house, 7 rooms; barn, outbuildings, excellent condition; fruit, shade; convenient station; main highway; crops included; $7,500; worth double.

HARVEY B. NEWINS,
Woolworth Building, New York.

OLD FARMHOUSE, with 3 acres of fine farm land, shade trees, fruit orchard, etc., barn and other outbuildings; main road; will sell on easy terms at right price to reliable party. McNabb, 294 Times Downtown.

SMALL FARM, outbuildings, good house, in large town, cheap to quick buyer; $150 cash, $12 monthly. B Treiss, 105 Flatbush Ave., B'klyn.

5-ACRE FARM, orchard, cultivated land, near main road, $1,000. B Store, 105 Flatbush Ave., B'klyn.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Dutchess County, N. Y.—58-acre farm, 30 under cultivation; large brook through place; splendid bathing; large garden; ice house; many chickens; good grain and potatoes; 14-room house, 5 master bedrooms, 2 baths and lavatory; electric lights; large servants' quarters; sell reasonably, owner going to France. Further information, write "Eaglebrook," Stanfordville, N. Y.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—A very desirable 55-acre farm; bargain; fully equipped; large house and barn; spring water; includes horses, cows, implements, and crops, under cultivation; woodland; excellent soil; price $3,000, complete; only part in cash required. For further particulars address Francis W. Wack, Schwenksville, Penn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES AND LOFTS TO SUBLEASE.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. Phone 5664 Rector.

Factory, 32x72 feet; two stories and basement, railroad siding, one block Central R. R. station and P. O. N. Meyers & Son, 121 Watchung Av., Plainfield, N. J.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE.—Every facility; rent $25 per month; no lease required. DUANE, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

DESK ROOM, $8; MAIL PRIVILEGE, $2; well furnished office; every convenience. DUANE, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Wonderfully located offices, $15 up; magnificent building; high-class service. 110 W. 40th.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted—Downtown offices en suite, about 2,000 square feet; full particulars, price. E 368 Times Downtown.

Want to lease good size space for automobile business on or near Broadway; give particulars. B. H., 84 Times.

Wanted—Near 42d St., offices en suite; about 2,000 square feet; full particulars, price. E 369 Times Downtown.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

Forest Hills.—Attractively furnished house. Wetmore & Atwood, 34 Pine St.

New York State.

NEW HAMBURG, N. Y.

Very desirable furnished six-room cottage; river view; from date to Sept. 15, $100; will rent longer if desired. Tel. 1190 Audubon, Apt. 24.

Ten rooms, two baths; modern improvements; garage; vegetable garden; $250 until Sept. 15. Keller, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 24712.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—NATHAN BROWN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on July 6, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Room 1308, Woolworth Building, New York City, July 23, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. Composition of twenty-five per cent. will be offered by the bankrupt to his creditors.

MACGRANE COXE,
July 13, 1917. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24782.—In Bankruptcy.—SOLOMON EHRLICH, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Solomon Ehrlich are hereby given notice that on July 9, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, July 26, 1917, at 11:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, July 12, 1917.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

New Jersey.

FURNISHED house to rent from July 23 to Sept. 3; eight rooms, bath, electricity and gas; large porch; open fireplace; 40 minutes from Broadway, in highly desirable residential section suburban town. M. G. Breese, room 813, 56 Pine St., N. Y. C.

Spring Lake Beach, N. J.—Physician called to active service, will sublet ten-room furnished cottage, three baths, garage for two cars, apartment over garage, near beach; reduced rental. C. P. Brown, Agent, Spring Lake Beach, N. J.

Allenhurst, N. J., 407 Euclid Av.—Biggest bargain on coast; six-room house, furnished, month or season. Samuel Taylor, Jr.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

56TH ST., 5th Av.—Langdon Hotel, Apartment 86; two rooms and bath. Call at hotel or telephone 6260 Madison Square.

62D ST., 27 EAST.—Until October, $75 a month; beautifully furnished; 6th floor, 2 baths; linen, silver, bedding. Phone Plaza 6746.

ATTENTION!—Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service, one block from subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.;

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A BARGAIN LIST.
F.I.A.T. "80," 1915; latest importation.
Flat 6-cyl. 66-h.p. pass., Victoria top.
MARMON 1917 TOURING (600 MILES).
PACKARD TWIN SIX ROADSTER.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1917; ALMOST NEW.
Stutz "18 6-pass., Westinghouse shock abs.
STUTZ SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 5-PASSENGER TOURING.
MERCER RACEABOUT.
NATIONAL RACEABOUT.
AND MANY OTHERS.
R. S. IRELAND,
1,666 Broadway. Phone Circle 8249.
Next door to Winter Garden.
Open Sundays and evenings.

ALLURING OPTIONS!!
1917 DAVIS TOURING.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" ROADSTER.
1917 LEXINGTON TOURING.
1916 BUICK "6."
1916 CHALMERS "6."
1916 SAXON "6."
1916 HAYNES "6."
1916 LOZIER "6."
1916 OVERLAND "6."
1916 PAIGE ROADSTER.
1916 DODGE TOURING.
PHONE FOR OTHER BARGAINS.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPARTMENT,
815 West 47th St. Bryant 2411.

ALL GUARANTEED CARS.
NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

1917 BUICK TOURING.
1917 STEARNS ROADSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOURING, 6-cylinder.
1917 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1917 HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
MANY OTHERS.

VAN DYKE AUTO CO., INC.,
1,700 BROADWAY, ONE FLIGHT UP.

ATTENTION! AUTOMOBILE BUYERS!

1917 Chandler Cloverleaf.
1917 Stutz Bulldog Special.
1917 Scripps Booth 3 pass.
1916 Moon 6 cyl. 6 pass.
1916 Overland 6 cyl. 7 pass.
1916 Marion Handley 6 cyl.
1916 Oakland Runabout.
1916 Overland 5 pass.
1916 Oldsmobile 8 cyl. 5 pass.
1915 Packard 3-38 7 pass.
1916 Saxon 5 pass.
1915 Cadillac 8 cyl. 7 pass.
1915 Colonial 6 pass.
1914 Cadillac Roadster.
1914 Mercer 5 pass. Touring.

GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE,
1,804 Broadway. Phone Circle 8815.
Open Evenings and Sunday.

ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
EXCHANGED AUTOMOBILES
TAKEN IN TRADE.

Some exceptional bargains are on exhibition on our showroom floors. Many of these cars are practically new, some have been used but a few miles; others have been refinished and have all the appearance of being new. An inspection will be most convincing.

1917 OVERLAND, "6" SEDAN.....$1,100
1917 MAXWELL 5-PAS. TOURING... 525
1916 HUDSON SUPER SIX TOURING. 975
1916 CROW, CLOVER LEAF ROAD... 650
1916 DODGE TOUR., LATE MODEL. 575
1916 BUICK, LITTLE 6 CABRIOLET. 850
1916 HUDSON 6-40 TOURING..... 550
1915 FORD RUNABOUT "SPECIAL". 280
1915 CADILLAC 7-PAS. TOURING.... 900
1914 BUICK BIG SIX TOURING..... 450
1914 MERCER, HOLBROOK LIMOUS. 1,500
1913 REGAL UNDERSLUNG SPEED. 350
1913 PACKARD "38" LIMOUSINE..... 650
1911 LOCOMOBILE TOURING..... 250
AND MANY OTHERS.

All cars open to mechanical inspection and demonstration any time from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., Sunday till 1 P. M. Instructions free to all purchasers.

BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the Trade.
1,077 ATLANTIC AV., COR. FRANKLIN AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 HUDSON CABRIOLET.
1916 HUPMOBILE Roadster; like new.
1916 STUTZ BULLDOG SPECIAL.
1916 STUTZ ROADSTER.
1916 FIAT 55; 7-PASSENGER.
1916 CADILLAC ROADSTER.
1916 OLDSMOBILE TOURING.
1916 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1916 REO EXPRESS TOURING.
1916 PAIGE SEDAN; 6-passenger; fine condition.
1914 MERCER MODEL M "4."
1914 PIERCE 66-48; 7-PASSENGER.
1913 PIERCE 6-38 TOURING.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
247 W. 55th, 2 Doors from B'way; open ev'gs.

BUICK, 1917, LITTLE "6" SEDAN.
LANCIA "30" SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ, 1916, 22-72 ROADSTER.
MERCER, 1916, 22-72 ROADSTER.
SIMPLEX "75," SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1914, "66-48" ROADSTER.
MERCER, 1914, SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
F.I.A.T. "55," FLEETWOOD IMPORTED.
F. I. A. T. "55," HOLBROOK LIMOUSINE.
OVERLAND, 1917, CLUBSTER.
SCRIPPS BOOTH 1916.
BURRESS AUTO, 1,774 Broadway, cor. 54th.

BUICK 1915 C 24 runabout, like new. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

CADILLAC 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
MERCER 1916 SPORTING 6 CYL.
HUDSON 1917 4-PASS SPEEDSTER.
FIAT "55" RIVERIA TOURING.
MARMON 1915 "41" SPEEDSTER.
LANCIA "30" LIMOUSINE.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC BROUGHAM LANDAULET. Beautiful imported body, by Von Dorn; car cost $4,500; reduction for ready cash. Holmes, 805 West 79th.

CADILLAC, 1916, 7-passenger; overhauled, repainted in Cadillac shops; must sacrifice quick. Grossman, 410 Harrison Av., Harrison.

CADILLAC 1916 touring, like new; many extras. 159 West 127th. Morningside 8960.

CHALMERS 36C, 1916, seven-passenger touring car, good condition; slip covers, extra, tires, and tubes, full set of tools will take $500. M. Littmann, phone Vanderbilt 1070.

CORBIN Roadster, best condition and equipment; electric starting and lighting system. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS—ACT QUICK.
'17 Hupmobile Road. | '17 Chandler Chummy.
'16 Hupmobile Road. | '16 Hudson Cabriolet.
'15 Reo 5-Pass. Tour. | '13 Mercer Speedster.
Harry Brenner, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor.

FRANKLIN 1917 standard limousine; my car is absolutely new, having been driven a total of 500 miles; circumstances rather than a criticism of the car makes this necessary; can save you several hundred dollars on this model. Address Y 295 Times Annex.

FORD TITNEY BUS, perfect condition, late model; suitable for any purpose. Bedford Ford Service Station, 898 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

FRANKLYN 1915 three-passenger roadster, like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d.

HUPMOBILE 1915 5-passenger touring. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

LOCOMOBILE 6-38; used one season carefully; guaranteed mechanically perfect throughout; electric starter, &c., $750. 150 West 55th.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d.

MERCER, MODEL H, TOURING.
MOST EXCEPTIONAL
CONDITION.
Has been used but a short time; paint without a scratch, a submarine gray; the shoe equipment, five Firestone non-skids and one as if they are going out on their first trip; mechanical condition absolutely O. K.; top, upholstering, floor boards—nothing shows any wear; car is open to any mechanical inspection and demonstration; is offered for sale and is on exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av. Brooklyn, where it can be inspected day, evenings up to 10, and Sunday till noon.

MERCER 1916 four pass., wire wheels.
STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER.
STUTZ, 1917 six pass., Bulldog Special.
STUTZ 1916 ROADSTER.
HUPMOBILE 1917 sedan, like new.
LANCIA 1913 TOURING, wire wheels.
MERCER 1913 Special Hill Climber.
H. H. SLOCUM, ALEX. G. HARRIS,
1,700 BROADWAY. FOURTH FLOOR.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the Application of THE DUBOIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY for authority to change its name to DUBOIS REFRIGERATOR COMPANY, INC.

Notice is hereby given that The Dubois Manufacturing Company, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan of The City of New York, County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court, thereof at Special Term, Part I., to be held in and for the County of New York, on the 16th day of July, 1917, at 10:15 in the forenoon of that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its name to Dubois Refrigerator Company, Inc.

Dated, New York, June 5th, 1917.
THE DUBOIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
By Ellis J. Moneuse, President.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS NO. 2, for the County of Philadelphia, December Term, 1916.—No. 97.—LOUIS C. WEAVER vs. GENEVIEVE FLORENCE WEAVER. To Genevieve Florence Weaver, late of No. 139 W. 63rd Street, New York City, New York.

You will please take notice that I have been appointed Master by the Court in the above proceedings for an absolute divorce brought by your husband, Louis C. Weaver, the libellant, against you on the ground of adultery, and that I will hold a meeting for the purpose of taking testimony in the said case at my office, 22 Land Title Building, S. W. Cor. Broad and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Penna., on Tuesday, July 17, 1917, at 2 P. M., when and where you may attend with witnesses if you so desire.
JOHN J. GREEN, Master.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

OWEN MAGNETIC CLOVERLEAF RUNABOUT; COMPLETELY OVERHAULED AND REPAINTED; NEW TOP AND NEW TIRES; GUARANTEED SAME AS NEW. OWEN MAGNETIC CAR CO. OF N. J., 12 WILLIAM ST., NEWARK, N. J. TEL. 1716 MARKET.

OWEN MAGNETIC, latest model, 6-passenger touring; run 2,700 miles. Col. 9869.

PACKARD landaulet, most beautiful 80 in New York; brand new rubber. Columbus 6224.

PACKARD 1914-38 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d.

PIERCE-ARROW LIMOUSINE, 1916, 38 H. P. GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY, 665 FIFTH AV. PLAZA 4837.

REO two-ton truck, almost new. Empire State Liquor Co., 184 10th Av.

ROLLS ROYCE, 1915, LONDON TO EDINBURGH MODEL, TOURING 5 PASSENGER. GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY, 665 FIFTH AV. PLAZA 4837.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH, late model roadster, $500. Phone 2631R Bedford, 230 Stuyvesant Av., Brooklyn.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, eight-cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats facing forward; Fleetwood paneled body; one-man top; ventilating windshield; Westinghouse lighting and starting; newly painted Brewster green and black; all new tires; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 56th St.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 8-cylinder touring, practically new; beautiful appearance and condition; sell at considerable sacrifice. Address J 43 Times.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 little four touring. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

STEVENS-DURYEA 7-passenger touring, late model "6-66;" beautiful car; none built better, nor more comfortable riding; good reasons for selling. H 162 Times.

STUTZ BEARCAT, 1914, wire wheels, extra; in exceptionally fine mechanical condition, including a special coupe body. Mr. Art, 896 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Tel. Mulberry 8240.

VEILER, Touring.
CASE, Roadster.
STUDEBAKER, Touring.
OAKLAND, Speedster.
OVERLANDS, 69-79.
FORD, runabout 1916.
CADILLAC, Taxi.
OLDSMOBILE, 8 cylinder.
Mrs. DUGAN, 210 West 50th St.

VIM, 1916, delivery; excellent condition; run 3,000 miles; reasonable. Mrs. Dugan, 210 West 50th St.

WINTON light six 1915 model overhauled and repainted; guaranteed; car must be seen to be appreciated. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON 1915 seven-passenger limousine, like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC.—Seven-passenger big limousine landaulet; recent model; hourly, monthly. Circle 4151.

CADILLAC.—Beautiful 5-cylinder; by month. Fogarty, 118 East 66th. Plaza 3694.

HUDSON touring, party taking trip to Plattsburg would like to take couple on July 20; reasonable. Columbus 6224.

MITCHELL, 1917, 7-passenger 6-cylinder; sale or rent; bargain. Van Sand. 41 Washington Square. Phone Bowling Green 8870.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 704 West 43d St. Phone 4219-8380 Bryant.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly; preferred; very reasonable; references. Chamberlain Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD CARS for hire, hourly, weekly, monthly; 1916-1917 models. Road houses, 5 HOURS, $15.00. Brown-Bushman Co., 163 West 46th. Phone 216 Bryant.

PACKARD cars for hire; competent chauffeurs, at reasonable rates. Gifford, 6,520 Lenox.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, 22-6; hourly, day; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

PACKARD touring cars; by trip, day, week, month. C. Bergquist, Plaza 5814.

PACKARD.—Elegant landaulet to hire day, week, or month. Dooley, Morningside 2465.

PIERCE-ARROW, 48, 7-passenger touring, by day, week, or month. Williams, 231 West 54th. Telephone Circle 1123.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED—AUTOS FOR SPOT CASH. Jandorf, 1,761 Broadway. Tel. Circle 2476.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 226 W. 57th St. classes. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Founded on Honesty at Broadway. 1905. "Pioneers on Merit."

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 802 W.57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. 235 West 50th St. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

A POSITION wanted in an office by a middle-aged woman who has had business experience and would expect substantial salary; adequate ability. Address P. O. Box 215, Hoboken, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER and office manager; exceptional ability in every office detail; very capable; highest credentials. H. B., 201 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — High school graduate desires position with a reputable firm; salary $8. J 313 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Office routine; several years' experience; capable taking charge. A 382 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent, full charge; double-entry set; knowledge of stenography. A 287 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Seven years' experience; competent, reliable; best references; salary $20. J 312 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Refined Christian widow desires position as companion or mother's helper; can sew. S. M. L., 130 South 6th Av., Mt. Vernon. Tel. Mt. Vernon 1652.

DRESSMAKER.—Good cutter, fitter, and renovator; city or country; by day, $3. Quirk, 406 West 127th. Morningside 2853.

DRESSMAKER, assistant; excellent seamstress; out days, weeks, city, country. 209 East 62d.

GOVERNESS. — Refined young lady, speaks German and French, would like position as governess in country. V 80 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER AND COMPANION, with two years' reference; city or country. V 67 Times.

NURSE.—Swedish graduate nurse wants position, hospital or private. Morningside 4563, Apt. 21. 621 West 135th.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—2 years' experience; good penman, accurate; references; $8. A 377 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—A competent typist, apt at deciphering difficult manuscripts, experienced in use technical terms, copying, and part-time work, in capacity secretary. V 75 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Beginner; Christian; high school graduate; knowledge of bookkeeping; able take rapid dictation; references. T. C. Teche, 452 West 29th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; references former employer; $12. J 297 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Experienced in office routine; college graduate; reliable, ambitious. V 76 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. A1, desires situation with official; accustomed to secretarial duties. A 114 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Efficient; several years' experience; assist with boss; $25. 6,950 Bryant.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, general office assistant, capable handling busy board; $9. J. 322 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 125d St. Morn. 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER. Business man, 35; European education; thoroughly trained; experienced executive and public accountant, organizer and systematizer; at present auditor and office manager manufacturing concern; highest recommendations. J 267 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, certification work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5653.

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER.—Five years' experience; familiar with all branches of office work; travel anywhere. A 67 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER ASSISTANT.—Young man of pleasing manners, tactful, connected with New York daily for past five years, desires change; salary no object. A 860 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR, office manager acquainted every detail, long experience, desires position with growing concern. A. L., 210 East 21st St.

BOOKKEEPER, 23, married, four years' experience; excellent references. A 118 Times.

BOY, 17, wishes position; two years high school; salary, $8. J 320 Times Downtown.

BRAZIL.—Electrical mechanical engineer, (28,) married, varied experience, speaking English, French, Portuguese, desires progressive position in Brazil; splendid references; references. Tosta, 341 West 86th.

CAPABLE SALESMAN wants live city account; drawing account against commission. V 34 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Charles F. Sides, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, can drive any car, 10 years' experience, wishes position not less than $20 weekly or $90 monthly. Wm. Harrison, 242 East 23d.

CHAUFFEUR. — Neat Hebrew-American, shop experience, wishes Summer position, country or touring preferred. Elster, 1,361 5th Av. Harlem 5881.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, A1, wants position; twelve years' experience; best references. V 80 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, Swiss, 23, single, speaks English, French, Italian, desires position in private family. Fernand Roduit, 228 West 24th.

CHAUFFEUR with 11 years' best references wishes position with private family. 863 West 22d. Tel. 589 Chelsea. Gunther.

CLERK.—Young man wishes position as production, time, stock clerk; 7 years' experience in steel company. D 441 Times Annex.

CLERK.—Position wanted, experienced Wall St.; familiar with stock brokerage. J 317 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE educated man seeks position teaching or clerical; salary moderate. A 118 Times.

ENGINEERING and production executive 39; twenty years' experience in shop and office on small machinery, tools. A 81 Times.

GARDENER, (Head.)—Married; no family; aged 39; care of gentleman's estate in detail; first-class reference; state full particulars first letter. P. O. Box 229, Portchester, N. Y.

NEWSPAPER MAN, editorial experience, seeks day position; collegian. A 390 Times Downtown.

OUTDOOR, indoor, country position; switchboard, stenographic, office experience; age 19. V 65 Times.

PRODUCTION CLERK.—Steel mill experience; conversant with all details pertaining thereto; nominal salary. Address A 338 Times Downtown.

REPRESENT MANUFACTURER, to sell jobbing and retail trade in Texas; only standard and representative lines considered; will sell on commission and pay my own expenses. Address J 67 Times.

SALESMANSHIP DEMONSTRATOR, with ideas and ideals. A 119 Times.

SALESMAN.—Age 29, capable, trustworthy, desires opportunity with reputable concern; fourteen years' business experience; A1 reference. A 385 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, traveling, wishes to connect with reliable house; previously with auto specialties in Pennsylvania. J. P. F., 1,479 60th St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Would like to get in touch with good live stock proposition; can finance myself. 66 Times.

SALESMAN desires line embroideries, laces for ladies' underwear; established trade. V 64 Times.

SECRETARY-MANAGER, (32,) thoroughly experienced; American; exceptional correspondent, stenographer, executive. A 375 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER.—Capable executive, good correspondent, energetic, resourceful, exceptional business training, desires position with growing business. V 26 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, (32,) educated; capable; Christian; good correspondent. A 376 Times Downtown.

STATISTIAN with 20 years' experience wishes position in some good and reliable corporation; can furnish the best of references. Address J. F., P. O. Box 822, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER, CORRESPONDENT.—SEVERAL YEARS' MILL EXPERIENCE; REFERENCES EXCELLENT; WILL CONSIDER NOMINAL SALARY. ADDRESS A 337 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—8 years' experience, correspondent, private secretary; Columbia University graduate; knows French, elementary Spanish; excellent references. A 383 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Take dictation rapidly and easily; young, ambitious, and like work; $8. Z., The Bryant 1313. 220 West 42d St., Room 1605.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish-English stenographer desires position; best references. A 317 Times Downtown.

SWISS hotel man linguist, good appearance, seeks situation hotel-club. A 17 Times.

TRANSLATIONS.—All kinds of translations English into French and French into English; prices moderate; estimates furnished. H. Tillayare, 195 Fulton St.

TREASURER.—Young banker at present with large downtown institution would consider position with commercial house where executive experience, familiarity with counting, business methods and acquaintance with New York banks would be an asset; salary $4,000. J 308 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, good education, conscientious worker, at present employed with large company, desires change; mechanically inclined; evening student at technical school. V 81 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, at present employed, desires any position where ability will receive recognition. B. B., 190 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school education, wishes position as office assistant; experienced; salary, $10. Rubenstein, 71 East 112.

YOUNG man, four years' experience; office position; knowledge typewriting; references. A 373 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, three years' college education, office experience, wishes position anything. A 112 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, married, capable, efficient, desires position with advancement. V 63 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, capable, references, four years' experience, desires position. A 117 Times.

YOUNG MAN, knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting, desires position. V 61 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, (DOUBLE ENTRY,) STENOGRAPHER, STEADY POSITION; ONLY EXPERIENCED NEED APPLY. REPLY BY MAIL ONLY. PEERLESS SMOKING JACKET CO., 114 FIFTH AV.

BOOKKEEPER and Cashier.—Good opportunity to right party; state particulars, reference. J 316 Times Downtown.

BOOK SALESWOMAN.—Experienced, for a $50 per week proposition; suited to present national conditions; sales steadily increasing; salary and commission. The Kingsley-Richardson Co., Springfield, Mass.

CLERK.—A girl to do clerical work; prefer one experienced. Apply office manager, Aeolian Co., Factory G, Borden and Review Avs., L. I. City.

COOK wanted; competent woman cook or cook manager for six weeks in Scarsdale, N. Y.; wages $35; permanent and raise if satisfactory. Mrs. A. M. Crane, Scarsdale, N. Y.

COOK.—White; experienced baker; roadhouse near. Stevens, 456 Riverside Drive, mornings.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS—Competent and experienced only need apply; good opportunity. Write, stating age, nationality, previous places of employment, and salary expected, J 305 Times Downtown.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted; one who can wash and iron; no cooking; city reference. Apply 396 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK.
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL MARRIED WOMEN TO SELL. EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY.
HOURS FROM 12 TO 6:30.
Apply Superintendent's office, fifth floor.

GIRLS.—Several bright, neat, and tidy girls in sample department of a large dry goods commission house; must be over 16; $6 per week to start; rapid advancement to competent girls. C. J. H., Station V, Box 12, City.

GOVERNESS.—French governess wanted to care for girl 8 years old. Call, with references, Friday morning, between 10 and 12, 498 West End Av.

GOVERNESS.—Understanding physical care; entire charge two boys under 12. Telephone Riverside 3985, before 1 or after 6.

HOUSEWORKER, not over 30, for entire work in a Christian family of three adults; no washing; Westport, Conn., for 2 months; must be good cook, economical, clean, and have unquestionable personal references. Apply between 9 and 10 o'clock, 615 5th Av., Apartment 63.

LEDGER CLERK.—Young woman; one who has had experience in taking trial balances preferred; permanent position, cheerful office, pleasant surroundings; hours 8:30 to 6; salary $12. Box V 83 Times Downtown.

MODEL.—A desirable position as dress model in fitting department for a young woman of good figure measuring 36 bust; previous experience unnecessary. Apply to E. Doughty, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York City.

MODEL.—A miss, 16 years of age, 33 bust, wanted for model in fitting department. Apply to E. Doughty, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York City.

MODELS.—STYLISH GIRLS, SIZE 16; LONG SEASON; GOOD SALARY. APPLY EARLY. GOLDMAN COSTUME CO., 9-16 WEST 36TH ST.

MODELS—Refined young women; size 34; steady position. Simpson, 12 West 37th St.

NURSE.—Graduate nurse, entire charge two children; country for Summer. Telephone Riverside 5985, Friday, before 1 or after 6.

SALESLADIES.—$1.50 day as extra on Saturdays. Call Weisbecker, 266 and 270 West 125th St.

SECRETARY, neat, intelligent; must also know Russian well and operate typewriter in English and Russian; very good chance for rapid advancement; salary start $12-$20. 68 William St., Room 906.

STENOGRAPHER.—YOUNG LADY AS STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT; MUST BE EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER AND CAPABLE OF ASSISTING IN OTHER OFFICE ROUTINE; 8 HOURS DAY; SALARY $15, WITH CHANCE OF ADVANCEMENT. WRITE STENOGRAPH, 8 GREENWICH AV.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Rapid and accurate, at least two years' experience, large cotton goods house, steady position, $12 per week; good chance for advancement; ask for Mr. King, M. Lowenstein & Sons, 40 West 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable young lady, experienced in difficult dictation, able to take and transcribe notes accurately; no beginners. Write, stating age, salary, &c., to Insurance, Room 141, Metropolitan Tower.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist, experienced, wanted; Remington operator; age about 24 years; state experience, education, nationality, age, and salary expected. Address D 488 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter wanted to fill temporary position, but may be permanent. Lesher, Whitman & Co., Inc., 881 Broadway, Manhattan.

STENOGRAPHER for renting department of real estate office; must be energetic and reliable; salary $15. Address R. T., 145 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typist wanted; must have some experience in office work; salary $8. Apply Fuhs & Lovin, 102 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, French-English, competent; write in French, stating age, nationality, salary. E 377 Times Downtown.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class summer resort; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. N. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TEACHER.—Stenography teacher; have experience; day and evening. School, 182 Times Harlem.

TEACHER of Isaac Pitman shorthand wanted. Apply E 380 Times Downtown.

TRANSLATOR.—Spanish lady to translate fashion descriptions, stories, and correspondence; must know the Spanish language thoroughly, and have a fair knowledge of English; hours 8:30 to 5:30; no work on Saturday. A. Bouvet, Butterick Bldg., Spring and Macdougal Sts.

TYPIST, 18-20, in sales office of a large silk manufacturer; experienced on No. 11 Remington; good penman, accurate at figures, capable of assisting on books; knowledge of stenography desired, but not essential; permanent position; salary $12. A 106 Times.

TYPIST.—Young woman for typist and file clerk; in replying give outline of previous experience, qualifications and salary expected. Y 323 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY take charge candy counter in retail store; state experience and salary expected. Box V 83 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, educated, to assist mother with children; familiar with first and second grade work; for home in the country. Call at 72 East 71st St., Friday, between 10 and 1 o'clock.

Employment Agencies.

WE HAVE NOW ON FILE TWENTY-FIVE (25) UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE POSITIONS FOR HIGH-GRADE STENOGRAPHERS. SALARY, $18 PER WEEK.
ALSO THIRTEEN POSITIONS FOR STENOGRAPHERS AT FROM $20 TO $25 PER WEEK.
FOUR BOOKKEEPING POSITIONS, $18 AND $20 PER WEEK.
SIX TYPISTS, $12 TO $15 PER WEEK.
THE DEMAND FOR ALL CLASSIFICATIONS OF WOMEN WORKERS IS INCREASING EACH DAY, AND WE CAN PLACE IMMEDIATELY BOTH EXPERIENCED AND INEXPERIENCED YOUNG WOMEN.
CALL 9 TO 1 DAILY.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
ROOM 725, 30 CHURCH ST.,
NEW YORK CITY.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.
HIGH-CLASS, REFINED American young women, (18-30 years,) High School education or equivalent, for permanent openings. Our clientele includes the most prominent Banks and Corporations in the city.
10 CLERICAL ASSISTANTS.....$10-$12-$15
10 JUNIOR FILING CLERKS.....$12
40 STENOGRAPHERS.....$18-$20-$22
15 TYPISTS.....$10-$12-$15
AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL,
37 Liberty Street.

STENOGRAPHERS—Comm., $20, (4;) $15, (6;) legal, $20, (2;) $18, (3;) bookkeepers, $20, (3;) $18, (5;) file clerks, (Washington,) $1,000 yr.; young women clerks, $45 mo. and lunches. Alliance Exchange, 29 Liberty.

STENOGRAPHERS. — Thirty permanencies listed; bookkeepers, comptometers, dictaphones. Extra. Supp. Agency, 87 Nassau.

TYPISTS, $6-$15 a week; 3 stenographers, $20 a week; downtown; permanent. Office Service Co., 149 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, $25; Secretary, $20; clerks, $12. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

Instruction.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES: Don't start at the bottom. Learn filing in six weeks and a good pay and quick advancement. Evening course begins July 23. Register now. We secure positions for our students. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Phone Franklin 2264.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Faculty school of College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' individual instruction. Special rates. Graduates registered.
V. M. WHEAT,
35 West 42d Street.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER.—Wanted, as office manager, senior accountant qualified by experience to interview applicants, make assignments, follow up engagements, and assume entire responsibility for office routine; no traveling; state full particulars as to age, nationality, experience, &c.; confidential; permanent connection, with commencing salary. A 368 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR.—Thoroughly competent senior on permanent staff of C. P. A. firm; manufacturing cost experience desirable; unusual opportunity for right man to make very desirable connection; give full particulars, with commencing salary expected. J. 283 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Firm of certified public accountants wants three qualified seniors, with manufacturing cost experience; permanent; state full particulars. A 372 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Several juniors wanted by prominent firm of certified public accountants; good chance for advancement; state experience in application. A 373 Times Downtown.

AGENTS wanted to sell stock of high-grade mining company on commission in New York City and vicinity; must have experience, references, and good appearance. Call Room 1308, 25 Broad St.

APPRAISAL SOLICITOR FOR TRANSFER TAX APPRAISALS.
Splendid opportunity for ambitious gentleman to connect with reliable concern on remunerative terms; commission basis; leads and assistant furnished. Call Room 1787, Woolworth Building.

ASSISTANT PLANNING ENGINEER to schedule construction and engineering work; capable of taking charge of division of work; knowledge of construction, cost accounting desirable, but not essential; state experience, education, and salary expected in first letter. Address Y 307 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT to department manager export and import office; age 20-30; must have initiative and know stenography and bookkeeping; knowledge of foreign languages recommendation; give full references and particulars, stating salary expected. J 280 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPERS.
In the office of a department store a number of competent bookkeepers; Department Store experience preferred, but not absolutely essential. Address Department Store, Y 326 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, honest, conscientious; splendid opportunity to learn the business; moderate salary, with advancement; Hebrew concern. J 57 Times.

BOY, about 16 years of age, to run errands and do general office work in downtown commercial house; experience unnecessary, but must have good references. A 329 Times Downtown.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPPLIES FOR CANNING NEEDED. The Westchester County Canning Unit, devoted to the conservation of foods for distribution among the needy, asks for supplies of all kinds for canning purposes; contributions of fruits, vegetables, meats, &c., will be gratefully received. Communications to Mrs. Maurice Sternbach, Pleasantville, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—Male.

CHAUFFEUR.—Familiar with Stearns car; one who can attend to repairs preferred; must come well recommended; salary, $100 per month. Y 296 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR. — For lady; experienced on Packard car; must be sober and honest; highest references required. Ross, 92 Times.

CIRCULATION AND OFFICE MANAGER for successful monthly magazine of large circulation; a permanency for a responsible man; prospects far above the average. Y 306 Times Annex.

CLERK wanted by manufacturer in New York office; quick and accurate; state age, experience, and salary wanted. A 73 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, Russian-English; must operate a typewriter. A 384 Times Downtown.

COUPLE wanted; good cook and experienced, butler, take entire charge bachelor's country home; must have best personal references; apply 10 to 12 A. M. Stoller, 171 Madison Ave.

DOORMAN.—Man as doorman and to take charge of pages by N. Y. Stock Exchange house; state age, experience, references, and salary desired. 389 Third, Downtown.

DOWNTOWN bank requires in its Foreign Department a young man about 24 years of age who has had experience in handling outgoing foreign collections and bills of exchange, and who is capable of handling the entire correspondence and all details connected with such work; only those who have actually had such experience need apply; answers must state previous employment, references, age, and salary expected. 348 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED.—Outside of New York City, six mechanical draftsmen, men of integrity, reliability and industry, 25 to 35 years of age, at least eight years' experience as machinery detailers and designers, including experience in general drafting, design and layout work; must be capable of developing machinery from rough sketches or preliminary data and of making finished layouts of apparatus from preliminary plans, also able to sketch existing operating machinery for making additions or improvements; education at least sufficient to figure and sketch strengths of different classes of machinery and material. In applying state age, experience, and salary expected. Y 323 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN. — Mechanical; checker on small tool work; designer on tools; only first-class men, experienced in tool work, desired. Bijur Motor Lighting Co., employment department, Factory Terminal

URGE WILSON TO ASK THE KING FOR COCCHI

Woods and Swann Unite in a Letter Asking the President to Intercede.

NEW GRAFT IS REVEALED

Monkey Wrenches at Exorbitant Prices Stopped Prosecution of Auto Speeding Cases.

Police Commissioner Woods and District Attorney Swann sent a letter yesterday to President Wilson asking him to make a personal request to the King of Italy for the return of Alfredo Cocchi, murderer of Ruth Cruger. The letter was as follows:

New York, July 12, 1917.

Hon. Woodrow Wilson,
White House, Washington, D. C.

Mr. President:

May we take the liberty of asking your personal attention in the case of Alfredo Cocchi, who attacked a young and virtuous girl in this city on Feb. 13 last, and murdered her and mutilated her body, and afterward fled the jurisdiction, and now seeks refuge in Bologna, Italy?

He has confessed his crime, and the case has aroused indignation in the minds of people all over the country, and there is a nation-wide demand that the murderer be brought back to America to answer for his crime.

Our treaty with Italy, which provides for extradition in such cases, as heretofore construed in Italy, has been held to be subordinate to an Italian statute which reads: "Extradition of a citizen (Italian) is not permissible."

This, however, has been a matter of construction only in a case of a conflict of laws, and, in view of the enormity of the offense, and for the protection of American womanhood, we hope, Mr. President, that you may ask the King of Italy himself to give this matter his personal attention, so as to obtain construction of the laws, which will enable the Government of Italy to surrender Cocchi on extradition, or to request that Parliament, now in session, amend the local statute so as to permit extradition. We are, with great respect,

EDWARD SWANN, District Attorney.
ARTHUR WOODS, Police Commissioner.

Graft in Monkey Wrenches.

Assistant District Attorney Talley began an investigation yesterday of evidence that motor cycle policemen had taken graft from speeding chauffeurs and motor cycle drivers, especially those from New Jersey, Connecticut, and other States. The method by which the money was collected was described as the "monkey-wrench game," because the victims were advised that if they wished to escape appearance in court and a fine they would have to go to a certain repair shop and buy a monkey wrench for $5, $10, or $20, according to the circumstances. Assistant District Attorney Talley said that there was evidence that this form of extortion was widespread among motor cycle policemen. Some evidence has been gathered that Cocchi was a collector of graft of this sort.

Mr. Talley yesterday subpoenaed the books of several shops which were accused of acting as brokers between lawbreaking automobile drivers and motor cycle policemen, and found entries on some of the books supporting the graft charges. Police Commissioner Woods said that he had suspected grafting of this kind for months, that he had investigated deeply without getting legal proof of it, and that he had furnished the evidence on which the District Attorney's present researches were based.

Friction between Police Headquarters and the Criminal Courts Building continued to develop yesterday. In reply to the assertion by Mr. Talley that the police appeared to devote more energy to the recovery of stolen or missing automobile, because of the rewards in such cases, than to the recovery of missing girls, Commissioner Woods gave out figures showing that more than 93 per cent. of the lost girls were found, while only 88 per cent. of the missing automobiles got back to the owners. These figures, however, did not make allowance for the fact that most of the missing girls return home of their own accord.

It was indicated yesterday that, in attacking the police, District Attorney Swann did not mean to restrict himself to the magazine of materials in the Cruger case. He gave out a statement yesterday regarding an alleged series of burglaries on the block in which the West Thirtieth Street Station is situated. When he was asked if he was interested in this matter, as pointing to police inefficiency, Mr. Swann said that he was not interested for this reason. He added:

"I am interested only in helping the owners to get their goods back."

Swann Tells of Thefts.

The following was the statement given out by Mr. Swann:

Morris Stern of M. Stern & Co., 137-145 West Twenty-ninth Street, called and said that on June 30, 1917, his place of business, which is immediately in the rear of the Thirtieth Street Police Station, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, was robbed and from $12,000 to $15,000 worth of silk—georgette crepe and crepe de chine—goods were taken. In the same block, during the same week, there was a burglary at 148 West Twenty-ninth Street, also in the rear of the police station, and at Jacob Lashin's, and within two weeks before that the Van Tyne Silk Company, 115 West Twenty-ninth Street, was burglarized.

Last Friday night, July 6, 148 West Twenty-third Street, several lofts were burglarized, and on Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth Streets burglaries have been committed within the last few weeks.

Mr. Stern called on account of his personal loss and as President of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association of the City of New York, which has its office at 200 Fifth Avenue and has a membership of over two hundred members, all of them being dress and waist manufacturers.

When he was pressed further yesterday for his purpose in making this statement concerning silk burglaries in connection with the investigation of the Cruger case, Mr. Swann said:

"The statement speaks for itself."

Commissioner Woods said yesterday that none of the facts in this statement had been brought to his attention. In a speech yesterday to a body of police recruits at Police Headquarters Mr. Woods made a brief defense of the Department, saying:

"During the three years that I have been in the Department I have found the press and public ready to recognize and give credit to the police for the good work it has been doing. The work of the force has been improved. I believe it absolutely that the great majority of men on this force are just as intolerant, or a little more so, of any wrong that has been done by any member of the force as any one in the city.

"Now our house is pretty clean. The man who has a house that is pretty clean is willing and glad to have others come and help him make it still cleaner. It is the man that has the dirty house that is afraid to let others come in to help him clean it."

Mrs. Grace Humiston, who was in charge of the search which finally resulted in the discovery of the body of Ruth Cruger, was the only witness before the Grand Jury yesterday. She told the story of the various reasons which had convinced her beyond a doubt that the body would be found buried in the cellar of Cocchi's shop, as it was found. Of the discouragement she had encountered in her efforts to interest the police and others in a new search of Cocchi's basement.

In the afternoon the Grand Jury went to Cocchi's shop and spent an hour and a half inspecting the scene of the crime. All the cases and work-benches which cluttered the basement had been removed, but the Grand Jury had photographs taken on the day the body was discovered.

Harry Hebald, a jeweler of 264 Bowery, was indicted yesterday on testimony gathered by Mrs. Grace Humiston, on the charge of making an attack on Anna Jacobs, 18 years old, of 270 South Street, Brooklyn. Hebald was accused of enticing the girl into his store on June 8 to look at jewelry. The case was heard at the time by Magistrate Murphy and dismissed for lack of corroboration. The girl's family appealed to Mrs. Humiston, whose detectives found corroborating witnesses among business men on the Bowery near Hebald's shop. Another corroborating witness was a man who offered $200 to the girl's family to buy their silence. Hebald was arrested at his shop yesterday afternoon after the indictment was found and led away before a jeering throng. He was released on bail of $2,500.

ITALY TO HASTEN ACTION.

Officials Say They Are Anxious to Meet America's Wishes.

ROME, July 12.—Everything will be done within the limit of the law to expedite the case of Alfredo Cocchi. This was the information given yesterday by the Italian Government to Joseph W. Grigg, representing Police Commissioner Woods of New York. Mr. Grigg, with introductions from the American Embassy, went to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

He repeated requests to have questions submitted to Cocchi and the Ministry assured him it would hasten proceedings and that it desired to do all possible to satisfy the new ally, America, especially at the moment of the return of the Italian Mission, which had such an enthusiastic reception in the United States.

BOLOGNA, Wednesday, July 11.—Assisted by evidence from New York regarding details of the murder of Ruth Cruger, Judge Zucconi is pressing his examination of Cocchi, who still maintains he had no accomplices and received no aid from policemen. He now says he was well acquainted with many policemen, particularly members of the motor cycle squad, who frequently went to his shop for repair work. He gave the name of one of these motor cycle policemen as Billy Eynon.

Cocchi showed astonishment at Judge Zucconi's complete information in regard to the case, which enabled the Judge to contradict many of his statements so effectively that Cocchi is expected soon to make an unreserved confession. In regard to the excavation which he attempted to make in his cellar but abandoned because he encountered rock, Cocchi said that last Summer he began to dig a pit under the concrete floor for the purpose of storing gasoline there. He was assisted, he said, by a boy named Ankemann, who was aware of his purpose but was turning this incident against him in revenge for having been dismissed.

Cocchi appeared to be disconcerted by evidence tending to show he had attacked other girls, and Judge Zucconi is attempting to obtain a confession of other crimes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The State Department believes that Italy will present obstacles in the way of the return to this country for trial of Alfredo Cocchi. The department has not received a reply from Italy regarding the Italian custom of prosecuting in that country Italians charged with crime in the United States who have taken out not only their first but their final naturalization papers here.

70 ADDED TO POLICE FORCE.

Class of Probationers Become Full-Fledged Members of Department.

Seventy probationary policemen completed their training yesterday and became full-fledged members of the department. The exercises were held in the gymnasium of the training school before a large gathering of home defense league men and mothers, wives and sweethearts of the new policemen.

MOTHER SEEKS GIRL OF 13.

General Alarm Is Sent Out for Helen Lubinger.

Mrs. Yetta Lubinger of 593 East 138th Street, the Bronx, last night reported to the Alexander Avenue Police Station that her daughter Helen, 13 years old, had disappeared on Wednesday. The girl had left home, the mother said, to visit an aunt at 84 Willett Street, Manhattan. When she did not return yesterday, her parents became alarmed, and on investigation, discovered that Helen never reached her aunt's home.

After searching and inquiring in vain among friends and relatives, the mother finally appealed to the police. A general alarm was sent out for the girl last night. She is said to be large for her age and, remarkably pretty. Her mother said she knew of no reason why Helen should have left home.

BURGLAR DEFIES THREE.

Captured, in Turn He Holds Up Captors and Flees.

Guests of the hotel Van Rensselaer, East Eleventh Street, were aroused early yesterday morning when shots were fired at a man who had been found loitering in the rear courtyard of the hotel. The man after being held in the lobby drew a revolver and made his escape.

In the last two months four guests of the hotel had complained to the management that their rooms had been entered by way of the rear fire escape and clothing, money and jewelry stolen. To catch the burglar the hotel management arranged a burglar alarm on the fire escape, connecting with a bell in the hotel lobby.

F. V. Homer, the night manager, was at the desk near the elevator early yesterday morning when the burglar alarm rang. He called James Wilson, the negro elevator operator, gave him a revolver, and told him to search the rear courtyard, while he would go to the tenth floor and climb down the fire escape.

Homer's search was unsuccessful, but when he returned to the lobby he found Wilson covering with his revolver a well-dressed young man. The negro said he had found the man in the courtyard. Homer asked the stranger what he was doing in the yard, and when he gave a flimsy excuse the manager notified G. H. McGinn, the superintendent. Mr. McGinn questioned the man, and when he failed to get a satisfactory answer notified Police Headquarters. All this time Wilson kept the man covered with the revolver, but as soon as Mr. McGinn concluded speaking to Police Headquarters Wilson put the revolver in his pocket.

A moment later the supposed burglar drew a revolver from his pocket and attempted to fire at Homer, but the cartridge did not explode. He then ordered the three to keep their hands in the air and jumped from the window to the courtyard.

As the man was scaling the fence in the rear of 45 Fifth Avenue Wilson fired three shots at him, but the man darted through the yard and ran north in Fifth Avenue. He was not captured.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Pocketbook, on Broadway car between 9th and 23th Sts., Thursday afternoon between 1 and 2 o'clock, containing papers of value to none but owner. Please return to John Armstrong, 354 West 23d St.

LOST—Money and checks, early Sunday morning, 3d and Amsterdam Av. car. Finder keep money, return checks, no questions asked. Send by mail. E. F. A., 298 West Street.

LOST.—Passbook No. 189020, issued by the Union Square Savings Bank, formerly the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks. Finder will please return it to the bank.

LOST—Small black satchel, on 58th St. or 6th Av. or 59th St., containing wearing apparel; suitable reward. William E. Beattie, 103 Park Av.

LOST—Tan handbag, July 4, on the State automobile road from Plattsburg to Jay, New York State; reward. Dr. E. A. Muller, 318 East 120th St.

LOST.—Blue fox scarf lost on Broadway between 78th and 65th; liberal reward for its return. M. J. Robinson, 250 West 78th.

LOST—Between 97th and Riverside Drive and 96th and West End Av., watch bracelet. Reward. Alice Fluegelman, 316 West 97th.

LOST—A diamond ring in Brooklyn, between Pitkin Av. and Warwick St. Reward given. Telephone Spring 8270.

LOST—Tortoise shell eyeglasses in black case, vicinity of 72d and Amsterdam. Reward. 155 West 73d.

LOST—Man's gold locket off feb. size 25-cent piece; monogrammed "R. A. K." Reward. Kurz, 28 Warren St.

LOST—Dropped in street, large envelope containing pictures of China; reward. V 73 Times.

LOST.—Small black enamel pin, with gold letters D. C. C.; initials L. S. on back. 53 Washington Square.

FOUND.—July 7 a lady's diamond ring; yours on identification. A 103 Times.

LOST.—Brown fox neckpiece about July 1st; reward. Telephone 579 Columbus.

LOST.—Handbag, with initials "T. S. J."; reward. Jevons, 52 Wall St.

LOST—Kolinsky muff and scarf, Broadway and Bleecker. Reward $50. Farr, 4284.

REWARD.—Purple silk bag, with contents, Central Park, Sunday. Payne, Murray Hill 5060.

$75 REWARD for return of emerald and sapphire square platinum pin, surrounded by small diamonds, lost between Biltmore, Reisenweber's, and Plaza. Riddell, Plaza Hotel.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST OR STOLEN AFTERNOON JULY 10TH SMALL WHITE MALTESE POODLE, FEMALE, ANSWERS TO "BABY"; REWARD OR WILL BUY FINDER ANOTHER DOG. APARTMENT 2, 464 RIVERSIDE DRIVE. PLEASE BRING BACK MY PUPPY.

LOST—From premises American Piece Dye Works, 613 West 47th St., Saturday afternoon, large yellow collie, white stripe on face, white fore and hind legs, and white ring around neck. reward; return office.

LOST.—White fox terrier, with black head, with white streak down nose; black collar, with brass trimmings; Pennsylvania license; liberal reward. [illegible] East 90th St. Telephone Lenox 5070.

The Vermin Problem
IN APARTMENT HOUSES - No. 10

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VERDUN.

Graphic photographic reproduction of ruins of Verdun in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial this week. 10 cents on all news stands; $5 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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If we ran our business to make all the money possible *now*, we would not have reduced the price on a single suit this season.

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Every $28 Fancy Suit..... $25.00
Every $30 and $32.50 Fancy Suit..... $27.50
Every $35 and $40 Fancy Suit..... $32.50
Every $45 and $50 Fancy Suit..... $38.50

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